THROUGH THE ISLAND OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIVIDED INTO

CIRCUITS OR JOURNIES.

CONTAINING,

I. A Description of the Principal Cities and Towns, their Situation, Government and Commerce.

II. The Cuftoms, Manners, Exercifes, Diversions, and Employments of the People.

III. The Nature and Virtue of the many Medicinal Springs with which both Parts of the united

Kingdom abound.

IV. An ample Description of London, including Westminster and Southwark, their Bridges, Squares, Hospitals, Churches, Palaces, Markets, Schools, Libraries, Ship-

ping in the Thames, and Trade, by Means of that noble River, &c. V. The Produce and Improvement

of the Lands, the Trade, and Manufactures.

VI. The Sea Ports and Fortifications, the Course of Rivers, and the Inland Navigation. VII. The Public Edifices, Seats,

and Palaces of the Nobility and Gentry.

VIII. The Isles of Wight, Scilly, Portland, Jersey, Guernsey, and the other English and Scottish Isles of most Note.

Interspersed with Useful Observations,

Particularly fitted for the Perusal of such as desire to Travel over the ISLAND.

Originally begun by the Celebrated DANIEL DE FOE, continued by the late Mr. RICHARDSON, Author of Clariffa, &c. and brought down to the present Time by Gentlemen of Eminence in the Literary World.

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SCOTLAND.

LETTER I.

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General DESCRIPTION OF NORTH BRITAIN.

BEFORE I enter on particular descriptions of my Northern Tour, it may not be improper to take a general survey of Scotland, in order to give a brief geographical account thereof; to describe its lakes, rivers, and sisheries; its mountains, woods, and springs; its manusactures, government, customs, and manners; and such other matters as would have been improperly dispersed in different parts of the Tour, had they not been here collected, as it were, in one point of view.

Vol. IV.

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A brief

A brief Geographical Account of SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND is bound on the fouth by the Irish fea and England, from which it is divided by Solway Firth, and therivers Esk and Keksop; on the west border, by the Cheviot hills, in the Middle Marches; and by the lower parts of the Tweed, on the east border. On the east it is bounded by the German sea; on the north, by the Deucaledonian sea; and on the west, by the great western ocean.

Its greatest length from Dungsby-head, or John of Grot's-house, in Caithness, to the Mull of Galloway, towards Ireland, is no more than about 215 Scots miles: but if we reckon directly north from Dumssies, or the said Mull of Galloway, to the utmost parts of Caithness, or Strathnayern, the length will not be so much; and less still, if we reckon from Berwick to

either of these places.

Its breadth, from the point of Ard-na-murchan near the Isle of Mull, about the middle part of Scotland in the west, to Buchanness in the east parts, towards the north, is about 140 Scots miles; but the sea running up into the land, or the land thrusting out into the sea in many places, makes the breadth of it everywhere else very various and disproportionable; for in the south parts it is seldom 100 miles over, and in the north parts, beyond Inverness, not so many; so that there is no house above 40 or 45 miles from salt water.

Besides the main land, there are about 300 islands, some of them very considerable, which may be distinguished into several classes: the western islands called Hebrides, or Ebudæ, by Latin authors; the Orcades, or Orkney islands: the islands of Shetland, or Zet-

land; and some few in the Firth of Forth.

The whole country abounds in lakes and rivers, many whereof, running into creeks and arms of the fea (w afford and fl land is carrie might

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fea (which in several places are very wide and deep), afford great and commodious opportunities for filling and shipping: but it is much to be regretted, that the land is neither cultivated, nor the fishing and shipping carried on and improved to fo much advantage as might be expected.

Of the most remarkable Lakes and Rivers in SCOTLAND.

COTLAND, or North Britain, has received from the bountiful hand of Providence, a very copious distribution of waters, and those too very happily difposed for the use and benefit of its inhabitants, insomuch that it may be with truth affirmed, that there is scarce any considerable part of it so situated as not to have its thare of these bleffings. Springs of clear and wholesome water are every where in plenty, not only on the fides, but even on the tops of many of the mountains, and sometimes also on the bare rocks, as in the island of Bass in the Firth of Forth. These springs in their descent swell into pleasant rills, and by degrees into brooks or burns, which straying every-where through the fields, either are, or might be, eafily rendered instruments of fertility. These again, in their progress, augmenting their streams, become at length no contemptible rivers, which administer to all the purpofes of domestic aconomy. Many of these meetingwith hollow places in their passage, expand theinfelves into lochs, till finding a proper channel, they retume their form of rivers.

The lakes of Scotland (there called lochs), are too many to be particularly described. Those called loch Tay, loch Lomond, Lochness, loch Au, and one or two more, present us with such picturesque scenes as are not, probably, to be matched in Europe, if we except Ireland. Several of these lakes are beautifully

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fringed with woods, and contain plenty of fresh-water fish. The Scots sometimes give the name of a loch to anarm of thesea; as, for example, loch Tyn, which is fixty miles long, and four broad, and is famous for its excellent herrings; the loch of Spinie, near Elgin, 18 remarkable for its number of fwans and cygnets, which often darken the air with their flights, owing, as some think, to the plant olorina, which grows in its waters, with a strait stalk, and a cluster of seeds at the top. Near Lochness is a hill said to be almost two miles perpendicular, at the top of which is a lake of fresh water, about thirty fathoms in length, but its depth could never yet be ascertained, nor does it ever freeze; whereas, but seventeen miles from thence, the lake Lochanwyn, or Green Lake, is covered with ice all the year round.

The antient province of Lochaber receives that name from being the mouth of the lochs, by means of which the antient Caledonians, the genuine defcendants of the Celts, were probable enabled to preserve themselves independent upon, and unmixed

with the Lowlanders.

Other lochs or lakes we shall take notice of in their respective places. The following are the prin-

cipal rivers in North Britain.

The Forth is one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise near the bottom of Leimon-hills, and running from west to east, receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties.

The river Clyde rifes out of Tinto-hill, near a place called Arrick-stone, on the confines of the two thires of Peebles and Lanerk. It runs at first north-westward, till being joined by another stream, it passes by Crausurd, and runs almost directly north, through the samous moor of the same name, antiently

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renowned for producing gold dust and lapis lazuli, as it still is for the rich mines of lead, belonging to the Earl of Hopton. After traverling this moor, the river declines eastward, and fetching a confiderable compass, turns again to the north-west; when receiving a large supply of water from the river Douglas, it comes to Lanerk, a royal burgh; and here is a bridge over it, of great convenience to the adjacent counties. The Clyde then leaving Hamilton at a small distance, about which there is as good oak timber as any in the island, proceeds to Glasgow, which it reaches after traverfing about 50 miles from its source. Here, becoming both broad and deep, it continues its progress, dividing the thires of Renfrew, and Dunbarton; and having passed the town of Renfrew, and foon after received the two rivers of the name of Carr it moves mainstically on, till it also absorbs the river Levin, iffuing from Loch-Lomond; and thus swelled with subsidiary streams, having passed New Port Glasgow, and Greenock, and washed a part of Argyleshire, it joins its waters to those of the fea, after a course of 70 miles.

One of the greatest improvements of inland navigation that has been attempted in Great Britain, is now carrying on at a very considerable expence, by a society of public-spirited gentlemen, for joining the rivers Forth and Clyde together; by which a communication will be opened between the east and west seas, to the immense advantage of the whole kingdom, as must be evident to every person, who looks

into the map of Scotland.

The Tay is indisputably the largest river in Scotland. It rises in Braidalbin on the frontiers of Lorn, and, augmented by several waters in its passage, is navigable to Perth. The Firth of Tay is not indeed so large or so commodious as that of Forth; but from Buttonness to Perth it is not less than 40 miles; and

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the whole may be, without any great impropriety, filed a harbour, which has Fife on one fide, and the

thires of Perth and Angus on the other.

The river of South-Esk rifes among the mountains in the north of Angus; and, running directly many miles fouth, makes an angle near the seat of the Earl of Airly, and directs its course eastward, falling at length into the German Ocean, a little below Montrose.

The rivers Dee and Don run from east to west, and sall into the German sea near Aberdeen. Both these rivers have bridges over them, at no great distance from the sall; that over the Dee consists of seven arches, and is esteemed a magnificent work: that over the Don is only of a single arch, sustained on each side by a rock, and is a most noble and surprising

piece of workmanship.

The river Devon, or Dovern, rises not many miles north from the Don, and running through Strath-bogie, in a winding course, declining however constantly to the north-east till it reaches the town of Strath-bogie, and then runs for a sew miles directly north, turns afterwards due east, at length turns again to the north; and passing many miles on one side of a beautiful country, which from thence derives the name of Strath-devon, bending a little to the west, falls at length into that part of the German ocean which is stilled Murray-Firth.

The Spey is a river of as long a course as most in North Britain. It rises in the mountains of Badenoch, in the heart of the shire of Inverness. Its waters quickly spread themselves to such an extent, as to become a small lake, called Loch-Spey; from which, resuming the form of a river, it proceeds several miles south-east; then, setching a compass, it returns northeast, and in that direction runs many miles till it reaches Ruthven; from whence digressing more to the east, and receiving many rivulets by the way, it

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rolls on with a rapid stream to Rothes; and from thence directing its course northwards, falls into the Firth of Murray, at a place called Garmach, or Garmouth, which is a creek of no great importance, frequented only by small vessels.

The Loffy rifes not many miles above the royal burgh of Elgin, in the pleasant and plentiful country of Murray, and falls into Murray Firth a few miles below it at a place called Loffy-mouth, or New-

Port-Elgin.

The river of Findorn rifes in the hills of Monchrolky, where its waters quickly spread into a lake; passing out of which, and running south-west, they foon form a larger, which is called Loch-Moy. Iffuing from thence, it takes a wide compass, and passing by Conbrugh, though which runs the great military road to Inverness, turns gradually to the north-east, becoming the boundary of the two shires into which Murray is divided, viz. Elgin and Nairn. After receiving many fmaller streams, crossing the wood of Tornaway, and running at a small distance from the antient town of Forres, declining a little to the northwest, it falls into a bason, which receives likewise a leffer river that runs through Forres, and two other little streams, which make all together a better harbour than any of the former, though dry when the tide is out, and with a bar at the mouth of the river, which, however, is less apt to shift, and of consequence the harbour is fafer than mothof the rest. Not far from this bay stood antiently the rich and famous abbey of Kinloss.

The river Nairn also falls into Murray-Firth. This Firth, according to Ptolemy; was the Æstuarium Vararis. At the bottom of it, and on the south bank of the river Nesse, stands the town of Inverness, sometimes, as antient writers affirm, the residence of

the Kings of Scotland.

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The river Nesse is about four miles long, with a stone-bridge over it at Inverness of seven arches.

The river Connel is swelled by the water of no less than six lakes, and rolls with a copious stream into Cromertie-Firth, passing by Dingwall, an old royal burgh, near its fall, and on the south-side, at the mouth of the Firth stands Cromertie.

All these rivers abound with fish; and the people are very industrious in making the best use they can of the several inlets along the coast, and of the sew

and those small vessels they have.

In the county of Strathnavern, the first stream of consequence we meet with is the river Strathy, which runs out of a loch of the same denomination, and, after a course of between 20 and 30 miles, falls into a little creek, which is called Strathy Bay. Armsdale river, a large stream, but of a much shorter course, is the next; and to the west of this, lies the river Navern, slowing from a loch of the same name, the greatest body of water in this county, and from which it derives the appellation of Strathnavern.

The river Irwin rifes on the border of the shire of Lanerk: and running a north-west course for about 23 miles, makes the boundary of what was called the bailiwick of Cunningham. As it falls into the sea, it meets with another considerable river from the southwest; and by the junction of both these waters is formed a convenient harbour, upon which stands the

antient royal burgh of Irwin.

The river Aire rifes on the edge of Lanerkshire, and running through the county of its own name in a west course, near 20 miles, in which space it receives many auxiliary streams, falls at length into what is commonly called the Firth of Clyde.

The river Blainoch rifes amongst the mountains which divide the shire of Aire from the county of Galloway, and running a south-east course 10 or 12

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THE g its f nite wer been to ftrength traffic; hardy fe our fleet voyages miles, turns them almost directly east, and receiving in its passage two other pretty large streams, falls into the sea at Wigton, where it meets also with the waters of the river Cree, and the opening of the shore between them constitutes what is called Wigton Bay.

The river Nethe, Nid, or Nithe, rifes in the fouth part of the shire of Aire, and running in a winding, but constantly in a south-east course, receives in its passage several rivers, the principal among which are the Scar and the Kairn, and falls, at last, with a very sull tide into the sea, some miles below the town of Dumfries.

The river Annan has its source at Arrick-stone, near those of the Clyde and the Tweed. It is very remarkable, that though these three rivers rise as it were together, they run into different seas; the Tweed into the German ocean, the Clyde into the Irish sea, and the Annan into the Solway Firth, after passing through the stewartry of Annandale, to which it gives name, and a little below the town of Annan.

The Esk is the last river that runs into the Solway

Thus much for the most remarkable lakes and rivers in North Britain.

Of the Fisheries in SCOTLAND.

THE greatest advantages Scotland can boast of, are its fisheries. These might prove a mine of infinite wealth to the whole island, as they have long been to the Dutch, and would add more to our strength and superiority at sea, than all our foreign traffic; for here we might breed many thousands of hardy seamen, who would always be at hand to man our sleets, when the rest are absent upon distant voyages.

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Their Salmon fishery is very considerable in the rivers Don and Dee at Aberdeen, and in the river Clyde. The town of Renfrew has employed fixty vessels in this fishery in a season, and great quantities.

are exported to France and Holland.

About the northern and western islands is the sinest cod-sishery in Europe, of which the Dutch and Hamburghers run away with most of the profits, the islanders selling their sish to them, there being no British merchants to take them off their hands, though there cannot be a more profitable branch of business. It is related of an English merchant, who used to buy cod-sish, and salt them upon the coast of Scotland, that in one voyage he had four thousand of these sish curedat a penny and two pence a-piece, and sold themat eighteen-pence and half a crown each.

Herrings abound on all coasts of the kingdom, but especially in the western isles, which are reckoned the best and sattest, though not so large as those taken on the eastern and northern coasts. The herring-sishing on the Scots coast is accounted the best in the world, and the Dutch have got a great part of

their wealth by it.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the isles for 6d. per barrel; and when cured, and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40s. per barrel; and sometimes 36,000 barrels of white herrings have been exported to France from Clyde in a season, besides what were exported from Dunbar, and other parts of the kingdom, to France, and other nations; which may serve as a specimen to shew how capable that trade is of improvement, especially considering the situation of the west of Scotland and the isles, from whence they may be a month sooner at market with them, than from any part of England and Holland; and, with the advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the Dutch can possibly do, considering how far they

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scate, urchin they have to fail backward and forward, what risques they run at sea, and what numbers of tenders they are obliged to send to and again, betwixt their own country, and their doggers, with provisions, salt, &c. they might soon be outdone in that profitable trade by the inhabitants of Great Britain, who may lie ashore at night, and land their fish as soon as caught, without any danger from tempests or enemies; many of those bays where herrings abound,

being very fafe for ships to ride in.

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The herring-fishery in the Forth lasts annually about two months, and is or might be of great service. They commonly employ there about 800 boats, and in them at least between 5 and 6000 men and boys. It is computed that about 40,000 barrels are caught and cured in a season. These, though lean, are very firm, sound sish, came formerly to a good market in Sweden, and are still sold with considerable prosit in the Canaries, the western islands, and in several parts of America. About one sixth of these herrings may be spent at home, and the value of what is exported is modestly computed at 20,000l.

The manner in which this fishery is carried on, renders it exceedingly beneficial to the country. The boats belong partly to the fishermen, who employ the rest of the year in catching of white fish; but the greatest part are commonly the property of ship-carpenters, and other persons on shore, who build and

equip them in the way of adventurers.

Whales in abundance frequent the islands of Fladden, Orkney, and Lewis: 114 ran ashore on the island of Orkney at one time, in the year 1691.

Cod, tulk, and ling, are caught in vaft plenty upon

all their coafts.

Haddocks, flurgeon, turbot, trouts, perch, pike, feate, greybeard, mackerel, keeling, whiting, featerchin, cat fish, cock-padle, lyths, sparlings, soles, flukes.

flukes, garvie, eels, are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty for home consumption.

Otters, whose skins are useful for muffs, &c. are

very numerous in the ifles.

Shell-fish of all forts, as lobsters, crabs, oysters, are also found in vast quantities in the western islands; the latter so large, that they must be cut in three or four pieces, to be eaten.

Cockles, mussels, limpets, wilks, scollops, and spouts, are cast by the tide in such numbers on the

illes, that the people cannot confume them.

Of the Cattle, Horfes, Fowls, &c. of SCOTLAND.

THE country abounds in flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle; which are generally black, except in corn-foils, where they seldom breed or keep any more than are necessary for the plough or the pail. But it is observable, that such as are bred in the corn-countries, are much larger than those bred in other parts, and equal in size to those bred in some parts of England, even where the land seems to be better.

In general, their sheep and cattle are much smaller than those of England, especially in pasturelands; yet they are of a far sweeter and more delicious taste than the largest breed of the English.

They have also hogs, but not in plenty, except in the north; and a great number of goats, particularly in the north and Highlands; though even there they are now comparatively scarce, owing to their difbarking the trees; the latter they eat themselves, but the former they for the most part pickle and export, as they likewise do vast quantities of salt beef.

In the fouthern counties there are no deer, except in gentlemen's parks; but every where elfe they are

in great plenty.

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Mr. Sp and En They breed great numbers of horses, especially in Galloway and the Highlands; small indeed, but capable of great fatigue; especially if we consider, that they are not only more proper for the saddle, and other uses in that country, which, being hilly, will not admit in many places of teams and carriages; but are more hardy than horses of a larger size, and will thrive upon what would slarve great horses. Nevertheless, in many places of the Lowlands, they can breed horses fit for war, coach, or carriage.

Scotland has not only plenty of domestic fowl, such as are common to other countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the islands, where they are in such multitudes, that the inhabitants can neither consume nor vend the half of them; but their trade for them still increases, as it

has done fince the Union.

Their fowl and eggs afford a large fund of trade for food, and their feathers for bedding and other uses.

Of the Linen and Woollen Manufactures of SCOTLAND.

F L.A X abounds in Scotland, so that, besides what they consume themselves, they export great quantities of linen, brown and whitened; which is one of the greatest manufactures of the kingdom, and, if duly regulated and encouraged, as it is more and more since the Union, might save a great deal of money in the island; besides what it might bring into it; for the Scots have much improved their linen manufacture of late; and, besides sine linen, make very good holland, cambric, muslins, plain and striped, callicoes, damasks, ticking for beds, &c. white and dyed threads, laces, tape, &c.

Mr. Spruel (in his Account Current betwixt Scotland and England) fays, he has known, out of a pound of

flax of Scots growth, which cost but 12d. six spangles of fine yarn spun, which was sold at Glasgow at about 4s. 2d. per spangle; which made the product of that 12d. to the spinners 28s. and, made into fine muslin, that same pound of slax amounted to 10 or 12 dollars, which is 2l. 16s. 8d. or 2l. 16s. the charges of weaving and whitening deducted. He adds, that from one pound of Scots slax, lace-makers have made lace to the value of 8l. sterling; which is sussicient to shew how much the linen manufacture may be improved there, and how many poor women, who are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a livelihood by it, and what money it may bring into the nation.

Their hemp is also capable of being improved, not only to save money in the island, which is exported for canvas, sailcloth, &c. but also to export, and

to make nets for their fishery, and other uses.

The numerous and large flocks of sheep they have in Scotland produce abundance of wool, from whence come manufactures of feveral forts; as broad-cloth, coarfe or housewife's cloth, fingrims, ferges, bays, crapes, temmin, Glasgow plaids, worsted camblets, and other stuffs, and stockings, for home confumption and export; befides their tallow and ikins. Their wool is not so fine as that of England, by reason the country is almost every where destitute of all manner of shelter for their sheep during the winter, which is often very severe; yet they have brought their broadcloth lately to great perfection, but can never equal England in that part of the woollen manufacture: however, it is very proper for ferges, bays, caniblets, shalloons, and other stuffs; and by due regulation is capable of great improvement for a foreign trade.

An instance of what great improvement may be made of their wool, we have from Mr. Spruel (in his Account Current); viz. that they make such fine

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worsted stockings at Aberdeen, that they yield 10,15, 20, and 30s. a pair for womens stockings; which shews, that they are capable of making stockings at lower rates, especially considering that they have store of very good wool brought thither from the Highlands and isles; which, because sold at the cross of Aberdeen, is commonly called cross-wool. The most remarkable places besides in Scotland, for good wool, are Galloway and Tweedale; from which great improvement might be made in bays, serges, and shalloons.

The Scots plaids are a manufacture, in which they. exceed all nations, both as to colour and fineness; but the women having disused them for garments, they are only worn by the dregs of the people; and the Highlanders being forbidden the use of them by. law, the manufacture is of late greatly decreased. Their greatest trade for their woollen manufactures, and other commodities, has for many years been with the United Netherlands, where they have a Confervator, who ferves both for a conful and envoy, to take care of the affairs of their trade, being part of the ancient privileges they enjoyed by treaties with the dukes. of Burgundy and others, when fovereigns of the Netherlands. From this trade the towns of Rotterdam and Ter-veer have acquired confiderable wealth; in return for which, the Scots have been always well efteemed in those provinces; and the states allow them; churches, and maintenance for their ministers.

Of the Grain and Pulse of SCOTLAND.

THE wheat of Scotland is so excellent, that Joseph Scaliger, who had been in the country, says, no bread in Europe is comparable to what is made of it, for whiteness, lightness, and easy digestion; and I found what he says of it to be strictly true. It is propagated every where in the Lowlands, and in all the vallies

vallies of the Highlands; and the kingdom raises not only enough for their own consumption, but for ex-

portion.

Oats are the most universal grain of the kingdom, and exceed those of England, for all uses. They thrive very well every where, and are produced in such quantities, as afford a considerable fund for export, both in grain and meal, and make very good bread and drink.

Peas they have in great plenty, both for their own confumption and for exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that the labouring husbandmen make good nourishing bread of them.

Beans they have also in great plenty for their own

use, and for export.

Barley grows likewise very well in Scotland; but they sow more of that fort they call bere, which has sour rows of grain upon an ear; whereas other barley has but two: of this they make good bread, broth, ale, and beer, and export great quantities.

Rye grows also very well in Scotland, and makes good bread; but they do not cultivate it nearly so

much as they do the grain above mentioned.

Of the Mountains, Wood, Timber, &c. of SCOTLAND.

THE most remarkable mountains of Scotland are the Grampian mountains, which run from east to west, from near Aberdeen to Cowall in Argyleshire, almost the whole breadth of the kingdom, samous for the battle fought on them betwixt the Romans and the ancient Scots and Caledonians, under the conduct of Galgacus, as we find in Tacitus. The next most remarkable chain of mountains are those of Lammermoor, whichrun from the eastern coast in the Merse a good way west. Next to these are Pentland hills, which

run the remark in the derlaw Arthur Lothia the Od and Lar of the Orkney

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The fouther markab and To fhire, L forests,

They their ga ment, n run through the whole breadth of the island, Other remarkable mountains are those called Cheviot hills, in the border betwixt the two kingdoms; Drumbenderlaw and North Berwicklaw, both in East Lothian; Arthur's-seat in Mid-Lothian; Cairnapple in West-Lothian; Tencock in Clydsdale; Brainmore in Argyle; the Ochel mountains in Perthshire; the Lowmonds and Largolaw in Fife; in Angus, Dundeclaw, and part of the Grampians; in Caithness, Ord; and in the

Orkney islands, the mountains of Hoy.

There are many large woods of oak in Scotland, which afford materials for building and shipping, and for the husbandman's use; and the country is very improveable this way, if planting were more encouraged: however, they have at present not only such as are fit for the uses above mentioned, but also for pipe-staves and barrels; and their bark is of use to the tanners, great quantities of which are annually exported to Ireland, and elsewhere. They have likewise ashtrees, elms, and others, fit for building, and other domestic use; and great forests of fir, which afford materials for building and shipping; and might, with due care, afford pitch and tar, without being obliged to bring such large quantities from the northern countries, as is usually done by the inhabitants of Britain.

There were formerly many large woods in Scotland, among which the forest of Caledonia was famous; but there are now not the least traces of it left.

The woods are more rare than formerly in the fouthern parts of the kingdom; of which the most remarkable now left are those of Hamilton, Calender, and Torwood: but in the north, especially in Perthshire, Lochaber, Badenoch, and Mar, there are many forests, some of them 20, and some 30 miles in length.

They have abundance of fruit-trees of all forts in their gardens and orchards, and might, by improvement, not only have fufficient to afford them fruit for

home

home consumption, but also cycler for their own drinking and export.

Of the medicinal Waters, Fountains, Springs, &c.

THE most remarkable mineral waters in Scotland are Moffat Wells, which lie at the distance of a mile from Moffat in Annandale. These springs are fituated on the declivity of a hill, and on the brow of a precipice, with high mountains at a distance, and almost on every fide of them. The hill is the fecond rom Hartfield, adjoining the highest hill in Scotland. A vein of spar runs for several iniles on this range o hills, and forms the bottom and lower fides of the wells. It is a greyish spar, having polished and shining furfaces of regular figures, interspersed with glittering particles of a golden colour, which are very copious and large. These two springs are separated from each other by a small rock, the higher well lying with its mouth fouth-east. It is of an irregular fquare figure, and is about eighteen inches deep. The lower well is furrounded with naked rocks, and forms a small arch of a circle: its depth is four fee t and a half; and by a moderate computation, the. two fprings yield 40 loads of water in 24 hours, each load containing 64 or 68 Scotch pints: a Scotch pint is two English quarts. The higher shallow well is used for bathing, as it is not capable of being kept so. clean as the lower well, on account of the shallowness and the lowness of its parts. These waters are strongly sulphureous, and resemble the seourings of a foul gun. The colour of the water is somewhat milky or bluish. The soil on every side of the wells is thin, and the hills rocky, only just below the wells there is a small moss, caused by the falling of the water from the hill above it. Great is the medicinal virtue. of these waters, in relieving inwardly, colics, pains in

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the stomach, griping of the guts, bilious and nephritic, nervous and hysteric colics; the gravel, by carrying off quantities of sand, (but does not dissolve the slimy gravel), and clearing the urinary passage in a surprising manner; in curing ischuries, and ulcerated kidneys; the gout, the passy; and is a sovereign remedy in rheumatic and scorbutic pains, even when the limbs are much swelled, useless, and covered with scales. It is applied outwardly in St. Anthony's fire, tumours, &c.

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Mahon's Well, near St. Mahon's church, has the fame virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a well of the same nature discovered not many years agoat Hallyards, within six miles of Edinburgh.

Montrofe Spa is of a whitish colour, soft taste, and discovers but little of the mineral. It is very diuretic, and, if drank in a sufficient quantity, purgative. It relieves pains in the stomach, weaknesses of all kinds, the strangury, gravel, stone; scurvies even in the worst condition, and spitting of blood.

Peterhead Spring, in the shire of Aberdeen, is celebrated as a vitriolic water in the last century, by Dr. Moore, professor of medicine in that ancient university. The waters are pretty much of the same, nature with those of.

The spring of Aberbrothock in the county of Angus; which are apparently impregnated with steel. This water has a brisk sprituous taste at the well; yet tolerably bears carriage to some distance. It relieves in gravelly and scorbutic cases; removes acidity in the stomach: but its greatest virtue is in nervous cases, and broken constitutions.

The Dunse Spa in the Merse, appears, upon a strict examination, to be a very pure chalybeate spring; but, notwithstanding the simplicity of its contents, of very powerful virtue when drank on the spot. The scum, that settles on the surface, has been ap-

plied

plied with fuccess to weak eyes. The water taken under proper directions, to the amount of two quarts in 24 hours, removes flatulencies in the stomach; cures indigestion; frees children from the worms; strengthens the bowels; and is of singular service in the feurvy, and also in scrophulous cases. In nervous and even in spasmodic cases there are instances of its efficacy; and of its curing palfies even in old people; the credit, therefore, of this fpring may be confidered as thoroughly established. See Dr. Hume's Essay on the Virtues of these waters, Edinburgh, 1751, 8vo.

Glendy Spa rifes at a small distance from the famous Kairn on the top of the Grampian Hills, in a bog, with moss round about, and no rock near it. It mounts up in bubbles, as if boiling, through the mots which is loaded with ochre. i neie waters may be drank with little or no preparation, and are serviceable in removing gravelly complaints, in most scurvies, and cutaneous distempers; and particularly beneficial in nervous cases, and in a general

bad habit of body.

Kincardine Spa is a pure chalybeate, and has very near the same properties with the spaof Aberbrothock.

At Kinghorne, a very clear and cold water flows from the clefts of a rock, which quickly passes through the body. It is of excellent use for recovering a lost appetite, and against the gravel and stone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching eyes, and against redness and pimples in the face. The famous Dr. P. Anderson wrote upon its usefulness. flows also from the same rock a whitish viscid liquor, which is an excellent cometic.

Arthrey Well, two miles north of Stirling, flows from a mountain; where is a copper mine, with fome mixture of gold and filver: the water is very cold, and, being tinctured with the minerals it flows through, is of use against outward distempers.

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There Slaine, i dropping pyramids lime.

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At a ve Aberdeen diftemper Barclay,

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ley's feat water, at that fpar Thefe wa much the are both after the months o autumn,

In the was difco miles diff terous er bloody ur weakneffe arifing fro very fingt the evide have don of the la renders t waters b In Glenelg, at a place called Achignigle, is a ftream which turns holly into a greenish stone, of which they make moulds for casting musquet bullets, meltingpots for melting brass, and other metals.

There is a petrifying fountain, near the castle of Slaine, in the shire of Buchan, the water of which, dropping from a natural cave, presently turns into pyramids of stones, which are brittle, and make good lime.

There is another in Hamilton wood, the stones

made by which resemble petrified moss.

At a very small distance west from Aberdeen springs Aberdeen Spa; the virtues of which, in many chronic distempers, have been celebrated by Dr. William Barclay, professor of physic in that university.

At a small distance from Cortache, the Earl of Airley's seat, on the river of South-Esk, arises a steel water, at the foot of a hill, amongst rocky stones that sparkle like marcasites when they are broken. These waters resemble in a great measure, and have much the same virtue as, those of Aberbrothock, and are both drank with the greatest success immediately after the ceasing of the spring rains; that is, in the months of May and June, or, before those of the autumn, in the months of August and September.

In the year 1748 a very valuable mineral fpring was discovered, on the Hartfell mountains, three miles distant from Mossa; known to cure hot tetterous eruptious, obstinate ulcers, bloody-slux, bloody urine, spitting of blood, rheumatic pains, and weaknesses of every kind, more especially those arising from long illness. But, what must appear very singular, and the belief of which nothing but the evidence of facts could support, these waters have done most surprising cures in consumptions of the lungs in a very short time; and, what renders the Hartfell Spa still more valuable, its waters bear carriage as well, if not better, than

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any of like virtue; and may be drank, with very near the same advantage, at any distance, as upon the spot. See Medical Essays and Observations, vol.

ii. p. 15.

St. Kutharine's Well in Lothian, at a small difstance from Edinburgh, has been long remarkable for an oil of black colour, and pleasant smell, slouting on the top of the waters; which has been used medicinally with great success, for old achs, and wandering pains.

At Moncton, near Edinburgh, is a well, called, The routing Well; because of the noise it makes before tempests, from the part of the well which looks towards that quarter of the sky, from whence the

tempest is to blow.

In 1761, a well was discovered at Edinburgh, the water of which is much like that of Mossat in taste, and has been blessed with the same success in the cure of ulcers, obstructions in the bowels, &c.

Of Precious Stones, and other valuable Commodities.

T HE following valuable commodities, and precious stones, are said to be found in different parts of Scotland,

Coral and coralline in the isles of Lewis, Sky, and

Jura.

Ambergris, on the coasts of the island of Bernera,

South-vitt, Bintire, and Orkney.

Marcasites, lapis ceraunius, lapis hecticus, agat of different sizes and colours; all in the isle of Sky,

Crystal, in the isles of Sky, Arran, and St Kilda.

Fullers-earth, in the isle of Sky.

Fine shells, which pass in Africa for money, in the isles.

Loadstone, in the isle of Cannay.

Spermaceti, on the coasts of Orkney, and other isles.

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Mines of gold, in Crawfurd Moor. Also azure, in the reign of James IV.

Silver mines, three miles fouth of Linlithgow, in

the reign of James VI.

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Copper, in Airthey, near Stirling.
Lead, in Clydfale, of which the earl

Lead, in Clydfale, of which the earl of Hopton makes good account.

Lead and tin in Orkney.

Iron, at Dunfermling in Fife. Coal, in Lothian, Fife, &c.

Free stone, slate, lime-stone, marble, in great plenty, all over the country.

Of the Customs, Manners, Language, &c.

THE Scots are divided into Highlanders, who call themselves the antient Scots; and into Lowlanders, who are a mixture of ancient Scots, Picts, Britons, French, English, Danes, Germans, Hungarians, and others.

Buchanan describes the customs of the Highlanders graphically thus : " In their diet, apparel, and houfhold-furniture, they follow the parlimony of the ancients; they provide their diet by fithing and hunting, and boil their flesh in the paunch or skin of beast. While they hunt, they eat it raw, after having fqueezed out the blood. Their drink is the broth of boiled meat, or whey: they keep it some years, and drink it plentifully in their entertainments; but most of them drink water. Their bread is of oats and barley, the only grain produced in their country, which they prepare very artfully: they eat a little of it in the morning, and contenting themselves with that, hunt, or go about their business, without eating any more till night. They delight most in cloaths of several colours, especially striped; the colours they affect most,

most, are purple and blue. Their ancestors, as do most of them still, made use of plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark colours, refembling that of the crops of heath, that they may not be discovered, while they lie in the heaths waiting for their game. Being rather wrapped up than covered with those plaids, they endure all the rigours of the feafons, and fometimes fleep covered all over with fnow."

Here let me observe, that in my tour through these parts, when I have been forced by the weather to retreat for shelter into their huts, I have seen their children, several sometimes in a hut, full of the smallpox, and, at their height, they have been walking and lying in the wet and dirt, the rain at the fame time beathing violently through the thatch: yet they feemed hearty, drinking whey and butter-milk,

and generally do very well*.

Buchanan proceeds:

ranbout commence

"At home they lie upon the ground, having under them fern or heath(covered with a sheet or blanket); the latter laid with the roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to feathers for softness, but much more healthful; for the quality of heath being to draw out superfluous humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at night, they rife fresh and vigorous in the morning. They affect this hard way of fleeping: and if at any time they come into other places of the country, where there is better accommodation, they pull the coverings off the bed, and lie down upon them, wrapped in their plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous esteminacy, as the they call it." Since said contenting their

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" The ed, warlil Highland cient Scot nich (in 1 compact b minded, bery, and after the r of various living by armour w mail; and broad bac and piftol der] " and call clans. they comn vage cruel acts, that pais, the re them is ta

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The Low people, of posed, but the long le al commercial

VOL. IV

They practifed inoculation long before Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced it into England, by laying the pock on the skin, which produce the same effect as if an incision was made. Their regimen under the distemper above mentioned is at length justified by modern practice,

Since the act of the British Parliament, which passed in 1746, for obliging them to alter their dress, the plaids have been gradually diminishing, and it not to be doubted but, in a few years, their ancient dress will be totally laid aside, which is the more to be wished, as every thing which creates a distincti-

on is hurtful to every kingdom.

Our Camden speaks of the Highlanders as follows: "These parts are inhabited by a people uncivilized, warlike, and very mischievous, commonly called Highland-men; who, being the true race of the ancient Scots, speak Irish, and call themselves Albinnich (in Braidalbin); a people that are of firm and compact bodies, of great strength, swift of foot, highminded, inured to exercises of war, or rather robbery, and desperately bent upon revenge. They wear, after the manner of the Irish, striped mantles (plaids) of various colours, with their hair thick and long; living by hunting, fishing and stealing. In war, their armour was formerly a head-piece, and a coat of mail; and their arms a bow, barbed arrows, and a broad back-sword;" [but late a broad-sword, a durk and pistol at their girdle, and a target at their shoulder] " and being divided into families, which they call clans, what with plundering and murdering, they commit fuch barbarous outrages, that their favage cruelty has made the law necessary, which enacts, that if one of any clan hath committed a trefpass, the rest shall repair the damage; or whoever of them is taken shall suffer death."

The manners and customs of the modern High-

landers will be feen hereafter.

The Lowlanders partake much of the temper of the people, of whom we have mentioned them to be composed, but most resemble the French, occasioned by the long league between the two nations, the mutual commerce, frequent inter-marriages, and custom Vol. IV.

of travelling into France to study the law, and other sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the French armies. But, since the union of the crowns, the English customs, and way of living, have obtained much in the Lowlands, where the English tongue has been their natural language for above 600 years; but still retains more ancient Saxon and French. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a foreign language should prevail in a country altogether independent of England, and where the inhabitants are of another lineage, and maintained such sierce and long wars to preserve their distinct sovereignty; the Scottish antiquaries and historians give the following reasons for it.

1. The frequent Saxon auxiliaries fent to affift the Picts against the Scots, which occasioned many of those Saxons to settle in the Lowlands of Scot-

land, then poffeffed by the Picts.

2. The last considerable effort made by the Picts, in conjunction with the English, to recover their country against Donald V. of Scotland; who, after he had defeated the English and Picts upon the river Jedd, in Tiviotdale, neglecting to improve his victory, was afterwards furprifed by them near Berwick, and taken prisoner, after a great slaughter of his men. Upon this success, the English, under the conduct of Ofbreth and Ella, poffeffed themselves of the country, as far as Dumbarton, without restoring the Picts; the major part of which retired to Denmark and Norway, and the remainder were cut off by the English, to prevent their calling in foreigners. Thus the English continued in possession of that part of the country, from the year 858, till about the year 875, when king Gregory the Great of Scotland recovered the country, and the Scottish proprietors the possession of their estates; but willingly entertained the English commonalty and husbandmen, who were as defirous to stay, the ed by the the dominant than unde

3. Gre land to at Macbeth, poffessions

the Normalister Market Malcolm a of the Scot language i

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THE e Revolution what is of government cons. Before verned by the new fettlem

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I. The k ders, and de affairs of the to stay, their own country being, at that time, infested by the Danes; and they rather chose to be under the dominion of the Scots, who were Christians, than under that of the Danes, who were Pagans.

3. Great numbers of the English came into Scotland to affist king Malcolm III. against the usurper Macbeth, whom he rewarded, after his victory, with

poffessions in Scotland.

4. A great many English came to Scotland, after the Norman conquest, with Edgar Atheling, and his sister Margaret, who was afterwards married to king Malcolm above mentioned; which makes the reasons of the Scots historians for the prevailing of the English language in the Lowlands of Scotland, very probable.

It has been gaining ground upon the old Scots language ever fince, which is now confined to the Highlands, and the isles, where most of those of note also understand English: though about 100 years ago, the old people in Galloway generally understood the Erse, or ancient Scots language, which is now, in a manner, quite worn out, except in the Highlands.

Of the Religion and Ecclefiastical Government of SCOTLAND.

THE established religion of Scotland, since the Revolution, and confirmed by the Act of Union, is what is called the Presbyterian; being a church government by pastors, teachers, elders, and deacons. Before the Revolution, the church was governed by bishops; but they, not at all relishing the new settlement, were abolished.

The ecclefiaftical courts, as they now stand, are

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us to 1. The kirk-fession, consisting of the minister, elders, and deacons, in each parish, who consider the affairs of the parish as a religious society. They

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judge

judge in all matters of leffer fcandals, can suspend from the communion, and regulate all particulars

relating to public worthip and the poor.

2. The presbytery, which consists of the minister, and one elder, from 5 to 10, 12, or more neighbouring parishes, who chuse one of these ministers to be præses, or moderator. Here are tried appeals from the kirk-sessions: and here they inspect into the behaviour of the ministers and elders within their respective bounds. They supply vacant parishes, ordain pastors, examine and license schoolmasters, and young students for probationary preachers; and judge when, or on whom, to instict the greater excommunication.

3. The provincial fynod: this is composed of all the members of several adjacent presbyteries. It meets twice a year, at some principal place within its bounds, and is opened by a sermon. Their business is, to receive correspondents from the neighbouring synods, who are a check upon one another; to determine appeals from the presbyteries in their district; to enquire into and censure the behaviour of the presbyteries themselves. They likewise have power to transport or remove a minister from one place to another, which often occasions great disturbance. Hence lie appeals, however, to

4. The general affembly, the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom, which meets yearly in the month of May, and sits about 10 days. A lord commissioner, who is always a nobleman of the first quality, presides here, as a representative of the King's person. All the members of this are annually elected; and the moderator of the last year's affem-

bly opens the new fessions with a fermon.

The fame discipline, as to the main of the several forms and proceedings, was observed in the episcopal times, only they had no lay-elders: the bishop or his deputy, being a minister or ministers, within the bounds,

bounds, p nods, as national of ferved, the epifcopace nature of shops we lors, but

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2. Me teries; v kirk, Erfi 3. Du

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bounds, prefided in all presbyteries and diocesan synods, as the archbishop of St. Andrew's did in the national or general assemblies. For it must be observed, that episcopacy in Scotland differed from episcopacy in England; for here it was as low as the nature of an episcopal church could admit: the bishops were sine quibus non, they had no lay-chancellors, but did all things presbyterorum consilio.

During the time of the episcopacy, Scotland contained two archbishoprics, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow; and twelve bishoprics, which were Edinburgh, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Birchin, Dumblain, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.

The 13 provincial fynods, into which Scotland is

at present divided, are,

r. Lothian and Tweedale, confifting of seven presbyteries; viz. Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar, Peebles, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar.

2. Merse and Tiviotdale, consisting of six presbyteries; viz. Dunse, Chirside, Kelso, Jedburgh, Sel-

kirk, Erfilton.

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3. Dumfries consists of four presbyteries; viz. Middlebee, Lochmaban, Pentpont, and Dumfries.

4. Galloway confifts of three presbyteries; viz.

Wigton, Stranrawer, and Kircudbright.

5. Glasgow and Air consist of seven presbyteries; viz. Air, Irvin, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanerk, Glasgow, Dumbarton.

6. Argyle and Air confift of five presbyteries; viz. Denoon, Cambleton, Inverary, Kilmoir, Sky.

7. Perth and Stirling contain five presbyteries; viz. Dunkeld, Perth, Dumblane, Stirling, Aughterarder.

8. Fife contains four presbyteries; viz. Dunferm-

ling, Kirkaldy, St. Andrew's, Cowpar.

9. Angus and Mernes contain fix presbyteries; viz. Meigle, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Aberbrothock, Fordun.

10. Aberdeen confifts of eight presbyteries; viz. Kincardin, Aberdeen, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turreff, Fordice, Ellon.

11. Murray confifts of fix presbyteries; viz. Strathbogie, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, Abernethy,

Aberlower.

12. Ross consists of four presbyteries; viz. Chanonry, Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch.

13. Orkney confifts of three presbyteries; viz.

Caithness, Orkney, Zetland.

The law of Scotland has provided against pluralities; and throughout the whole country there are no benefices worth less than 50l. per ann. sterling; which, in that country, is a good maintenance; nor

any that exceed 150l. per ann.

In the 17th year of his late Majesty's reign, an act was made, whereby ministers in Scotland taxed themfelves, in order to raise, by annual rates, out of their slipends, a fund for support of the widows and children of the established clergy of Scotland; by which the relict of each minister is to be allowed an annuity, and his child or children a certain sum, in proportion to the rate he annually paid.

Of the Order of the Thistle, or St. Andrew, in Scotland.

THE order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, by reason of its great antiquity, and memorable institution, is, upon all occasions, called The most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, being sounded, as all the Scotch historians affert, by Achaius the 65th king of Scotland, after a signal victory obtained over the Saxons, anno 819, and dedicated to St. Andrew, the patron or tutelar saint of Scotland.

This order came at length to shine forth in fuller splendor in the reign of king James V. who was him-

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the faid figned a ribband diffinctionall which we the who collar. It ion, bo penfed which the royal great was officers of the faith of the royal great was officers.

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felf a splendid and magnificent prince. He caused the collar of the order to be composed of two ancient badges or fymbols of the Scots and Picts, viz. the thiftle and iprigs of rue; but about the time of the Reformation it fell into defuetude, and was then rarely used by the knights; being so very zealous for the reformed religion, that they left their order, where they laid down their popery; and it was never after re-assumed, till the reign of king James VII. who, for the better regulating of the order in all its proceedings, figned a body of the statutes, and appointed the knights brethren to wear the image of St. Andrew upon a blue watered tabby ribband; and likewife named the royal chapel, or abbey church of Holy Rood House to be the chapel of the order (the old church of St. Andrew being ruined at the Reformation); for which end it was put in excellent repair, but was divested of all its beautiful ornaments by a furious rabble at the Revolution.

Her late majesty queen Anne was pleased to revive the said order upon the 31st of December, 1703, and figned a body of statutes, wherein the colour of the ribband was changed from blue to green, to make a diffinction between this order and that of the Garter: all which statutes the late king George I. was pleafed to confirm, with some additional ones, among which was that of adding rays of glory to furround the whole figure of St. Andrew, which hangs at the collar. And though, from the time of the Reformation, both elections and instalments had been difpenfed with, his majesty was pleased to order, that for the future chapters for election shall be held in the royal presence; to which end he commanded the great wardrobe to provide the knights brethren, and officers of the order, with fuch mantles, as are ap-

pointed by the statutes of the order.

Of the Civil Government of SCOTLAND.

THE College of Justice, commonly called, The Court of Session, consists of a president and sourteen fixed fenators, or judges called Ordinary Lords of Session, and two extraordinary lords; and they have feven clerks of fession, and fix other inferior officers. Before this court all civil causes are tried at flated times, which they determine by acts of Parliament and the custom of the nation; and, where these are defective, they decide according to the imperial and civil law, not according to the rigour of the letter, but according to equity and justice. There lies no appeal from this court, but to the Parliament; and the presence of nine judges is required to make their decrees valid. The Parliament has full power to affirm or reverse, with costs not exceeding 200 l. sterling.

This court has distributive justice only, both in law and equity; but no authority as to life or limb, unless for some faults competent to themselves. Since the Union, lords of session are appointed a committee for planting of churches, and valuation of tythes.

The High Court of Justiciary consists of five lords of the session, and the justice-general and justice-clerk. They try all crimes. All prosecutions in this court are raised by the king's advocate; and the greatest traitor is, here, allowed advocates to plead for him.

The Court of Exchequer was established in purfuance of the Act of Union, in the fixth year of queen Anne; and has the same power, authority, privilege, and jurisdiction over the revenue of Scotland, as the Court of Exchequer in England has over the revenues there. The judges have also the power of passing signatures, gifts, and tutories, &c. The courtconfifts of a c remembr tors, and

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Bailif tive diffi fhires. all the l crown, fheriffs, go their South B fifts of a chief, and four other barons; and it has two remembrancers, a clerk of the pipe, attornies, auditors, and other officers.

The officers of state are,

1. The keeper of the seal, and his officers.
2. The lord privy seal, and his officers.

3. Lord clerk register, and his officers.

4. Lord advocate.

The Faculty of Advocates enjoy many and great privileges with the rest of the college of justice; and have a dean, treasurer, clerk, curator, and other officers.

Writers of the fignet are those, who subscribe all writs and summonses that pass the signet; and they, as well as the advocates, are capable of being made

ordinary lords.

Besides the above national judges, every particular county or shire has a chief magistrate, or his depute, ordinary judge in all cases civil and criminal; but an appeal lies from this magistrate, in most cases, to

the Session and Court of Justiciary.

The sheriff is, in effect, the supreme justice of peace, to whom the law principally intrusts the securing the quiet and tranquility of the part of the kingdom of which he is sheriff, King James VI. and king Charles I. bought in some, and designed to buy in all the rest, of these heretable sheriffalties; but most of them yet remain in the great families of the kingdom.

Bailiss, stewards, and constables in their respective districts, have the same liberty as sheriss in their shires. When the jurisdiction act passed, in 1748, all the heretable sherissalties were purchased by the crown, which has now the full right of appointing sheriss, and sheriss-depute. The judges also now go their circuits to try criminals, as is practised in

South Britain.

There are three forts of burghs; viz. Burghs Royal, Burghs of Regality, and Burghs of Barony; every one whereof is a corporation, and holds courts, though only the royal burghs fend members to Parliament.

The Royal Burghs are one entire body, governed by, and accountable to, one general court, called the Convention of Burrows, which is annually held, generally at Edinburgh, and has cognizance of all matters relating to the trade and interest of all the

burghs in general.

Regalities were feus granted by the king to some particular subjects, whose authority and jurisdiction were very large and extensive, both in civil and criminal cases; and the lord or his baillie, had not only the power of furca & foffa, pit and gallows; but a jurisdiction with the magistrate in civilibus. But these regalities have been all abolished, by consent of the proprietors of them, by virtue of an act made 20 Geo. II. for that very purpose.

As to Burghs of Barony, every one that holds a barony of the crown, has a court wherein leffer causes, both civil and criminal, are tried, &c.

The Commiffariot Courts are a kind of ecclefiafti-The commissaries of Edinburgh, who are four, particularly try causes of matrimony and adultery, in order to a plenary divorce, not only a toro & mensa, but even a vinculo matrimonii; so that the innocent party may marry, as if the offending

party were naturally dead.

The Court of Admiralty is a supreme court, in all the causes competent to its own jurisdiction; and the lord high admiral is the king's lieutenant and justicegeneral upon the feas, and in all ports, harbours, and creeks of the same, and upon fresh water and navigable rivers below the first bridge, or within floodmark. And no appeal lies to the court of fession for maritime

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+ Thef mentioned maritime matters. All maritime causes, crimes, faults, trespasses, quarrels, &c. are triable before the lord admiral's judge (for he himself never judges in person) by the civil law, and customs of Scotland. Nevertheless, there are some particular jurisdictions of admiralty hereditary in some great families; as the duke of Argyle, who is admiral of the Western Isles; the earl of Sutherland, of the shire of that name; the earl of Morton, of Orkney, and Zetland,* &c. And such men of war as come up the Frith of Forth, for guarding and securing the coasts, receive orders from the lord provost of Edinburgh.

By the 6th of Queen Anne, justices of peace are established in Scotland, with the same authority as

those in England.

A short View of the Acts of Parliament of Great Britain, that have made any Alteration in the Laws of SCOTLAND, from the Union of the two Kingdoms, Anno 1707.

UNION of the two kingdoms.] By 5 A. R. cap. 8. it was enacted, that the kingdoms of England and Scotland should be united into one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain, to commence on the first of May, 1707.

Parliament.] That the faid united kingdom should

be represented by one Parliament.

Succession of the crown.] That the succession of the crown be settled in the Protestant branches of the house of Hanover, as it stands limited in England.

Land-tax.] That when 1,997,7631.8 s. 6d. 1 shall be raised in England by a land-tax, the quota for Scotland

* The Orkney islands were fold by the late earl of Morton, to Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. with the confent of his heir.

† These jurisdictions have been abolished by the act above

mentioned, and vefted in the crown.

land should be 48,000 l. as the quota of that kingdom; Scotland not to be charged with any duties laid on by the Parliament of England before the Union.

Coin, weights, and measures.] To be the same as

in England.

Trade, customs, and excise.] The subjects of the united kingdom shall have free trade to all places belonging to either. To be regulated, as in England, throughout the united kingdom.

29 Geo. II. c. 12. A method is prescribed for

granting licences to retail ale, &c.

Civil government.] The courts of session, or college of justice, the courts of justiciary, and the inferior courts of Scotland, to remain as they are; and no cause in Scotland to be cognizable in the courts of Westminster.

20 Geo. II. cap. 43. Regulations of the she-

riff's court.

Offenders of dittay.] 8 A. cap. 15. The method of taking up offenders by dittay, and exhibiting informations by the stress of the portous roll, abolished.

8 A. cap. 15. Informations in order to make up dittays concerning crimes to be taied in the circuits in Scotland, to be by prefentments made by the justices at their quarter-sessions, or upon information taken by them for stewards, bailiss of regalities, &c.

20 Geo. II. cap. 43. Advocation of causes under

121. value, discharged.

Superiors, vassals, disarming Highlanders.

1 Geo. I. cap. 20. An act for the encouraging all superiors, vassals, landlords, and tenants, who continue loyal to king George.

By 25 Geo. II. cap. 41. the crown is enabled to

purchase superiorities in Scotland.

Vassals attendance.] 1 Geo. I. cap. 54. enjoins that the personal service and attendance, which was wont

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to be paid to the heads of clans, and owners of eftates at the pleasures of such chiefs, under the names of personal attendance, hosting, hunting, watching, and warding, shall be, for the suture, paid in money annually; and the said personal service, &c. shall be utterly annualled.

This act was farther enforced in the same reign, 11 Geo. I. cap. 25. on the non-observance of the former, by many of the contemptuous Highlanders.

21 Geo. Il. cap. 33. Encouragement to vassals

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Highlanders disarmed.] I Geo. I. cap. 54. An act for more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands in Scotland; which enacts, that no person within the said Highlands, shall use or bear broad swords or target, poynard, wingar, or dirk, side-pistol, or gun, or any warlike weapons, in the fields, or in the way to or from any church, market, fair, burial, huntings, meetings, &c. However, not to extend to noblemen, officers of justice, or commoners, having yearly 400l. Scots, or who are otherwise qualified to vote at elections for Parliament-men; allowing to every such commoner two firelocks, two pair of pistols, and two swords; and that the magistrates of the royal burghs may keep arms in magazines.

Two other, 19 Geo. II. cap. 39. and 21 Geo. II.

cap. 34. for disarming the Highlands.

26 Geo. II. cap. 22. Stirlingshire included.

19, 20, and 21 Geo. II. No perfons, but foldiers in the army, are to wear Highland cloths, that is to fay, the plaid, philbeg, or little kilt, trouse, shoulder-belts or any part of the Highland garb.

Equivalent.

5 Geo. I. cap. 27. Commissioners are appointed to state the debts due to Scotland, by way of equivalent. Also,

5 Geo.

5 Geo. I. cap. 20. An act for fettling certain yearly funds, payable out of the revenues in Scotland, and other uses mentioned in the treaty of Union; and to discharge the equivalents claimed on behalf of Scotland; and for obviating suture disputes concerning it. N. B. This equivalent was stated by the Union act, at 398,0851. ros.

The faid fund to be payable out of the excise and customs of Scotland; the charges of the civil lift there

being first paid.

If the produce of the excise, &c. shall be deficient, to be made good out of the revenues of Scotland.

Proprietors of debts incorporated.] The King impowered to incorporate the proprietors of 248,550 l. 9s. od. 1/2, on whom the above said annuities are settled: the said sum to be the joint stock of the company, and every one to have a share in the annuity in proportion to his debt.

Elections of Peers and Commoners.

Sixteen Peers of Scotland to be chosen out of the Scots peerage, to sit and vote in the House of Lords; and forty-five representatives of Scotland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain; thirty for the shires, &c. and sisteen for the royal burghs.

12 A. cap. 6. No person who has purchased an estate, intitled to elect, or be elected, a member of

Parliament, till after a year's possession.

Anno 1734. An act for better regulating the election of members to serve in the House of Commons for Scotland; and for incapacitating the judges of the court of Justiciary, and barons of the Exchequer there, to be elected, or to sit and vote as members of the House of Commons.

6 A. cap. 23. An act requiring the elections of fixteen Peers. By the same act, Peers of Scotland are to be tried as English Peers are, for treason or selony. touchir partial ficers.

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16 Geo.

16 Geo. II. An act to explain and amend the laws touching elections for Scotland, and to restrain the partiality, and regulate the conduct, of returning officers.

Scots Customs and Privileges in Statu quo.

Royal burghs.] Their rights and privileges to re-

Regalia and records] Of Scotland to remain there.

Alterations in Scots Customs, &c.

Great feal.] Only one to be made for the united kingdom, different from the great feal used in either. Another feal for Scotland to be used in matters of private right.

Privy council,] By 6 A. cap. 6. After the first of May 1708, there shall be but one privy council for

the united kingdom.

Exchequer. 6 A. cap. 26. An act for erecting a court of Exchequer in Scotland, after the model of that in England. Jurors to have 5 l. per annum, four terms annually for the court of Exchequer. Writs of error there to be returnable in the Parliament of Great Britain.

Malt act.] 11 Geo. I. cap. 8. The duties on malt in Scotland, fettled 3d. the bushel; being half the

duty paid in England.

Church government, Toleration, &c.

The presbyterian church-government to remain established in Scotland. The church of England to

remain established in England.

10 A. cap. 7. It shall be lawful for those of the episcopal communion in Scotland to assemble for divine worship to be performed by pastors ordained by Protestant bishops, without disturbance, except in parish-churches.

Such

Such pastors to exhibit their orders at the quarterfessions of the peace, and the same to be registered, paying one shilling.

Such parsons may baptize and marry, provided the christenings be registered, and banns three times

published in the episcopal congregations.

One hundred pounds penalty for disturbing such

congregations.

19 Geo. II. No pastor or minister of such communion shall officiate, unless they first take the oaths, and pray for the king and royal family by name.

Excommunication.] No pain or forfeiture to be incurred by any person on any excommunication by the church-judicatories in Scotland. Ministers to pray for the royal family.

Patrons.] 10 A. cap. 12. Patrons of churches, &c.

restored to their right of presentation.

Papists and Nonjurors, to register.] 9 Geo. 1. cap. 24. An act to oblige Papists and Nonjurors to register their estates in Scotland.

10 Geo. I. cap. 10. An act to explain the faid

act, to oblige Papists to register their estates.

Civil Government.

Sheriffs.] 21 Geo. II. cap. 19. Sheriffs-depute, &c. not to be officers to any subject.

28 Geo. II. cap. 7. For 15 years, to hold their offices so long as his Majesty shall appoint, after-

wards ad vitam aut culpam.

Justices of peace.] A sufficient number to be in Scotland, who, besides the powers such justices now have there, shall have the same authority as justices of peace in England.

Circuit Courts.] In Scotland to be held but twice

a year.

Another, 8 A. cap. 15. None obliged to attend Lords of Jufficiary in their circuits, but the sheriff, and his officers. And 1

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29 Geo. II. cap. 43. Of the circuit courts.

Christmas vacation.] 10 A. cap. 13. the yule vacance, restored.

1 Geo. I. cap. 28. An act to take away the va-

cance or Christmas vacation.

3 Geo. II. cap. 32. The judges of the court of Session are impowered to adjourn their sessions; so that they may still have a yule vacance, or Christmas vacation, if they see sit.

Lords of Session.] 10 Geo. I. cap. 19. An act to explain the law concerning the trial and admission of

lords of fession in Scotland.

Oaths.] 6 A. cap 14. An act requiring the abjuration-oath to be taken by all officers in Scotland.

Another, 8 A. cap. 14. requiring the oaths to be

taken by all officers in Scotland.

Another, 5 Geo. I. cap. 29. To make the former more effectual, and to cause the oaths to be taken by

ministers and preachers in Scotland.

20 Geo II. An act was made to give relief to perfons in Scotland, whose title-deeds and writings were destroyed, or carried off, by the rebels in the late rebellion 1745.

20 Geo. II. cap. 43. Directions for officers poynd-

ing goods.

By 20 Geo. II. cap. 51. Heirs of tailzie, &c. are impowered to fell to the crown.

Prisons.] 20 Geo. II. cap. 43. Regulations of pri-

fons in Scotland.

By 21 Geo. II. cap. 19. His majesty's forts are

made lawful prifons.

By another act, 20 Geo. II. all heretable jurisdictions of justiciary regalities, heretable bailleries, and constabularies, stewartries, sheriffships, and deputysheriffships, in the possession of subjects, are taken

away

away from the said subjects, and restored to the crown; and provision is made for the more effectual

administration of justice in Scotland.

Another act was made, 20 Geo. II. whereby the tenure of wardholding in Scotland is taken away, and converted into blanch and feu-holdings, the cafualties of fingle and life-rent. Escheats incurred by horning and denunciation, in civil causes, are also taken away, and vassals are discharged of their attendance at head-courts; and the services of tenants are ascertained, and heirs of tailzie are allowed to sell lands to the crown.

By another act, 21 Geo. II. cap. 19. the method of taking evidence in writing, in cases not capital, is taken away.

By 21 Geo. II. cap. 33. the evidence of offenders

is admitted in trials for theft of cattle.

Treason, and other Crimes.

7 A. cap. 21. High-treason, and misprission of treason, to be deemed the same in Scotland as in England; and the crown impowered to grant commissions of over and terminer to try the same in Scotland.

Jurors.] Jurors at such trials to have estates at for-

ty shillings per annum each.

Treason, indictments, and presentments.] After the decease of the Pretender, and three years after the Hanover succession shall take place, no attainder for treason shall disinherit the heir.—And then a copy of the indictment for treason, and a list of the witnesses to prove it, and the names of the jury with these additions, shall be delivered to the party indicted ten days before the trial.

But, by an act 17 Geo. II. the first mentioned provision is not to take place, till the deaths of the sons

of the Pretender.

19 Geo. II. cap. 25. Suspected persons in Scotland may be summoned to appear at Edinburgh.

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Bail.

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21 Geo. II. cap. 19. For trials of high treason,&c. committed in the Highlands.

22 Geo. II. cap. 48. Directions for proceedings to

outlawry for high-treafon.

Capital crimes.] Theft of landed men, murder under truft, wilful fire-raifing, firing colehughs, and affassination, to be no longer treason in Scotland, but capital offences, and punished as such.

Bail.] Enacted that double bail be taken in crimi-

nal cases.

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Forfeited estates.] The act relating to the forfeited estates, anno 1715, appropriates 20,000l. out of the said estates, for making a capital stock for erecting schools in the Highlands, after other uses and designments, appointed by the said act, are complied with.

By 25 Geo. II. cap. 41. Forfeited estates in Scotland are annexed to the crown unalienably. Sect. 14. The rents of forseited estates in Scotland are to be

applied to the improving the Highlands.

Capital and corporal Punishments.

Not to be executed to the fouth of the Firth, within 30 days after fentence; nor any north of the Firth, within less than 40 days after sentence.

Lord lieutenant, &c. impowered by this act to fum-

mon the clans to deliver in their arms.

3 Geo. II. cap. 32, An act for enabling the judges of the court of fession in Scotland to adjourn the said court, and to limit the time for the execution of sentences importing corporal punishments in that kingdom.

Farther enacted, that it shall be lawful for the magistrates, and courts of judicature, to put in execution any sentence importing corporal punishment, less than death or dismembering, in any part of Scotland, south of the Firth, within eight days after it is pronounced; and, to the northward of the Firth, within ten days after is is pronounced.

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And the judges of the court of justiciary, or any of them are authorised, upon application to them, to delay execution, if they think proper, for 30 days; to the end application may be made for relief against any hard or unjust sentence.

Trade and Manufactures.

Linen Manufacture] 10 A. cap. 21. An act for regulating the making of linen-cloth.

Another 12 A. cap. 20. for regulating the linen manufactures.

And 13 Geo. I. An act for regulating the linen and hempen manufactures of Scotland, which gives great encouragement to that improving branch.

Woollen manufactories.] 6 Geo. I. cap. 13. An act for regulating the woollen manufactories in Scotland.

10 Geo. I. cap. 13. An act to explain and amend the act for regulating woollen manufactories in Scotland.

Fisheries and manufactories.] The annual sum of 2000l. to be applied to the encouragement of the sishery, and other manufactories in Scotland, the said annuities to be in lieu of all equivalents claimed by Scotland.

13 Geo. I. cap. 26. An act for encouraging the fisheries, and other manufactories and improvements in Scotland; impowering his majesty to settle a plan for improving the same.

Naval stores.] 2 Geo. II. cap. 32. An act to encourage the importation of masts, yards, and bow-sprits, from Scotland.

Highways.] 5 Geo. I. cap. 30. An act for making the laws more effectual for repairing highways, bridges, and ferries, in Scotland, in the same manner as in England. By was la der to tish as

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with merl town boro and By an act 15 and 16 Geo. II. an additional duty was laid on foreign cambrics for feven years, in order to allow a bounty upon certain species of British and Irith linens.

By another act 18 Geo. II. an additional bounty was allowed on the exportation of the faid linens.

LETTER II.

Containing a DESCRIPTION of the MERSE, the Two Lothians, of Edinburgh, Leith, &c.

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I AM just now entered Scotland by the ordinary way of Berwick, which place I have already sufficiently described in a former letter. The first thing we observed, after we had left Berwick about three miles behind us, was the sea on the right-hand, and the river Tweed, which setches a reach northward, on the left. The land between lies so high, that in stormy weather it is very bleak and unpleasant, having little or no shelter: however, the land, compared to what we left in Northumberland, or what we soon found farther in Scotland, is good.

The first town in Scotland, but not directly in the road, is Mordington, a poor forry village; yet gives the title of lord to a branch of the noble family of Douglas.

About three miles farther east is a small harbour, with a town called Aymouth, where a fort was formerly raised to curb the garrison of Berwick. This town gave title of baron to the late duke of Marlborough; but the patent being granted only to him, and the heirs male of his own body, the honour extinguished

extinguished with him. It affords a good harbour for fishing-vessels. In Queen Elizabeth's time, the French held it, and fortified it, as it was the first port in Scotland they could safely land their supplies at, for the queen-mother; but they were obliged to quit that, and the kingdom, some time after, by a treaty, queen Elizabeth supporting the reformers against her.

Claret I found here in great plenty, and very cheap, and the best of fish in abundance; but the cookery

was as nafty as the women.

From this place we enter upon a most desolate, and, in winter, frightful moor for travellers, especially strangers, called Coldingham-moor, upon which, for about eight miles, you hardly see an hedge, or a tree; and I met with but one house all the way, and that not an house of entertainment.

Coldingham, whence this moor derives its name, was an old monaftery, built by Edgar, king of Scotland, about the year 1100, and famous for its lady abbess Ebba, of whom they tell us the following

ftory.

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This lady was the daughter of Edelfred, king of Northumberland; and, when her father was taken prisoner by the pagan Mercians, she got into a boat in the Humber, with three other women, who, by their own prayers only, were miraculously preferved, and carried as far as Scotland, where, under a promontory, they were driven on shore by a storm, and their boat dashed in pieces.

When they got ashore, they laboured with their hands, and made themselves a little hut to lodge in; they continued their religious way of living, and the country-people sustained them with food; till at length, acquiring a great character by their sanctity and austerity, they were addressed to, far and near, for their prayers; and, by the charity of the people, got enough to build a religious house at Coldingham.

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Here, as fame fays, when the cruel Danes came on shore, the religious lady, (who, it seems, was very beautiful too) cut off her nose and upper lip, and made all the nuns do the same, in order to preserve their chastity. Whereupon the barbarous Danes, enraged at their zeal, fired their nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this lady, who, it is said, was sainted for these sufferings, the promontory, where she landed, is to this day called St. Ebbe's head, and vulgarly, by our sailors, St. Tabbe's. There was once, upon the point of this promontory, a strong fort, called Fast-castle, belonging to the earl of Hume; but it has been some time demolished.

A little to the north-west is the town and castle of Duns, remarkable for the birth of John Duns, commonly called Duns Scotus, anno 1274; some of whose family were then in being there. Duns Scotus was a friar minor, and the greatest scholar of his age. Scaliger fays, there was nothing his genius was not capable of. But his chief ftudy was in points more nice than necessary, whereupon he was called Doctor Subtilis. His followers, called Scotists, were great oppofers of the Thomists, another set of scholastics, so named from Thomas Aguinas. He studied at Oxford and Paris, and died of an apoplexy at Cologne. After Berwick was taken by the English, the sheriffcourt was kept here, which was but lately removed to a market-town, called Greenlow; which is also a royal burgh, and the principal in the shire, belonging to the earl of Marchmont, who has a handsome feat, called Marchmont House, in the neighbourhood; which may be feen from the new road, which paffes through this town, and crosses the Tweed at Coldftream Bridge.

Duns was also remarkable for the encampment of the Scottish army, under general Lesly, assembled to oppose king Charles I. when he came to the English borders with an army, to persuade that kingdom to

obedience

obedience. It has the best weekly market for cattle in Scotland, and is a place of the best trade in

this county.

Coldstream is a market-town, in this county of Merse, where was anciently an abbey. In the year 1763, an act passed for repairing and widening the road from Deanburn-bridge, through Greenlow and part of the Jedburgh road, by Lauder, in the shire of Berwick, to Cornhill in the county of Durham; and for building a bridge over the Tweed, near Coldstream.

In consequence of this act a fine bridge is now built over the Tweed, consisting of five large arches for the passage of the river in common; with two smaller (one at each end) upon the shores, in order to take off the weight of water which would otherwise lie upon the abutments in the time of sloods. This is the most elegant bridge in the North; the piers are small, the arches wide, and it has a raised foot-way on each side, for the greater convenience

and fafety of paffengers.

At a finall diftance from the town of Coldstream is the feat of Sir John Pringle, Bart. called the Lees. He has lately rebuilt the house, in a very elegant manner. In the front is a handsome pediment, supported by four Corinthian pillars: the whole building is of fine ftone, with wings for the offices. It is sheltered from the north winds by plantations at a little diftance; and to the fouth it commands a delightful view of the river, and the elegant new bridge above mentioned. At the west end of the lawn (which is interspersed with small plantations of shrubs, &c.) is an open octagon temple, the dome supported by Ionic pillars, which commands a charming view of the Tweed, and country adjacent. Sir John has a great tafte for agriculture, and has, in consequence thereof, introduced feveral advantageous improvements into the neighbourhood.

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Eccles also is a market-town: and Ersilton is noted for the birth-place of the rhyming poet Learmont, so much admired by the vulgar Scots, under the name of Thomas the Rhymer. Hume was formerly the residence of the earls of that name, which they derived from the town; and they had a strong castle there, now demolished. The present seat of this family is at Hirsel, about two miles from Coldstream. The house is old; but it has lately been repaired, and received some additions. It is surrounded with plantations of firs, which come up to the road-side.

Many of the ancient Scottish gentry and nobility derived their names from the places of their residence, as was originally the custom in England, and other countries. Thus the Dunbars, Humes, &c. were originally the same; but tradition, or rather the armorial bearings of the several families, distinguished their lineage. This hint may serve, once for all, to those families called of that ilke; i. e. whose sure name and paternal estate are the same, and are generally assured to the same as a same as a

nerally effeemed ancient and honourable.

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At the end of the moor, the Firth of Forth instantly caught our fight; and here we had an extensive prospect of that great arm of the sea, of the rich country of East-Lothian, the Bass Isle, and at a distance the isle of May, the coast of the country of

Fife, and the country as far as Montrole.

After going down a long descent, we dined at Old Combus, at a mean house in a poor village, where, I believe, the lord of the soil is often execrated by the weary traveller, for not enabling the tenant to furnish more comfortable accommodations, in so considerable a thoroughfare.

The country becomes now extremely fine, being bounded at a distance on one side by hills, and on the other by the sea. The intervening space is a rich track of corn-land: indeed, East-Lothian is consider-

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ed as the Northamptonshire of North Britain. The land is in many places manured with sea tang: but I was informed, that the barley produced from it is

much lighter than that from other manures.

The next town of note is Dunbar, a royal burgh, which, in Scotland, is much the same with what we call a corporation in England, and sends members to Parliament in like manner; only, in Scotland, these burghs have some particular privileges separate to themselves; as that, for example, of holding a fort of Parliament, called a convention of Burghs, a method taken from the union of the Hans towns in the North, in which they meet and concert measures for the public good of the towns, and of their trade, and make by-laws, or acts and declarations, which bind the whole body; nor have they loft this privilege by the Union with England, it being preserved entire, and is now many ways more advantageous to them than it was before, as their trade is now more considerable.

This town of Dunbar is an handsome, well-built town, situated in the mouth of the river Forth, on the south side towards the German Ocean. The houses, as in most of the principal towns, are all built with stone, and covered with slate. It hath been senced in with a strong stone wall; but that is now decayed. On the opposite side of the haven appear the ruins of a castle, almost covered with the sea at slood tide, which formerly was remarkably strong, and was the seat of the earls of March, afterwards stilled earls of Dunbar; a fortress often won by the English, and as often recovered by the Scots; but demolished in the year 1656, by order of the commonwealth, to pre-

vent its being a retreat for the royalifts.

Dunbar is a very confiderable port, and of great advantage to all ships in the river, in case of stress of weather; but yet its entrance was so difficult by steep rocks, in the mouth of the harbour, that the corporation h
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tion had exhausted itself by endeavouring to cut through them; and, being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the same time, the town-house and school of the town being run to decay, and the town itself destitute of fresh water; to answer all these good purposes, they procured an act to pass, in the year 1718, intitled, An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots, or One-sixth Part of a Penny, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be sold within the Town of Dunbar, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-house, and building a School and other public Buildings there; and for supplying the said Town with fresh Water.

This duty has been of great fervice to the town, and has enabled them to make a great progress in the intended improvements: but the principal works, which were to dig part of the rock at the bottom of the harbour, to carry out the great pier to the rock called the Beacon Rock, to cut the slope of the island down to a perpendicular, and to supply the town with fresh water, remaining undone; and the act expiring in the year 1738, the same was continued for 25 years longer, by an act passed 10 Geo. II.

Between the harbour and the castle is a very surprising stratum of stone, in some respects resembling that of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. It consists of great columns of a red grit stone, either triangular, quadrangular, pentangular, or hexangular. Their diameters from one to two seet, their length at low water thirty, dipping or inclining a little to the south. They are jointed, but not so regularly or so plainly as those which form the Giant's Causeway. The surface of several that had been torn off appear as a pavement of numbers of convex ends, probably answering to the concave bottoms of their joints once incumbent on them. The space between the columns was filled with thin septa of red and white sparry matter,

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and veins of the same pervaded the columns transversely. This range of columns faces the north, with a point to the east, and extends in front about two hundred yards: the breadth is inconsiderable. The rest of the rock degenerates into shapeless masses of the same sort of stone irregularly divided by thin septa. The rock is called by the people of Dunbar, the Isle,

They had here a great herring fishery, which has decayed very much of late years; and they cure herrings here, as they do at Yarmouth in Norfolk, though I cannot say they cure them so well, nor are they so ht for keeping and fending on long voyages. The herrings themselves may indeed make a little difference, being generally larger, and fatter than those of Yarmouth; which makes it more difficult to cure them fo as to keep in an hot climate, and on a long voyage. Some public-spirited persons have set up whale-fishing here, with fuccess. This place, if the port was once improved as far as it is capable, fo as to receive more ships, and those of larger burthen, and that allowance to maintain those improvements which they now enjoy continued for a farther term, would, from the convenience of its fituation, and the industrious temper of the people in the country about it, become, in all probability, much more confiderable than we now find it. Here was formerly a strong castle, which was demolished by act of Parliament during the minority of king James VI.

Between the town and the great road stands a pleasant and agreeable seat of the duke of Roxburgh, called Broxmouth. It consists of a body and two wings, and a fine paved court between the wings, with a good avenue coming up to it, and a spacious parterre, adorned with statues, behind it; the whole in the middle of a fine park, prodigiously planted with trees in great thickets between it and the sea; for the gen-

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A little farther is the castle of Tenningham, a noble old seat of the earls of Haddington, of late years greatly improved. Many thousands of trees are planted in a sandy down, or links, as they call them here, between the house and the sea, which are come to such perfection, that the present earl will be able to cut down great quantities every year for sale, to the no small addition to his estate; and this too, from lands that were formerly of little or no value.

On the fouth-west side of Dunbar, under the mountains, near a place called Dun-hill, is the field where the battle was fought between Oliver Cromwell and general Lesly, commander of the Scots army, where the desperate sew, (for Cromwell's armywas not above 8000 men), deseated and totally overthrew the great army of the other side, killed 6000 of them, and took 10,000 prisoners, to the surprize of the world.

Here we turned out of the way, to see the marquis of Tweedale's fine park at Yester, or Zester; in the centre of which stands a very noble house, but in a too low situation.

The earl of Tweedale, in the reign of king Charles II. having feen the plans of Greenwich and St. James's parks, was so pleased with them, that, as soon as he went down into Scotland, he laid out the plan and design of all these noble walks and forests of trees, which he planted here. A gentleman, whose judgment I can depend upon, told me, that if ever those trees came to be worth but six-pence a-piece, they would be of more value than the fee-simple of the whole paternal estate of the samily. Nor is this unlikely, if it be true, that his lordship, and his immediate successor, planted above 6000 acres of land with sir-trees; and wherever any of them sailed, they were constantly renewed the next year.

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The park itself is said to be eight miles round, and exceeds, in many respects, (particularly as to walling and planting) Richmond park in Surry: but the plantation of fir is not confined to this estate; for the family has another feat at Pinkey, near Muffelburg, where the same lord planted also a great number of trees, as his successors have likewise done at another feat, which they had in Fife, near Aberdour, which

now belongs to the earl of Moray.

As this planting is a great encouragement to the nobility of Scotland to improve their estates by the fame method, so we find abundance of gentlemen tollow the example; infomuch, that you hardly fee an house of note, especially in the south parts of this country, but is adorned with groves and walks of firtrees about it; by which we may reasonably expect, that in a little time Scotland will have no need to fend to Norway for timber and deal, but will have sufficient of her own, and, perhaps, be able to furnish England too with considerable quantities.

This noble palace stands about a mile from the park-gate, to which you go by a paved coach-way through a thicket. It is of free-stone, curiously wrought, of 120 feet in front, and 60 feet deep, and on each fide of the fore-front are two pavilions or wings. The offices under ground are very noble, and vaulted with paved galleries of communication. You enter the body of the house up six or eight steps into a large hall 36 feet high, and behind it a falon from the garden of the same height; and at top is a gallery for music, which opens into both, exactly as at Blenheim House, near Woodslock. The rooms of state, which run on each fide of this falon fronting the garden, are very stately, and of an exact symmetry; and those from the hall have no communication with the apartments in the two parlours. A mathematical

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The parterres and garden behind the house are very spacious, rifing up by an easy ascent into the park. A handsome bason is in the middle of the parterre, with a jet d'eau, with four good statues, one at each corner. There are abundance of ever-greens, and green slopes regularly displayed; and to the west of the garden, on an artificial mount, is a pleasant fummer-house. At the upper end of the garden, fronting the falon, are a pair of iron gates, which open into the park. The green-house joins the pavilion to the west, as does a laundry to the east. There is a pretty rapid stream runs by the house, and by its rustling among the trees as it runs through the park, makes the whole very rural. There is a pretty bowling-green by this river side, and the stables, henhouse, and coach houses, are at a distance in the park, as is the cuftom in all the great houses I have yet seen in Scotland. Every nobleman's house hath what they call the mains, where their land labourers, grooms, and every body belonging to the stable and poultry, reside.

About two little miles from Yester, I arrived at Lethington, the ancient seat of the Maitlands earls of Lauderdale. It is an old tower, sull of good conveniences, and one good apartment made by the duke of Lauderdale in the reign of Charles II. who also inclosed the park with a stone wall. There are some beautiful avenues in this park, and a great deal of

planting round the house.

From the town of Dunbar to Edinburgh the country may be reckoned as fruitful, pleasant, and rich, as any in Scotland, or, indeed, as most in England. The sea is on the right-hand at a moderate distance, and the hills on the lest, farther off, which are habitable, and feed large slocks of sheep, and D 4

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have many open roads leading over them from Edinburgh, and other parts, towards England.

The most material thing this country wants, is more inclosed pastures, by which the farmers would be enabled to keep a sufficient stock of cattle well soddered in the winter; and thereby not only be surnished with store of butter, cheese, and bees, for the market, but likewise, by the dung of the beasts, enrich their soil, according to the unanswerable maxim in grasing, that stock upon land improves land.

From Dunbar we pass another river Tyne, which, to diffinguish it from the two Tynes in Northumberland, I shall call Scots Tyne, though not fo diftinguished here. It rises in the hills above Yester, and, watering part of a fine and pleafant vale, runs by Haddington, a royal burgh, and an old, half ruined town, with the remains of an old nunnery. It was formerly large, handsome, and well built, and reckoned very strong; for, besides the walls of stone, which were in those times efteemed very good, the English fortified it with lines and bastions. Four of which latter were very large, as may be feen by what remains of them to this day. It had also a large ditch and was so strong, that the English, commanded by Sir George Wilford, defended it against a great army of French and Scots, though the garrison was almost all fwept away by the plague, till it was relieved from England, when they quitted it, after demolishing the fortifications.

They have a good stone bridge here over the Tyne, though the river is but small. The church was large, but has suffered in the ruin of the rest, and but part of it is repaired, though large enough for the number of inhabitants. There are in it some monuments remaining of the dukes of Lauderdale, and other Maitlands, ancient lords of this part of the country; but as the choir of this church is open and defaced, they have suffered with the rest.

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The cross-aile, and choir of the church, are in ruins; so that the monuments, though against the insides of the walls, are quite exposed to the weather. The tower, in the middle of the church, is standing, but without any roof to cover it.

Nor far from the church, a neat episcopal chapel

was finished, in the summer of 1768.

The town-hall has a turret and clock. There are fome good houses here, and the streets are broad and well paved. The post-house is a good inn, not in-

ferior to many in England.

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In and about this place I faw fomething of a manufacture, and a face of industry, which was the first I had hitherto feen the least appearance of in Scotland particularly, here was a woollen manufacture, erected by a company or corporation for making broad-cloth, which they call English cloth; and as they had English workmen, and English wool, they really made it very good; but I cannot fay they could bring it fo cheap to the market, as they do in England. This was the reason that though, before the late Union, the English cloth being prohibited upon severe penalties, their own cloth supplied them very well; yet, as soon as the Union was made, by which the English trade was opened, the clothiers from Worcester, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerfet, Devonshire, and Yorkshire, brought in their goods, and, underfelling the Scots, those manufactures were not able to stand it. However, the people turn their hands to other things, are flill employed in spinning, dying, weaving, &c. and carry on a good deal of that fort of business.

On the north fide of the mouth of the Forth stand the remains of Tantallon castle, infamous in the Scots history, for being the seat of rebellion in the reign of king James V. Hence came the odd sancy among the

D 5 foldiers,

^{*} Within these few years, however, the cloth manufactury has made great progress.

soldiers, that the drums beating the Scots march, which was invented by the king's soldiers when they marched against the earlos Angus, who heldout this castle against him, said, Ding dong Tantallon. But it is now no more a fortress, being intirely demolished.

Over against this, in the mouth of the same river, stands a steeprock, called the Bass, inaccessible on all sides, except by one narrow passage. It was formerly slightly fortified, rather to prevent its being made a retreat for pirates and thieves, than for any use it could be of to command the sea; for the entrance of the Forth is so wide, that ships can go in and out without the least danger of being hurt by any thing

that could be offered from the Bass.

In the times of the late king Charles II. and his brother king James VII. it was made a state prison, where the western people, called in those days Cameronians, were confined, for being in arms against the king. And after the Revolution a desperate crew of people got possession of it; and having a large boat, which they hoisted up upon the rock, or let down, at pleasure, committed several piracies, took a great many vesses, and held out the last of any place in Great Britain for king James: but their boat being at last either seized or lost, and not being seasonably supplied with provisions from France, as they used to be, they were obliged to surrender.

The Solan geefe are the principal inhabitants of this island, a fowl rare as to its kind; for they are not found any where in Britain, that I can learn, except here, in some of the lesser islands in the Orcades, and in the island of Ailzye, in the mouth of the Clyde. They come as certainly at their season, as the swallows or woodcocks, with this difference (if what the people there tell us may be depended on), that they generally come exactly to the very same

day of the month.

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They feed mostly on herrings; and therefore it is observed, they come just before, or with them, and go awaywith them likewise, though it is evident, they do not follow then; for they go all away to the North, but whither, is not known. As they live on fish, so their flesh has the taste of fish, which, together with their being so exceeding fat, makes them, in my opinion, a very coarse dish, rank, ill-relished, and soon cloys the stomach. But here they are looked upon

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It is a large fowl, rather bigger than an ordinary goofe. It is web-footed, but its bill is pointed like a crane or heron, only much thicker, and not above five inches long. When they are coming, they fend some before to fix their mansion, which, for that reafon, are called fcouts. The inhabitants are careful not to difturb them, till they have built their nefts, and then they are not to be frightened by any noise, whatfoever. They lay but one egg at a time, which they so dexterously fix by one end to a point of the rock, in the middle of the neft, that if it be pulled off, it is difficult to fix it so any more. They hatch it by holding it fast under one foot, and seldom leave it, till it be hatched. The fish caught by the old ones often ferve the inhabitants for food, and the flicks they bring to make their nests supply them with fuel. make great profit both of the flesh and feathers of their young ones, which are taken from their nefts, by one let down the rock with a rope. When young, they are of an ash-colour; but when old, white.

At the top of the rock is a fresh-water spring, with a small warren for rabbits; but the bottom of it is almost worn through by the tide. It was formerly the possession, and sometimes the seat, of the ancient family of Lauder, who a long time resused to sell it, though often solicited to it by several kings. King James VI. told the then laird, "He would give him

whatever

whatever he pleased to ask for it;" whereby that gentleman had a fine opportunity of making a good bargain: but after he had told his majefly, that he would fell it upon these terms, and the king desiring to know what he would ask, he answered, "Your majesty must e'en refign it to me; for I'll have the ald craig, (i. e. rock) back again." However, the family, at last, coming to decay, it was purchased byking Charles II.

From hence, keeping the shore of the Forth, due west, we find a range of large and populous villages

all along the coast, almost as far as Leith.

All this part of the country is delightfully spread with the feats of noblemen and gentlemen; as the duke of Roxburgh's near Dunbar, the earl of Haddington's at Tinningham, both already described; the lord Bellhaven's at Bellhaven; and that of the family of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, who have fine feats at the burgh of North Berwick, (where is a small, but pretty good market) Hales, and in the neighbourbood of this place.

The house and estate of Dirleton, now in the family of Nisbit, is pleasantly seated in this part of the country; as are Clerkington and Ormiftoun, thriving little towns, belonging to the family of Cockburn; round which they have an handsome estate, so well planted and improved, that I do not remember to have ever feen a more beautiful spot of ground. They have also a pretty good feat here; but when I

law it, it was much out of repair.

I must here add the antient and noble houses of Seton and Winton, both palaces (for fo they deferve to be called), of the late earl of Winton, who did fo many weak and rash things in the affair of the rebellion in 1715. They are now in a state of ruin, as is the estate on which they stand; which, for its value, is as fine as any in Scotland, lying all contiguous with itself, and valued at almost 5000l. sterling per annum; but, all being under forfeiture, it was fold to the

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towns ton-pa trade f the York-Buildings company. The fine gates, and stone wall, were demolished by the government, after it had been made a garrison by the Highlanders. The name Seton was given the family from the term feton, which one of the ancestors of it used to the soldiers he commanded, when entering upon an engagement. They were reckoned a very gallant family; and no true Scotsman can well omit telling the memorable story, that in the year 1332, when Edward II. came before Berwick, where Sir Alexander Seton was then governor, he summoned him to surrender, and threatened to hang his two fons, whom he had among his hostages, if he delayed. Accordingly a gallows was erected near the town-wall, and the young men were led forth. Tenderness for his children began to move the governor, when his lady (of the name of Cheyne) came and told him, "He and she were both young enough to have more children; but if he furrendered, he could never recover his honour." Upon this, he refused, and the tyrant cruelly murdered the young gentlemen; but the lady was rewarded with two fons afterwards.

The towns upon this coast stand very thick; and there are two or three articles of trade which render them more populous, and more considerable,

than they would otherwise be.

1. There are great quantities of white-fish taken and cured all along this coast; and I observed, that they were very well cured, merchantable, and fit for exportation.

2. There is great plenty of coal in the hills, so near the sea, that the carriage is easy, a great deal of which is carried to Edinburgh, and other towns thereabouts.

3. They make very good falt at almost all the towns upon the shore; as at Seton, Cockenny, Preston-pans, and several other places. They have a great trade for this salt to Norway, Hamburgh, Bremen, the

the Baltic, and even Holland; and the number of ships loaded with it here yearly is very considerable.

4. They take great quantities of oysters here also, with which they not only supply the city of Edinburgh, but carry abundance of them in large open boats, called cobles, as far as Newcastle upon Tyne; from whence they generally bring back glass bottles.

At feveral of these villages are little moles and harbours, or piers, built up at a considerable expence, for securing the ships that come to load salt and other goods; as at North Berwick, Aberlady, Preston, Preston-pans, (which is also noted for good malt-liquor), Cockenny, Port-seaton, &c.

Near Preston-pans, so called from the salt-pans there, was sought the unhappy battle between the king's forces, under the command of Sir John Cope,

and the rebels, in October, 1745.

We came next to Musselburgh, an antient burgh of regality. In this town are many hands employed in the woollen manufacture, especially in coarse stuffs for the use of the poor; and they have continued many years successfully this branch of trade without any rival.

Musselburgh is a pretty little market-town, upon the river Esk, over which is a good stone bridge. The main street is broad, and planted with two rows of trees, in some of which are lamps, to be lighted up in the winter season; which give it a genteel appearance; and from the town to the bridge, is a neat walk, planted with trees, and senced off from the carriage-road.

A little west from this lies Fisher-raw, so called from a very large row of houses, mostly inhabited by sishermen, who were formerly more numerous here than at present; for the mussel-trade, which was of old reckoned very valuable, is now given over; and

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The drawing curion feafon their chief business, at present, consists in catching cods, haddocks, whitings, and some few shell-fish.

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More to the fouth are two small villages, called New-bigging, and God-speed-all; but they are so nearly joined to Musselburgh and Fisher-raw, that a stranger would take them to be all one continued town. Nevertheless, they have not had a church since the Resormation, but are only a part of the parish of Inveresk, an adjoining village, so called, because it stands at the insux of the river Esk, which though it be sometimes so sull of water as to overslow its banks, yet, being rapid, it is not made navigable.

The village of Inveresk enjoys so good an air, that the eminent Dr. Pitcairn called it the Montpelier of Scotland. It is very full of people, and there are several very handsome houses and gardens in it, which invite the citizens of I dinburgh to take lodgings here in the summer, as the Londoners do at Kensingtongravel-pits, Hampstead, Hackney, and Highgate.

But the glory and beauty of this parish is Pinkey, which formerly belonged to Seton, earl of Dunsermling, but now to the marquis of Tweedale, who usually resided here, before his house at Yester was sinished; which, though it is the most magnificent building, yet is not so agreeably situated as Pinkey, which stands near the sea, just as we enter into Musselburgh.

In the court before the house is a large stone well, covered with an imperial crown of stone, supported by pillars of the lonic order. The great hall on the right, as you enter, is adorned with views of the great cities of Italy; and in a drawing-room adjoining to it, is a billiard-table. The great stair-case on the lest is ballustraded with iron, and crouded with pictures.

The first apartment consists of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, all very spacious, curiously wainscotted with oak, and hung with the seasons in tapestry, of the small figures, and best fort:

the

the bed is of crimson velvet, in an alcove, neatly supported with pillars. The chimnies are of marble, and above that of the dining-room is painted the finest inside of a church that is any where to be seen.

The great gallery is very long and spacious, the ceiling whereof is full of Latin inscriptions, suitable to the feveral paintings. Here are a family picture of the lord Seton, with his four fons and daughters, by Hans Holbein; Mr. Henderson, the Covenanter, by Vandyke; the whole length of king Charles I. and his Chancellor, the earl of Dunfermling, in his robes, by the same hand. The first earl of Tweedale, with his eight sons and seven daughters, all in one picture, as big as the life, takes up almost one end of the room. There are fine altar-pieces, passion-pieces, and others of that kind, which were faved from plunder out of monasteries at the Reformation. Here is likewise a good picture of the earl of Strafford, and another of the duke of Lauderdale (who married his onlychild to the heir of his family), with great numbers of family pictures of the Hays and Setons. There is also well preserved the genealogical tree of the family, from the year 970 to this time; viz. the Hays, Giffords, and Frasers. But most of the pictures have been carried to Yester.

The parterre behind the house is very large, and nobly adorned with ever-greens; and on each side of it spacious gardens. The whole stands in a park, which is, however, now greatly reduced in extent; but it was formerly well planted with fir-trees, and

walled round with stone.

Near this place was fought a battle by Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, when he cameto force the Scots into the marriage of their young queen Mary with his nephew king Edward VI. which was, doubtless, a very coarse way of wooing. Here was a great slaughter of the Scots: but though the English won the battle,

yet they privately married t

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yet they lost their prize; for the young queen was privately embarked, carried to France, and afterwards married to the dauphin, who became king Francis II.

The English call this the battle of Musselburgh; but some Scots gentlemen riding out with us to shew us the place where the action was begun and ended, we all agreed, that the Scots are in the right,

who call it the battle of Pinkey.

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Adjoining to the seat of Pinkey is a grand machine wrought by water, for pumping water out of the coal-mines, of which there are great numbers hereabouts, and almost in every part of Lothian. They also make vast quantities of white salt in this shire; and it produces great plenty of lime-stone. In the reign of James I. a mine was found in it, out of which they got a great deal of silver.

Lothian and Stirlingshire lie very commodiously along-side the Forth for exporting their coals, called

Scots coal, to different parts of the kingdom.

I now approached the capital city of Edinburgh; but must say a word or two of its situation, before I enter it. Standing then, at a small distance, and taking a view of it from the east, you have really but a very consused idea of the city, because the situation being in length from east to west, and the breadth ill-proportioned to it, you view it under the greatest disadvantage possible; whereas, if you turn a little to the right-hand towards Leith, you have a very handsome prospect of it; and from the south you see it to yet more advantage, because it is increased on that side with new streets.

At the extremity of the east-end of the city stands the palace of Holy-rood house; leaving which, a little to the lest, you come through a small suburb to the entrance, called the Water port. From hence, turning west, the street goes on, in a strait line, through the whole city, to the castle. It is above a mile in

length;

length; and is, perhaps, the largest, longest, and finest street, for buildings, and number of inhabit-

ants, in the world.

From the palace-door, which stands on a level with the lowest of the plain country, the street begins to ascend very gradually, being no where steep; but this ascent being continued for so long a way, it is easy to imagine, that the further part must necessarily be very high; for the castle, which stands, as it were, at the extremity, west, as the palace does east, makes, on all the three sides (that only excepted which joins it to the city) a very steep and frightful precipice.

Together with this continued ascent, you are to suppose the edge or top of the ascent so narrow, that the street, and the row of houses on each side, take up the whole breadth; so that, which way so ever you turn, you go down hill immediately; which is so steep, that it is very troublesome to those, who have not very good lungs, to walk in those side-lanes, which they call Wynds. By this description you will perceive, that the city stands upon the narrow ridge

of a long afcending mountain.

On the north-side of the city towards the west-end of it, where the castle stands, was a lough or lake of water, which had a small brook that run through it; so that it could not be said to be quite standing. This North Lough is now quite drained, and a most magnificent bridge built over the hollow. This bridge consists of six arches, three very wide and high, elevated upon losty piers; and on each side one of smaller dimensions. The main design of this bridge

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In 1769, just after it had been opened for the convenience of passengers, one of the abutments unfortunately gave way, by which accident several people, particularly a very amiable young lady, were buried in the ruins. Had it happened a few minutes sooner, some hundreds would probably have shared the same sate; who, returning from a methodist sermon which had been preached in the neighbourhood, had occasion to pass access this bridge in their way to Edinburgh. Mr. Milne,

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is, to take off from the very great declivity, which would otherwise be in the intended new road, which is to go this way to Leith; for very little water runs under it. On this side they have begun to build what is to be called the New Town. The houses already erected, are airy and handsome, built intirely in the English taste; so that each family are to enjoy a whole house to themselves; which neither is, nor ever can be the case, in the Old Town. There was formerly another lake on the south side of it, which, being now silled up, is built into a street, though so much lower than the high street, that, as I said before, the lanes between them are very steep.

The town is so ancient, that no history has recorded when, or by whom, or on what occasion it was built; yet it seems most natural to conclude, that such a situation could not be chosen, but for a retreat from the outrages and attempts of the Britons, Saxons, Danes, or other enemies: for, having an impregnable castle at the west-end, and a lake on either side, the inhabitants had nothing to defend, but the entrance at the east end, which it was easy to sortify.

If this was not the reason for chusing the situation, what should have hindered them from building the city in a pleasant, delightful valley, with the sea showing up to one side, and a river running through the middle of it, such as that space of ground, between it and the sea, where the town of Leith stands? There they would have had a noble, pleasant, and most useful situation, a very sine harbour for their trade, a good road in the Forth for their ships of burden; a pleasant river, which, with small art and charge, might have been so drawn round the city, as to have filled its ditches, and made its sortifications almost impregnable, as the French did, when they

brother to the celebrated architect of Black-friars bridge, planned and executed this bridge.

fortified Leith. Or, had they gone to the fouth fide of the city, and extended it towards Libertown and Goodtrees, they had found a plain large enough to have contained another London, watered on the fouth part with a pleafant brook, capable, by the help of pipes, to have conveyed water into every street and house.

A great part of this convenient space for building a noble city has been made the property of the corporation; and the magistrates for the time being have always refused to suffer any houses to be built upon it, because the old city would then be soon deserted, to the great loss of all the proprietors of the buildings there, many of whom it would totally ruin.

Most of the houses in Edinburgh are built of a rough kind of stone, undressed, because of its extreme hardness; but the window-cases and corner-stones are generally well dressed: and so indeed are the whole fronts of many houses, particularly in the Parliament-close, and some parts of the High-street. They are mostly covered (especially the new buildings) with blue slate.

Every stair-case is called a turnpike or house, and the whole building is termed a land, with the addition of some name to distinguish it from another. The families of the best rank have generally but one sloor, some only half a floor, and others less. The gentry take the first, second, or third; the middling and poor mount higher.

The women here are many of them very handfome; generally light-haired, and fair. They are
much more industrious than the men, taking laudable pride in having most of what they wear the product of their own hands. They are great admirers
of white thread stockings (a fashion the English ladies are come into), and scruple not to shew what
they are as they walk; nor are the women of either
the north or south part of Britain half so shy as they
used to be in this particular. But this may be faid in
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praise of the lish, that own work Scottish we expensive rally at we them line stockings on. But a now great

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+ For ebliged to Edinburg the Exch praise of the Scottish women, which cannot of the English, that their white stockings are generally their own work. It was indeed a very great rarity to see a Scottish woman sit idle; nay, over the tea-table, that expensive time-waster in England, they were generally at work, either upon the thread which makes them linen or plaids, or else knitting themselves stockings or gloves; which they do in great persection. But alas! like their sisters of the south, they are now great votaries to pleasure and dissipation.

From the principal street are many wynds, or narrow turnings, and it is not easy for a stranger to find his way to any one of the dwellings, which in these wynds are, as it were, piled one upon another. But there is in Edinburgh a very useful kind of porters, called cawdys, who attend at taverns, coffee-houses, and other public places, to go on errands, and know every body of any note in the town. These boys, though they are in rags, and lie every night upon the stairs, or in the streets, are yet considerably trusted, and have seldom proved unfaithful f. They are subject to a kind of captain or magistrate, called the constable of the cawdies, who punishes any neglect or misdemeanor generally by fine of ale or brandy, but sometimes corporally. Most of them are uncommonly acute, and execute whatever employment is assigned them with great speed and address.

Having thus considered the city in its outward appearance, and in its situation, I must next look into its inside, where we shall find it (notwithstanding all its disadvantages) a large, populous, rich, and

even royal city.

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[†] For the trifling confideration of a penny, a cawdie is obliged to carry a letter or meffage to the remotest part of Edinburgh. It is at the Cross, and in the neighbourhood of the Exchange and Parliament-house, where they commonly ply.

From the palace-gate westward, the street is called the Canongate, where the canons of the abbey formerly resided; which is a kind of suburb by itself, as Southwark is to London. In this part of the street, though otherwise not so well inhabited as the city itself, are several very magnificent houses of the nobility, built for their town-residence, when the court was here. Of these the duke of Queensberry's, the marquis of Lothian's, and the earl of Murray's, are the chief: the sirst and last are very large and princely buildings, all of free-stone, large in front, and

have good gardens behind them.

At the upper or west-end of this street, where it joins to the city, is a gate, which parts the city from the fuburb, but does not discontinue the street, which widens, and is more spacious, when you are through the gate, than before. This is the famous Nether-bow Port, whose doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the affair of captain Porteous was under their confideration. Though the opposition of the Scots in general to the proposal of taking away the doors of this gate was fo great as to prevent that measure being then adopted by Parliament, yet they have fince, (about the year 1766) of their own accord, taken down the whole gateway, and thereby laid the Canon-gate and High-street entirely open to each other. For while the Nether-bow Port was standing, the passage through it was so narrow, as frequently to occasion a stoppage of carriages.

Just at this gate, on the outside, are two streets, one of which is called St. Mary Wynd, and the other Leith Wynd: the first leads out of the city, south, into the great road for England, by the way of Kelso; and at the foot of it is a gate turning westward into the low street, callen the Cowgate, because the cattle are often driven through it to and from the great market-place: the other leads north into a sub-

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urb called the Calton; from whence there is a very handsome gravel-walk, twenty feet broad, continued to the town of Leith, which is kept in good repair at the public charge, and no horses suffered to come

upon it.

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It must not be expected I should describe all the buildings of the city; I shall therefore touch upon some sew and go on. The first of any note is a fine house, on the south-side of the street, a little within the gate, belonging to the marquis of Tweedale, with a plantation of lime-trees behind it, the place not allowing room for a large garden: adjoining to this are very good buildings, which, if set out in handsome streets, would adorn a noble city; but being crouded together in narrow wynds and alleys, deterve no notice.

A little farther, on the same side, is the Trone kirk; and near it, in the middle of the street, stands the guard-house, where two companies of disciplined men, cloathed and armed like grenadiers, at the charge of the town, do duty almost every night, and keep the public peace of the city. Almost opposite to this church is the street or opening from the bridge, which connects the old city and the new, in the same manner as London bridge connects London

with Southwark.

About mid-way between the Nether-bow and the castle, is the great church, which, before the Reformation, was collegiate, and dedicated to St. Giles; but it was afterwards divided into several preaching-places, and districts of the city were allotted to them, so as to be parochial. When king Charles I. erected a new bishopric at Edinburgh, which before that time was in the diocese of St. Andrew's, it was made a cathedral, and the dean was forenoon minister of that part of it called the New Kirk, which is the choir, chancel, or eathern part. In it is a gallery for the king, or his commissioner. Here also the magis-

trates

trates affemble, and the judges in their habits, in time of fession. In a large chapel, on the south-west part of this church, the general assembly hold their sessions, as does also the commission of the assembly, in

the interval between the general meetings.

The great cross under the tower is called the Old Kirk; and the front or west part of the great church is divided into two parts: that on the south is called the Talbooth Kirk, and that on the north Haddo's Hole, from the laird of Haddo, who, being a great royalist, and anti-covenanter, was kept prisoner in a

vault there, till he was beheaded.

The steeple in the middle is but low, though of good architecture; the summit of it resembles an imperial crown. Here they have a set of bells, which are not rung out as in England (for that way of ringing is not known in this country), but are played upon by the hand with keys, like an harpsichord, the person playing having great leather covers to his fifts, by which he is able to strike with the more force. They play all manner of tunes very musically, and the town gives a man a yearly salary for playing upon them from one to two every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

On the fouth-fide of this church (formerly the church-yard) is a square of very fine buildings, called the Parliament-close, the west and south-fides of which are mostly taken up with the parliament-house, the several courts of justice, the council-chamber, the exchequer, the public registers, the court for the royal boroughs to assemble in, the lawyers library, the post-office, &c. The great church makes up the north-side of the square, and the east and part of the south-side is built in private dwellings, very stately, losty, and strong, being seven stories high to the front of the square; and the hill they stand on having a very steep descent, some of them are no less than sourceen stories high backwards. In the middle of this square

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VoL

is an equestrian statue of king Charles II. which is

reckoned one of the finest in Europe.

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The parliament-house is a stately, convenient, and large structure. Over its entrance are the arms of Scotland well cut, with Mercy and Truth on each fide for supporters; and this inscription, flant his felicia regna; importing that these virtues make kingdoms happy. And under the arms was this motto unio unionum; relating not only to the union of the two crowns, but fignifying that their advice was neceffary to the maintenance of it. The room for the meeting of the Parliament had, on that occasion, an high throne for the fovereign, or the commissioner, with benches on each fide for the nobility and bishops, and forms conveniently placed in the middle, for the commoners. Without the area, was a pulpit for fermons to the Parliament on particular occasions; and behind the pulpit a large portion for others, befides the members, to hear the fermons, and debates of the house, when they thought fit to allow it. This building, in some measure, resembles Westminsterhall, and, though not quite so large, has a much more curious roof. In the fouth or upper end of the hall, one of the ordinary judges fits every day in session time, to hear causes in the first instance. At the west-end of it are kept the sheriff and commissary courts. Near the north-end is the town council-house, or Guildhall, and over it is the justiciary or criminal court. At the fouth-east part of the Parliament-house, is a door from what they call the outer house (where the lord ordinary fits) into the inner, where fit the other 14 judges, or lords of fession; which is the supreme civil judicature of Scotland; over which are apartments for the lords of Exchequer.

In May 1752, a fine marble statue of Duncan Forbes, Esq. late lord president of the court of Session, was set up in the outer Parliament-house. His Vol. IV.

great merits, loyalty, and abilities, are too well known, to need encomiums here. He is represented fitting in his robes, papers in his left-hand, leaning upon the chair, the other extended. The following inscription is placed below it in gilt letters:

DVNCANO FORBES DE CVLLODEN. SVPREMÆ IN CIVILIBUS CURIÆ PRÆFECTI. IVDICII INTEGERRIMO, CIVI OPTIMO. PRISCÆ VIRTVTIS VIRO. FACVLTAS JVRIDICA LIBENS POSVIT, ANNO POST OBITVM QVINTO. C. N. M,DCC, LII.

Thus Englished.

To Duncan Forbes of Culloden, prefident of the fupreme Civil Court, a most upright judge, a most valuable citizen, a man of unblemished virtue, the faculty of advocates with pleasure erected this monument, in the fifth year after his decease, A. D. 1752.

In the fomer part, under the Parliament-house, is a noble library of books and MSS. belonging to the college of Justice, or gentlemen of the law.

The great opening into the High street being the only passage into it for coaches, is at the north-east corner, through a narrow street called the Luckenbooths; a little from which was the market-cross, where all their proclamations and public acts are read and published by heralds, and found of trumpet. The cross is now taken entirely away, but the place where it flood is still distinguishable, from the rest of the street, by being paved in a different manner. Here is the great parade, where gentlemen meet for business or news, just before the I xchange, every day from eleven to one.

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The Ro lately erec for the n continue to directly be merly ftoo part of th Town, Le upon a cle

Near th Tolbooth, as for debt for the pro houses we church.

Opposit the ftreet the Lucke place; but to its forn market, f This part one, whi end of it public offi for below and scales

Here th to the Cal turns fout the Grafs very respe cattle, the ed the W dealers in drugs, w

Castle-

The Royal Exchange is a handsome building, lately erected, forming a large square, and intended for the merchants to assemble in; but they still continue to meet at 'change lours, in the open street, directly before the Egchange, where the cross formerly stood. From a grand stair-case, in the back part of the Exchange, is a fine view of the New Town, Leith, the Forth, and ships in the road; and, upon a clear day, the coast of Fise is sull in fight.

Near the west-end of the great church stands the Tolbooth, or common prison, as well for criminals as for debtors. It was formerly the place of residence for the provost of St. Giles's, as most of the adjacent houses were for the canons and choiristers of that

church.

Opposite to the great church, and in the middle of the street, stands a row of houses and shops, called the Luckenbooths, which interrupt the beauty of this place; but those buildings past, the street opens again to its former breadth, and is now called the Lawnmarket, from the Linen market being kept there. This part of the street extends west to a narrower one, which leads to the Castle-hill. At the upper end of it is a stone building appropriated to several public offices of lesser value, called the Weigh-house; for below stairs are warehouses, with public weights and scales for weighing heavy goods.

Here the street parts into two, one of which leads to the Castle-hill, as ready noticed; and the other turns south-west, and descending gradually, leads to the Grass-market, a place very like Smithsield in every respect, where is kept a weekly market for black cattle, theep, horses, &c. This street, which is called the West-bow, is inhabited mostly by wholesale dealers in iron, pitch, tar, oil, hemp, slax, linseed, drugs, woads, and such-like heavy goods. On the

E 2

Castle-hill is a curious and useful building, being a reservoir of water, of great use to the city.

This city hath feven gates, or ports, as they are

here called, viz.

1. The Nether-bow Port: this is the chief gate; it was magnificently built in 1606, and adorned with towers on both fides, and a fine spire on the top. This is the entrance from the palace, and the principal suburb called the Canon-gate. (Entirely taken down, 1768.)

2. The Cow-gate Port, at the east end, likewise gives entrance to the street of that name, leading to

the abbey by a back way.

3. The Potter-row Port, gives entrance to the fuburb fo called, and leads to Dalkeith, Kelfo, &c.

4. The Society Port, called from the fociety of brewers, who had a great square court near it, now built into a handsome square, after the English manner.

5. The West Port, the only gate at the west-end of the city, which leads through a large suburb to Glasgow, Stirling, Queen's-serry, and from thence to the west and north Highlands.

6. The New Port, at the east-end of the lake, leading northward towards a village called Mouter's-

hill and Leith.

7. The College-kirk Pork, leading also to Leith.
The markets here are very well supplied with all the necessaries of life, and are mostly kept in distinct market places walled in, and reserved for the particular things they are appointed for; such as,

The meal market.
 The fish market.
 The corn market.

3. The poultry market. 6. The leather market. Besides these, is a weekly market for all sorts of woollen manufactories, and linen, kept in that part of the High-street, called the Lawn-market, just now mentioned.

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mentioned. In the same street, below the cross, is an herb and fruit market kept every morning, which abates before noon, so that it is no incumbrance. The market for black cattle, sheep, horses, and grass is kept in that large space of ground within the West Port, called the Grass-market.

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On the fouth-side of the city, towards the east end, stands a large building, erected at the charge of the surgeons and apothecaries of this city, in which is their great hall, hung round with the pictures of all the eminent surgeons of this place, that have flourished since this building was founded. Here they have also a theatre of dissections, and a chamber of rarities, in which are several skeletons of uncommon creatures, a mummy, and many other curiosities.

Near the Potter-row Port thands the college, or university. It consists of three courts, two lower, and one higher, equal to the other two. These courts are encompassed with buildings for the use of such students as please to lodge in them; for they do not live in common, nor are they obliged to reside, but only to attend their classes at certain hours. There is an high tower over the great gate, looking to the city.

The public schools are large and commodious: there are accommodations for students, handsome dwellings for the professors, and fine gardens for their recreation. It was sounded in 1580, by king James VI. upon a petition from the city to grant them a charter with the privilege of an university; but the soundation was not perfected till 1582. The persons established by the soundation were, a principal or primate, a professor of divinity, sour regents, or masters of philosophy, and a professor of philosopy, called prof. humaniorum literarum, or regent of humanity. In 1640, the town added a professor of mathematics: to which have been lately added professors of ecclesialical

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aftical history, civil law, theoretical and practical medicine, chemistry, rhetoric, and the belles lettres. The dignity of chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university is in the lord provost and town-council.

They have a good library, which was founded by ClementLittle, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh; since which it is much increased by donations from the citizens, persons of quality, and others, who had their education there. The library is neatly kept, well surnished with books put in very good order, cloistered with wire doors, which none but the keeper can open, which is more commodious, and less encumbering; than multitudes of chains, used in many other libraries. The books given by the grand benefactors are kept in distinct apartments, and the donors names over them in letters of gold.

Over the books hang the pictures of several princes, and of the most eminent reformers at home and abroad; and near them is kept the skull of the famous Buchanan, very entire, and so thin, that the light may be seen through it. It was deposited there by Mr. Adamson, formerly principal of the university, who procured it to be taken out of his grave, and sastened some Latin verses to it in his commendation. The original of the Bohemian protest against the council of Constance, for burning John Huss and Jerome of Prague, anno 1417, is there, with 105 seals of Bohemian and Moravian grandees annexed to it. It was procured by a Scots gentleman in his travels, and given to the university.

At the farther end of the library is a stair-case, which leads to the higher and lower common halls, where they hold their commencements and college-entertainments. In this place are several maps, globes books, and rarities; and, among others, a crooked horn, cut out of a woman's head when 50 years old; and who lived 12 years after it. It is several inches

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long, and was taken out of her head by a surgeon, anno 1671. Here also are lectures read, exercises performed, and apartments for the professor of divinity to teach his pupils in, and for a select library

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In this higher common hall, which is a very spacious room, are placed fuch books as have been bought by, or given to the college, fince the library below was full; and in the fouth-end of it is a curious and noble museum, collected by the very eminent Sir Andrew Balfour. It contains a vast treasure of curiolities of art and nature, domestic and foreign, from almost all parts of the world; and is greatly valued by the virtuofi, containing fome rarities that are not to be found, either in those of the Royal Society at London, or the Ashmolean at Oxford. Sir Robert Sibbald, having a mind to engraft his name and merit on that of the celebrated Balfour, made a present of a great number of shells and other curiofities, to the college, on condition the magistrates would print the account of it, called Auctarium Mufei Balfouriani e Museo Sibbaldiano; to which I refer the reader.

Eastward from the college is the high-school, well endowed, and with proper apartments for one master and four ushers, who teach youth grammar and rhe-

toric.

In Gray's-close, near the Cowgate Port, is the mint-house, in a large court, with neat and conveninient buildings, and other accommodations for the master, officers, and workmen. It is now disused for that purpose, but is a sanctuary, or place of privilege.

At a small distance from the college are two neat hospitals, with pretty gardens to each of them; and a little farther is the church yard of the Franciscans, or Grey-friars, the common burial-place for the whole city within the walls, where are a great many curious monuments. It contains about two acres of ground.

E 4 Adjoining

Adjoining to it is Heriot's Hospital, a large and stately building, the most magnificent of its kind in the world, adorned with a consecrated chapel, large walks, delightful greens, and pleasant gardens. It was built by the reverend Dr. Balcanqual, to whom George Heriot, jeweller to king James VI. left near 17,000l. to be disposed of in pious uses, which that worthy dean of Rochester did, by building and endowing this house, and giving statutes to it, which he ordered should be unalterable. It is a nursery for an indefinite number of the sons of freemen, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated in useful learning, till they are sit for apprenticeship, or to go to the university, where they are allowed handsome salaries and exhibitions.

On the other fide of the grey-friars church-yard flands the charity workhouse for the city, where old and infirm persons are cloathed and maintained, and soundling and deserted children are taken care of, put to nurse, and educated till they are fit to go to service, or put apprentice, &c. The number of old and young who are maintained by this noble charity are computed to be upwards of 500.

On the north fide of the city, in the way to Leith, is a beautiful collegiate church, built by queen Mary of Guelders, queen to king James II. of Scotland, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but now parochial, though nothing but the church part was never

finished. It is now called the College-kirk.

Near it is St. Thomas's Hospital, wherein old decayed citizens and their widows are very decently

provided for, and allowed a chaplain.

Over-against it is Bridewell, or the house of correction, in which dissolute people undergo discipline, and are kept to hard labour. There is an apartment in it for lunatic and distracted persons. Of late for a new freemen, we nother for

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Of late years, Mr. Hare left a noble benefaction for a new hospital for female orphans of decayed freemen, which created a laudable emulation in many others, whose united contributions have raised a-

nother for the same good purpose.

An infirmary, called the Royal Infirmary, after the example of those in London, Winchester, &c. is erected at Edinburgh, by the liberal contribution of many well-disposed persons. It is a noble building, consisting of a main body and two wings: in the front is a handfome pediment, supported by fix pillars: over the entrance is a statue of king George II. The building is four stories high; the wards large, and well accommodated forthe reception of patients. The operationroom is excellently well adapted for the purpose of letting a great many persons see the operations there performed. The light is admitted from the top, by a large skylight; and ranges of seats are elevated pretty high above each other, for the more conveniently feeing the operations. On the top of the building is a dome, from whence you have a fine view of the city of Edinburgh and the neighbouring country. There was so general a good will to the work, that the like spirit had hardly ever been known any where. The proprietors of feveral stone quarries made presents of stone to it; others of lime; merchants contributed timber; the wrights and masons were not wanting in their contributions; the neighbouring farmers agreed to carry materials gratis; the journeymen maions contributed their labour for a certain quantity of hewn flones; and, as this undertaking is for the relief of the difeafed, lame, and maimed poor, even the daylabourers would not be exempted, but conditioned to work a day in a month gratis to the erection. The ladies too contributed in their own way to it; for they appointed an affembly for the benefit of the work; and, it being well attended, every one contributed E 5 bountifully bountifully to it. It has met with no small encouragement from the nobility and gentry; and his Majetty was pleased to give 100l. towards it: so that it

is really a noble work.

The physicians were incorporated in 1682 by king Charles II. and have their college near the Netherbow in the Fountain-close. They are deservedly effected learned and able, and do not give place to the physicians of any country.

On the north-fide of the city, in the way to Leith, is a neat physic-garden, containing some thousands of exotic plants and simples. The botanical student owes this admirable hortus to the muniscence of lord Bute, and the almost enthusiastic zeal of the indus-

trious Dr. Hope the ingenious professor.

Building for pleasure, as well as profit, are not wanting in Edinburgh. A theatre is built at the end of the new bridge in the New Town, which was raifed by the subscriptions of a certain number of gentlemen, who let it originally to a manager for fourhundred pounds a year. Mr. Ross was the first perion who took it, and his name was inferted in the patent, which made him manager as long as he chose. A few years ago, plays were not in that repute at-Edinburgh they now are. The ministers, zealous for the good of their flock, preached against them, and the poor players were entirely routed: they have now, however, once more taken the field, and the elergy leave them to their own ungodlinefs. During thefe contests, Mr. Ross found, that the benefits of the theatre did not answer the expences of it, and retreated in good time.

Our late modern Aristophanes, who imagined he had wit enough to laugh the Scotch out of their money, took it of Mr. Ross, at the same price that was originally paid for it. He brought on all his own comedies successively; but, as most of the humour was

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local and particular, few people understood it. Now and then, indeed, a very civil gentleman was so kind as to explain what he had been told in London such a joke alluded to; but, as jokes always lose their strength in travelling, nobody was the wifer for the explanation. But when, in the course of acting Mr. Foote attempted to introduce the Minor upon the stage, the ministers who had long lain dormant, now rose up in arms. The character of Mrs. Cole gave them offence. The Scotch clergy, not contented with damning the play itself, very piously pronounced all those damned who went to see it. Parties, however, rose on this occasion, and many were so wicked as to insist on its being performed. Riots ensued, the unrighteous triumphed, and the poor play was performed.

Mr. Foote, however, found, that to gain half the town was not sufficient, the whole of it being necessary for his business; and therefore, when he perceived he could not bring them into good humour, it was his interest to retire. However, on leaving Edinburgh, he made the best of a bad bargain, and raised the rent to five hundred pounds a year, for which sum he let

it to Mr. Diggs, the present manager.

The proprietors now saw the mistake they had been guilty of, in leaving it in the power of Mr. Ross to let it out to other people, and thus, in some measure, to deprive them of their own property. If any advantageous encrease of rent could have been made, they thought themselves the only persons who were entitled to it; but of this they had deprived themselves, and put the house on a worse footing than it was at the first; for, if sour hundred pounds had already been sound too large a rent, sive hundred must be still more distressing, and prevent the manager from bringing good actors to entertain the town. However, under all these disadvantages, Mr. Digges took the playhouse. Some little juvenile extrava-

gances, more than any natural turn for the flage, induced Mr. Digges to quit the military profession, to which he was bred, and become an actor. Driven from the first line, he took the second; and, as he could not, at that time, gain admittance to the London theatres, he became manager at Edinburgh. He has indeed done every thing which good management could do; but, it is to be feared, not greatly

to his own advantage.

The theatre is of an oblong form, and defigned after the manner of the foreign ones. I do not know its exact dimensions; but at three shillings (which is the price of admittance into the pit and boxes) it is capable of containing about one hundred and thirty pounds. The pit feems confidered here as the parterre, in the French theatre, into which gentlemen go who are not sufficiently dressed for the boxes. On very crouded nights, the ladies fometimes fit here, and then that part is divided by a partition. The ornaments are few, and in an unaffected plain style, which, on the whole, has a very elegant appearance. It is lighted with wax, and the scenery is well painted, though they do not excel in those jeux de theatre, which please and astonith the common people in London. The whole of their machinery is luckily very bad; and therefore, much to the credit of their understandings, they have seldom any Harlequin entertainments.

The upper galleries, or, as they obligingly term them in London, the Gods, seem here very compassionate divinities. You sometimes hear the murmurings of displeasure at a distance, but they never rain down oranges, apples, &c. on the heads of the unfortunate actors. They suffer them very quietly to strut their hour upon the stage, and if then they dissike them, they are literally heard no more.

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It is probable, that, from an attention to these small and feemingly trivial circumstances, we discover more of the real manners of a people, than from the greater and more public events in life, where the passions are naturally excited, and men act under a disguise. A bofterous Englishman in London who thinks it a part of his privilege to do what he thinks proper, provided neither the laws nor Magna Charta forbid it, when he takes a diflike to an actor, drives all the players off the stage, puts an end to the performance, and infults the wholeaudience. A Frenchman and a Scotchman, whom an arbitrary government in one instance, and the remains of it in the other, has foftened and humbled, keep their quarrels to themselves, confider the poor player as incapable of refistance, and shew their diflike to them only by not applauding them.

Comely Garden is a newly established place, for summer evenings amusement; and may be called the Vauxhall of Edinburgh. Here you have an orchestra erected in the garden, for music and singing; and when that part of the entertainment is over, the company have an opportunity of dancing (if they chuse it) in a couple of ball-rooms erected for that purpose. This garden is pleasantly situated near the abbey, just under Arthur's Seat, and other adjacent hills; which seem to form a natural amphitheatre, well adapted for the purpose to which this lovely spot is

now appropriated.

The city is governed by a lord provost, whose office is much the same with that of the lord mayor of London, sour baillies, who, besides the power of aldermen in the government of this city, have that of sheriss, and a common-council, ordinarily consisting of 25 persons, but extraordinarily of 38. All these are chosen annually, and the provost, dean of guild, and treasurer, are to be merchants; or if any tradesman be chosen, he must quit his trade, and not re-

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turn to it without leave of the magistrates and town-council; and he must also be a year or two a member of the common-council. No one is to continue in the council above two years at a time, except he be a member of it by virtue of a superior office. The baillies are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve candidates proposed, and none is to be elected deacon out of any of the source incorporated trades, except he has been a master of his trade two years at least; and must not continue deacon above two years at a time. The source incorporated trades are:

Surgeons. Wrights.
Goldfmiths. Mafons.
Skinners. Taylors.
Farriers Bakers.
Hammermen. Butchers.

Cordwainers. Wakers, i. e. Fullers. Bonnet-makers.

The magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after Michaelmas-day, by 38 electors, whereof 20 are to be merchants and tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their conscience they think best qualified; and these magistrates and the town-council have administration of the government, except in some reserved cases; such as the election of magistrates, dean of guild and treasurer, and setting of seus or leases, giving boundaries of places, and other public matters; in which cases they are to consult the sources deacons of trades.

None of the merchants or traders are to have any particular conventions, or make any by-laws among themselves, without consent of the magistrates and town-council, except to chuse their own deacons at the appointed time, to make persons free of their trade, or to try their work; and one of the commissioners for Parliament (when they had two) was al-

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ways to be chosen out of the tradesmen, and another out of the merchants. The auditors of accompts are to be chosen out of an equal number of both. The lord provost, dean of guild, and treasurer, are not to continue longer than two years at a time, and the baillie must be one year a baillie, one year old baillie, and one year free of office. Before the Union, the lord provost for the time being was always one of the privy-council.

The trained bands of the city confift of fixteen companies; besides which, they have a standing

company of town guards.

And here it will be proper to take notice of the notorious riot committed in this city on the 7th of Sept. 1736, in relation to captain Porteous, which made so much noise, and brought down upon this samous city the resentment of the legislature of Great Britain.

The case was this: one Andrew Wilson was condemned for a robbery of the public money, committed on the highway; and, on Wednesday the 14th of April 1736, the day appointed for his execution, the magistrates, being apprehensive that a rescue would be attempted, ordered captain-lieutenant John Porteous, at the head of a detachment of about 70 men of the city guard, to attend the execution, and powder and ball were delivered to them for that purpose: when, without any just cause, or necessary occasion, he ordered his men to fire upon the people affembled, calling out to them at their fecond firing, "to level their pieces, and be damned," or words to that effect, and levelling his own piece, mortally wounded one person himself; and about twenty of the guard, obeying his orders, killed and maimed a number of other persons; and by a third firing, killed and wounded many others. This massacre was occasioned only by the populace throwing fome stones at the executioner as he was going up the ladder, when the criminal had hung about

about fifteen or fixteen minutes, and at the guard : all which however he denied upon his trial; but, after a very folemn hearing, he was found guilty of firing a gun himfelf, and ordering his men to fire; and fo was condemned to be hanged upon a gibbet, on the 8th of Sept. 1736. The captain drew up a petition to her late majesty, queen Caroline, then regent of the kingdom, in the absence of the king; insisted on his innocence, prayed for mercy; and, great application having been made to her majefty for changing the fentence to transportation, a reprieve for fix weeks was granted; which arriving on the 2d of September at Edinburgh, occasioned the most extraordinary riot that ever was known or heard of, all circumstances confidered, except that at York against the Jews, mentioned in Vol. iii. p. 188.

For, on the 7th of September, the night before the captain was to be executed, had he not been reprieved, about ten at night, fome men by furprize entered the city, and feized all the fire-arms, battle-axes, and drums belonging to the city guard.

The mob hereupon, in a few minutes, locked and fecured all the city-gates, and, with drums beating an alarm, attempted with hammers, and other inftruments, to force open the [Tolbooth] prison-door: but failing, they desperately set fire to it, and burnt it. When they entered the prison, they made the underkeeper open the double locks of the apartment where the captain was. He begged in vain to be spared till the afternoon; and making some refistance, they dragged him down stairs by his legs, and hurried him away. This was about eleven at night, when they marched out with lights before them. In their way to the Grass-market, passing by a barber's sign-pott, fome called out to hang him up there; but it was refolved to hang him where the murders, for which he was condemned, were committed. They therefore proceeded proceeded gallows uf a quarter brought o ver a fignfome time they wou were sho which th His hand neck and struck at he havin bout his and ther day-ligh and carr

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proceeded to the place where, on executions, the gallows used to be fixed, where they kept him above a quarter of an hour, till they opened a shop, and brought out a rope, one end of which they threw over a fign-post about twenty feet high. He defired fome time to prepare for death; but was answered, they would allow him no more than those had, who were shot. They then pulled him up in the dress in which they found him; viz. a night-gown and cap. His hands not being tied, he fixed them between his neck and the rope, whereupon one with a battle-ax flruck at his hands. They then let him down, and he having on two thirts, they wrapt one of them about his face, and tied his arms with his nightgown, and then pulled him up again, where he hung till day-light next morning; when he was cut down, and carried to the Grey-friars church. Upon inspecting his body, it appeared his left shoulder was wounded, his back discoloured, and his neck broken.

It was observed, that this mob was under a stricter concert, and better conduct, than usual; for, marching along to the execution, the unhappy man observing a gentlen:an of his acquaintance, he gave him a purse of 23 guineas, which he defired might be delivered to his brother, which they offered not to obstruct. They lest indeed the prison-doors open, whereby feveral prisoners escaped; but after they had perpetrated this unprecedented fact, they left the arms and drums at the place of execution, where they were found next morning. During the tumult, parties of armed men, with drums, patrolled the different flreets, to prevent any furprize from the king's forces quartered in the suburbs. The magistrates attending with feveral of the burgesses, attempted to disperse the mob; but were pelted with stones, and threatened with fire-arms, if they did not retire. After the execution was over, they went to the lord provost's house; and, telling him they were fatisfied, departed,

departed, without offering any other violence. Nay, it is faid, that to do the act with more decency, having no clergyman, they ordered two of the gravest among them to exhort the unhappy man, as they carried him to execution.

The boldness, secrecy, and conduct of this enterprize, was the most extraordinary instance of its kindthat ever was known; and the keeper declaring that, though the persons who first entered and demanded the keys wore leather aprons, they were otherwise well dressed, it made some imagine, that persons

above the vulgar rank had a hand in it.

Be this as it would, the infult on the fovereign authority was too flagrant to be overlooked. Proclamations, with rewards of 2001. fterling, were iffued for apprehending the rioters; and when the Parliament met, vigorous measures were taken in the affair. The lord provoft, Alexander Wilson, Esq; was ordered up to London in custody; the magistrates were ordered up also, to attend the House of Lords at London; and finally, an act of Parliament was passed, to disable the said Alexander Wilson from holding or enjoying any office of magistracy in Edinburgh, or Great Britain; a new provost was enjoined to be chosen, and a fine of 2000l. levied on the eity of Edinburgh, for the use of the widow of captain Porteous, as punishments for their respective remiffneffes in not endeavouring to prevent this infult on fovereignty, and all lawful authority.

This act, however, passed not without great debates; and as some thought it impossible to prevent a design so well concerted, and so suddenly and boldly executed, they were of opinion, that the city of Edinburgh was treated with too much severity.

This act was passed in the 10th year of his majesty, and in the same year was also passed another, for the more effectually bringing to justice any per-

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fons concerned in this strange attempt; in which sugitives not surrendering were made liable to death; the concealing of those who should be declared sugitives was also made death. This act was to be read before morning fermon in every church in Scotland, every Sunday for a year: impeachers were to be encouraged, and discharged; informers rewarded with 100l. sterling for every person they should convict, and be admitted witnesses.

But so secretly was this dark affair managed, that I do not remember any body suffering on the account; and the reading of the act was but indifferently digested by many in that kingdom.

Great severity was intended; such as the imprifoning, as well as disqualifying the lord provost for a year; the abolishing the town-guard of the city of Edinburgh, and the taking away the gates of the Netherbow Port, and keeping open the same. But the city of Edinburgh was happily saved from this disgrace. They have now taken down this gate, as observed already, of their own accord.

The churches in this populous city and suburbs are 12, including the chapel of the castle; the ministers about 20; besides three chapels.

The 12 churches are:

- 1. The Canon-gate Kirk.
- 2. The Collegiate, or College Kirk.
- 3. The Trone Kirk, or Christ's Kirk.
- 4. The New Kirk.

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- 5. The Old Kirk. All thefeareparts of the
- 6. The Tolbooth Kirk. cathedral of St. Giles's.
- 7. Haddo's Hole Kirk.
- 8. The lady Yester's Kirk.
- 9. 10. The Grey-friars Kirk, now divided into two.
- 11. The West Kirk, or St. Cuthbert's.
- 12. The chapel of the caftle.

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There are also about 20 meeting-houses of the episcopal party; for though presbytery be the established religion of Scotland since the Revolution, yet a great number of the people of all ranks are not of that profession, especially in the northern parts.

There are also three meeting-houses of Seceders; and the Methodists have built a neat chapel in the

orphan-hospital park.

The churches are always very full; for the people in this country do not wander about on the sabbath-day, as in England. They have also one very good custom as to their behaviour in church, which I wish was practised in England: if any person comes in aster divine service is begun, he takes no notice of any body, or any body of him; whereas the English make bows and cringes, even in the middle of prayers. Not that the Scots want manners; for they shew them more properly after the sermon is done, and the blessing given, when they all look round upon their friends, especially to persons of distinction, and make their civilities as courteously as their southern neighbours.

The castle only, and the palace, remain to be mentioned. The first is strong both by situation and art, but far from being impregnable, as has been experienced more than once. It was formerly called the Maiden Castle, because the Pictish kings kept their daughters in it. Still more anciently it was called Alatrum Castrum, or the Winged Castle, perhaps from its form, and standing on so high an hill, as it were in the air. It is situated at the west end of the city, where the rock rises to an high and large summit. It is inaccessible on the south, west, and north. The entrance is from the town, where the rock is also very high; and is desended by a round battery, and an out-work at the soot of it, with a draw-bridge. In the upper part of the castle is a guard-house, and

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the fortress is defended, in different parts, by several batteries of heavy cannon, numbers of which are of brass. In the castle is a royal palace of hewn stone, where are kept the regalia and chief records of state, as also the magazine for the arms and ammunition

of the public: it is bomb-proof.

A chapel is also in it for the use of the garrison; and it is furnished with water by two wells in the rock. From the castle is a delightful prospect over the city and neighbouring country, and to the river of Forth, from whence it is saluted by such men of war as come to anchor in Leith road. The governor is always a person of quality, and general of the forces.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and some other officers, have very good apartments; and there are deep vaults in the rock, which, they

fay, are bomb-proof.

The palace, called Holy-rood-house, is a very handsome building. It may be called the escurial of Scotland, being both a royal palace, and an abbey, founded by king David I. for canons regular of St. Austin, who named it Holy-rood-house. The entrance is adorned with pillars of hewn stone, under a cupola in the form of an imperial crown, balustraded on each fide. The fore-part has two wings, on each of which are two turrets; that towards the north was built by king James V. and that towards the fouth (as well as the rest) by king Charles II. whereof Sir William Bruce was architect. The inner court is very stately, all of free-stone well hewed, with piazzas round it, from which are entries into the feveral apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but, above all, the long gallery (147 feet in length) is very remarkable, being adorned with the pictures of all the Scots kings from Fergus I. to James VII. inclusive, by masterly hands. Those kings who were eminent,

and all the race of Stuarts, are in full length; the others are but half lengths. In the time of the rebellion (1745) this gallery was used as a barrack for a regiment of soldiers; who have cut and damaged many of the pictures, in a shameful manner.

You turn to the right to the royal apartments, as at St. James's; and the stair-case and guard-room run exactly as there, but far more losty and magnificent. Duke Hamilton's apartment (as hereditary keeper) is in the double tower to the north; and the great council-chamber in the great tower to the south. The earl of Perth, when chancellor, in the late king James's reign, converted this noble room into a popish chapel, and his apartments behind it was a jesuits school, which, being demolished by the mob at the Revolution, has been neglected ever since. The chimney-pieces are all of marble, and the apartments two pair of stairs, for the officers of state, are very well kept, being lent to several of the nobility, who now live in them.

Behind this palace, the conventual church makes a wing to the north; and eastward from it is St. Ann's-yard, which was designed to be branched out into gravel-walks, adorned with statues; but the Revolution coming on, attended with a long and expensive war, and afterwards the Union with England,

prevented its being put in execution.

The church (lately repaired at the inflance of the earl of Dundonald) was very high to the roof, and the pillars as exquisite as those of St. George's chapel at Windsor. It was an antient, very reverend, but declining fabric, and used only as a burial-place for persons of quality. In it king James VI. was crowned by bishop Hepburn, assisted by John Knox, as was king Charles I. by archbishop Spotswood.

The walls and roof of this fine chapel, on Decem. 2, 1768, gave way and fell down; and in the night

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of the 3d, most of the remainder shared the same sate; occasioned by the enormous weight of a new stone roof, laid over it some years ago, which the walls were unable to support, to the eternal disgrace of those Goths who laid on such a roof, composed of as

heavy materials as themselves.

King James VII. began to erect a magnificent throne here for the sovereign, and 12 stalls for the 12 knights companions of the most noble and ancient order of St. Andrew, or the thistle, which he had revived after a long disuse. The finest carvers and masters in Europe were employed in it. But at the Revolution the rabble demolished all, and ransacked every corner, fell upon a vault quite filled up, so as not to be known what it certainly were, in which were found the bodies of king James V. and Magdalene of Valois, his first queen, together with lord Darnley's, all embalmed.

The adjoining park is about four miles in circumference; but, which is very odd, there is neither deer nor tree in it, though it affords good pasture for cattle. There is a very high and craggy rock in it, near half a mile to the top, called Arthur's Seat, from Arthur the British king, who, they say, used

to view the adjacent country from thence.

The glory of this neighbourhood is the new house of the earl of Abercorn, built all of fine stone; and is by far the handsomest mansion in Scotland: the architect was Mr. Chambers, and the builder Mr. May.

This palace, or abbey, and park, is a fanctuary for debtors; and no one, but by a special warrant from the Lords of Session, (which there are few examples of their granting) can arrest any man, who has entered his name in an office kept there for that purpose.

It would be unpardonable in us to quit the city of Edinburgh, without taking notice of a fingular circumstance mentioned by Dr. Johnson in his Journey to

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the Western Islands of Scotland: "There is one subject of philosophical enquiry to be found in Edinburgh, (says the doctor) which no other city has to shew: a college of the deaf and dumb, who are taught to speak, to read, to write, and to practise arithmetic, by a gentleman whose name is Braidwood. The number which attends him is, I think, about twelve, which he brings together into a little school, and instructs according to their several degrees of proficiency.

" I do not mean to mention the instruction of the deaf as new. Having been first practised upon the son of a constable in Spain, it was afterwards cultivated with much emulation in England, by Wallis and Holder, and was lately professed by Mr. Baker, who once flattered me with the hopes of feeing his method published. How far any former teachers have succeeded, it is not easy to know; the improvement of Mr. Braidwood's pupils is wonderful. They not only speak, write, and understand what is written, but if he that fpeaks looks towards them, and modifies his organs by diffinct and full utterance, they know fo well what is spoken, that it is an expression scarcely figurative to fay, they hear with the eye. That any have attained the power mentioned by Burnet, of feeling founds, by laying a hand on the speaker's mouth, I know not; but I have feen fo much, that I can believe more: a fingle word, or a fhort fentence, I think, may possibly be so distinguished.

"It will readily be supposed by those who consider this subject, that Mr. Braidwood's scholars spell accurately. Orthography is vitiated among such as learn first to speak, and then to write, by impersect notions of the relation between letters and vocal utterance; but to those students every character is of equal importance; for letters are to them not symbols of names, but of things; when they write, they do not represent a sound, but delineate a form.

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"This school I visited, and sound some of the scholars waiting for their master, whom they are said to receive at his entrance with smiling countenances and sparkling eyes, delighted with the hope of new ideas. One of the young ladies had her slate before her, on which I wrote a question consisting of three sigures, to be multiplied by two sigures. She looked upon it, and quivering her singers in a manner which I thought very pretty, but of which I know not, whether it was art or play, multiplied the sum regularly in two lines, observing the decimal place; but did not add the two lines together, probably disdaining so easy an operation. I pointed at the place where the sum total thould stand, and she noted it with such expedition, as seemed to shew that she had it only to write.

"It was pleafing to fee one of the most desperate of human calamities capable of so much help: whatever enlarges hope, will exalt courage. After having seen the deaf taught arithmeric, who would

be afraid to cultivate the Hebrides?"

Hawthornden, four miles fouthward from Edinburgh, is celebrated as well for its famous caves hewn out of the rock, as for being the residence of the Scots historian and poet Drummond, hence gene-

rally termed, of Hawthornden; and,

Rollin, or Rolland, fix miles from Edinburgh, for an ancient chapel of exquisite workmanship, entirely arched over with a stone roof. It is the only thing of its kind that escaped the sury of the first reformers. It is a Gothic building on the outside, each buttress having been adorned with statues as big as the life, in the niches, and of each side of the windows, which are very spacious. This chapel lies in Mid-Lothian, four miles from Edinburgh. The soundation was laid in 1440, by William St. Clair, prince of Orkney, duke of Holdenbourg, &c. It is remarkable in all this work, that there are not two cuts of Vol. IV.

one fort. The most curious part of this building is the vault of the choir, and that which is called the Princes's, or rather Prentice's Pillar. This celebrated pillar is of a different construction from any of the rest, being of a spiral form, and adorned with very elegant carved work. From the south-east corner of the chapel (not far from this pillar) you descend, by a slight of steps, into a very spacious light vault, arched over with a strong stone roof; in which there are now no cossins remaining. This chapel was possessed by a provost and seven canons regular, who were endowed with several considerable revenues, through the liberality of the lords of Roslin.

Roslin, or Rosland, has (besides the chapel) large remains of a strong ancient castle, built upon a rock, overlooking a deep valley. The situation of this place is very romantic and picturesque, and remarkable for a number of hanging gardens, on the sides of hills, which produce (in particular) vast quantities of sine strawberries. Here is a commodious inn for the accommodation of those who visit the place, as a great many do in the summer, it being a plea-

fant ride from Edinburgh.

This place is remarkable, according to Buchanan, Lesley, and other Scotch historians, for three victories obtained over the English in one day, in the neighbourhood, by John Carminy, governor of the kingdom, and John, as others say, Simon Fraser, with 8000 men, over three bodies of the English, consisting of 10,000 each, the latter end of February 1302.

We next visited Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, which is a large and populous town, or rather two towns; for the river or harbour parts them: but they are joined by an ordinary stone bridge of three small arches, to which ships of burden may come, and, at high water, lay their sides close to the shore.

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Here is a very fine quay, well wharfed up with stone, and senced with piles, able to discharge much more business than the place can supply, though the trade is far from being inconsiderable. At the mouth of the harbour is a very long and well-built pier, or head, which runs out beyond the land a great way, and defends the entrance into the harbour from being silled up with sand, as it would otherwise be, when the wind blows hard at north-east. There is also a strong stone pier now built, on the other side of the harbour, both of which are kept in good repair; and, by this means, the harbour is preserved, and kept open, in spite of a stat shore, and a large swell of the sea.

On the other side of the bridge are the remains of a strong castle, built by Oliver Cromwell, to command the port, but is now almost an heap of rubbish. Here the rebel Highlanders, in 1715, made a bold stop, and took possession of it for one night; but not finding their friends in the city in any condition to join them, and the troops preparing to attack them, they quitted it in the might, and marched off to the earl of Winton's house.

This town was once very strong; for the French held it for some years against the reformers, but were at last driven out by an army which queen Elizabeth sent from England to assist the Protestants. It is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Edinburgh, and is governed by a bailiss under them.

At Leith the Forth is seven miles over, and holds that breadth for five or fix miles; but is narrower a little beyond Cramond; and at Queen's-ferry is reduced to three miles in breadth.

Near Cramond bridge is Craigie Hall, the feat of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, Esq. brother to the earl of Hopton. This is one of the most beautiful places in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, ornamented with walks, and plantations on the banks of the river; over which is thrown a bridge of one large arch, built of rough stones, above which the river forms one of the finest cascades imaginable, by running betwixt, and over, a vast number of rocks, whereof the bed of the river, in that part, entirely confifts. This bridge very properly bears the motto utile dulci. After passing it you ascend a gentle hill, on the top of which is a temple, from whence you have a fine view of the house, park, and adjacent country, which is really very fine.

Queen's ferry is a small fishing town situated close by the Forth shore, supposed to be so called from St. Margaret, queen to king Malcolm Conmore, who used to ferry over here as the shortest passage to Dunfermling, where she resided much, and laid the

toundation of a monastery.

In the middle of the Forth, just opposite to this village, is a small island, with the remains of an ancient cattle upon it. Here is a fine flat corn country along the fouthern banks of the Forth; but on the other side, to wit, Fiseshire, we see a vast ridge of mountains.

After leaving Leith, we have a beautiful prospect of the city and castle of Edinburgh on our left, in which the whole city appears not unlike an huge

caftle, by reason of the height of its houses.

At Cramond, just mentioned, and in the lands of Ingleftown, as well as at other places in this country, Roman antiquities have been found: particularly near the former place were dug up two stones, late in Sir Robert Sibbald's yard at Edinburgh, upon one of which is a laurel crown, and the other a Roman fecuris: they are supposed to have been part of a pillar erected in Domitian's time, when Agricola was in these parts. Near this place, in the beginning of December, 1740, a whale between 50 and 60 feet in length, and 16 in depth, was cast on shore; whose

mate after was heard for its lof

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mate afterwards, tumbling about above the ferry, was heard to make a hideous moan, as supposed, for its loss.

Between Edinburgh and this town the country is thronged with the feats of noblemen and gentlemen; among which, Hope of Craigie-hall has a very pretty one, with a fine garden inclosed with a brick wall, a thing hardly to be feen any where else in Scotland; the want of which is the reason why the wall-fruit does not thrive so well as it would otherwise do; for stone does not hold the warmth of the

fun, after it is gone, as bricks do.

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But the great beauty of this part of the country is Hopton-house, built upon a delightful plain, on the bank of the river. It was originally a square; but there are two wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the beauty of the building. The situation is so extremely good, and gives so elegant a prospect as well to the sea as to the land, that nothing can be siner. It is exquisitely sinished both within and without; and there are some pieces of curious paintings in it, besides a great number of samily pictures.

From hence the Forth widens again, and soon after is three or four miles wide, and makes a safe and deep road, with good anchor-ground, where, if there were a trade to answer it, a thousand sail of ships of

any burthen might fafely ride.

On the fouth shore, upon a narrow point of land running into the water, stands Blackness castle, wherein state-prisoners were confined in former times, especially such as were taken up for religious differences; many of whom miserably perished here, either by the unhealthiness of the place, want of conveniencies, or something worse. This castle might be of use, if the harbour were more frequented; but as it is not much so, there seems to be no occasion for it at present.

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Farther west is Burrowstounness, a long town, consisting only of one straggling street, which is extended along the shore, close to the water. It has been a town of the greatest trade to Holland and France of any in Scotland, except Leith; but it suffered very much of late by the Dutch trade being carried on so much by the way of England.

LETTER II.

Containing a DESCRIPTION of the following Shires and Towns, viz. Annan, Dumfries, Galloway, Air, Renfrew, Glasgow, Stirling, Linlighgow, Clidsdale, Tweedale, Roxborough, &c.

A S I entered the east side of Scotland at Berwick upon Tweed, and have carried on my account through the Lothians, so, having travelled over the west part at another journey, when I went from England by a different road, I shall here give the particulars of that.

Passing the river Esk, or (as it is commonly called) the Solway firth, beyond Carlisse, we entered Scotland on the side of Dumsriesshire. The division of this county into Eskdale, Nithsdale, and Annandale, is but the ordinary marking out the rivers Esk, Annan, and Nith; for the whole province makes but

one shire, viz. that of Dumfries.

The first place of note we came to in Scotland was Annan, the chief town of Annandale, which, being a sea-port, and having a good harbour, was once a town of pretty good trade; but it was often taken by the Engli the reign recovered nual exp Winches

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the English, who, at last, burnt it to the ground in the reign of king Edward VI. from which it never recovered. This place has trade in wines; the annual exports are between twenty and thirty thousand Winchester bushels of corn.

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The town and castle of Lochmaben is a royal burgh, as well as Annan. Three parts of it are surrounded by lakes, which afford excellent sish; and one particularly, which is found no where else. The castle, as well as that of Annan, is now demolished.

Moffat, a small town on the river Annan, is remarkable for its medicinal springs, as I before mentioned.

The town of Rivel deserves to be mentioned, on account of a very good salt made out of a particular sand there, which they gather up and boil.

From Annan, keeping the sea as close as we could to the left, we went on due west to Dumfries, a seaport town at the mouth of the river Nid, or Nith, which gives name to the third division of the county, called Nithsdale; but this town is the capital of the whole shire, and indeed of all the southwest part of Scotland.

Dumfries was always a good town, with large streets, and full of reputable and wealthy merchants, who trade into foreign parts, and employ a considerable number of ships, especially since they have embarked in trade to England, and the English plantations. This town is also advantageously situated for an increase of commerce on the river Nid, or Nith; for, though it stands near two leagues from the sea, yet the tide slows up to the town, and ships of burden come close up to the quay; and, about four miles below it, the largest merchant-ships in Britain may ride in safety.

Over the river Nith is a very fine stone bridge, at this place, with nine arches, and so broad, that two coaches may go a-breaft on it. Here they have also an exchange for the merchants, an handsome church, a tolbooth or prison, and a town-hall for the use of

the magistrates.

They were once possessed of a large share of the tobacco trade, but at present they have scarcely any commerce. The great weekly markets for black cattle are of much advantage to the place; and vast droves from Galloway and the shire of Air, pass through in their way to the fairs in Norsolk and Sussolk.

The castle in this town is very old; yet is still pretty good and strong. This castle, as well as that at Carlavrock, near the mouth of the river, which has been a very magnificent structure, belonged formerly to the ancient samily of the Maxwells, earls of Nithsdale; the only remaining part of which, being unhappily embarked in the rebellion of 1715, and taken in arms at Preston in Lancashire, made his escape

out of the Tower, and never was retaken.

Durafries was continually subject to the inroads of the English, and was frequently ruined by them. To prevent their invasions, a great ditch and mound, called Warders Dikes, were formed from the Nith to Lochermoss, where watch and ward were constantly kept, and when an enemy appeared, the cry was, a loreburn, a loreburn. The meaning is no farther known, than that it was a word of alarm for the inhabitants to take to their arms; and the word, as a memento of vigilance, is inscribed on a ring of silver round the ebony staff, given into the hands of the provost as a badge of office on the day of annual election.

On most of the eminences of these parts, beacons were likewise established for alarming the country on any irruption of their southern neighbours; and the inhabitants able to bear arms were bound, on the siring of these signals, to appear instantly to the warden

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of the marches, and not to depart till the enemy was driven out the country; and this under pain of high treason.

There are many considerable woods in this country, the chief of which is Holy-wood, where was an abbey, which gave surname to the samous astrologer Johannes de Sacro Bosco, or Holy-wood. Drumlaning also, the noble palace of Queensberry, is remarkable for its wood of oak six miles long.

At this time the river Nith parts the stewartry of Galloway, and the shire of Dumfries; and in the middle of the bridge over it is a gate, which is the limit between them. This neighbourhood of Galloway, which is a great and rich province, promotes the trade of this place very much.

We could not pass Dumfries, without going out of our way to see the castle of Drumlanrig, the fine palace of the duke of Queensberry, just mentioned, which stands at twelve miles distance upon the same river. The vale on each side is pleasant, and tolerably good; but when these rapid rivers overslow their banks, they do not, like Nile, or even like the Thames, and other southern streams, satten and enrich the soil; but, on the contrary, they lodge so much sand and splinters of stone upon the surface of the earth, and among the roots of grass, that it spoils and beggars it; nay, the water is sometimes hurried on with such sorce, that it washes the best part of the earth away, where the soil is light.

Drumlanrig is like a fine picture in a dirty grotto, or an equestrian statue set up in a barn. It is environed with mountains, which have the wildest and most hideous aspect of any in all the south part of Scotland.

We were not so much surprised with the height of the mountains, and the barrenness of the country beyoud them, as with the manners of the people, who are not so polished here, as in other parts of Scotland. But what was most wonderful, was, to see so glorious a palace, with such fine gardens, and every thing about it so truly magnificent, standing in a wild and mountainous country, where nothing but what was desolate and dismal could be expected. However, the situation like that of Chatsworth in Derbyshire, is certainly a soil to the buildings, and sets them off with greater advantage.

If you come to the palace by the road, which leads to it from Edinburgh, you pass the river Nith, which is there both broad and deep, over a stone bridge, erected by the noble founder of the castle, and builder of the house, the first duke of Queensberry.

The building is four-square, with roundels on the inner angles of the court, in every one of which is a stair-case, and a kind of tower on the top. It stands on the summit of a rising ground, which is beautifully laid out in slopes and terraces. At the extent of the gardens are pavilions and banqueting-houses, exactly answering to one another; and the greens, espaliers,

and hedges are in great perfection.

The apartments are fine, and richly furnished. The gallery is filled, from one end to the other, with family pictures of the duke's ancestors, most of them at sull length, and in their robes of state, or of office. William, the first of the family, was a younger son of James earl of Douglas, who got the barony of Drumlanrig by a deed from his father, as his portion in the time of king Robert III. He was afterwards sent embassador to England, to ransom king James I. who was detained there. In the year 1708, the late duke of Queensberry was created duke of Dover, as also marquis of Beverley, and baron of Ripon in England.

The next trip we made was to Galloway, so called from the Gauls, from whom the antient inhabitants descended. It is divided into two different districts:

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that towards the west is called the shire of Wigton, and the other towards the east is called the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of which the Maxwells, earls of Nithfdale, were, heretable stewards. The country hereabouts feems one continued heath, proper for grazing finall cattle, which are generally fold in England; and wherever you perceive a grove of trees, you may depend upon it, there is a laird's house near it, which are mostly old towers of stone, strongly built, to prevent a surprize from inroads, which were frequent between the two nations before the death of

queen Elizabeth.

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The first town of note on the coast is Kirkcudbright. Though its fituation is extremely convenient for carrying on a very advantageous commerce, we faw nothing but an harbour without thips, a port without trade, and a fishery without nets. This is owing partly to the poverty, and partly to the difposition of the inhabitants, who are indeed a tober, grave, religious fort of people, but have no notion of acquiring wealth by trade; for they strictly obey the scriptures in the very letter of the text, by " being content with such things as they have." The river Dee, which enters the sea here, and forms the harbour, comes out of the mountains near Carrick, and is full of turnings and meanders, that, though it is not above 70 miles in a line, it runs near 200 miles in its course.

The county of Galloway lies due west from Dumfries; and as that part of it they call the Upper Galloway runs out farther into the Irish seas than the rest, all that bay on the south-side may be reckoned part of Solway Firth, as all on the north-fide is called the Firth of Clyde, though near 50 miles from

the river itself.

The western Galloway, or the shire of Wigton, runs out with a peninfula fo far into the lea that from the utmost utmost shores, you see the coast of Ireland, as plain

as you fee Calais from Dover.

Port Patrick, which is the ordinary place for the ferry or passage to Belsast, and other ports in Ireland, has a tolerable good harbour, and a safe road; but there is very little use for it at present; the packet-boat, and a few fithing-vessels, when I was there, were the sum of its navigation.

Upon an hill near the town we plainly faw Ireland to the fouth-west, the coast of Cumberland, and the life of Man, to the south-east, and the Isle of Ila, and

the Mull of Kintyre, to the north-west.

As we passed into the peninsula, we stopped at Stranrawer, fituate on the north-fide of the ifthmus, which is formed by two arms of the fea; one on the northfide, called Loch-Rian; and the other on the fouth called the bay of Glenluce. Upon the former of thefe bays, (for such they both are) stands this town. It is a royal burgh, which has a most convenient position, in respect to the great body of water it commands, and to the country lying round on every fide; so that from the latter it derives a reasonable share of domestic trade, and some foreign commerce, as also a finall intercourse with our North American colonies from the former. Port Patrick, flanding a little diftance to the west, immediately on the sea, is a meniber of this, with eight creeks belonging to it; and exclusive of these, there are two, which immediately depend on Stranrawer, with a custom-house, and a proper establishment, and some officers also for the receipt of the revenue arising from falt. The peninfula before described, on which are Port Patrick and all its creeks, may be from its northern horn, which is called Fairland-Point, to the Mull of Galloway, in its fouthern extremity, about 30 English miles in length, and from three to fix in breadth, containing in the whole 90 square miles at least. In the old language of the nat and thous being hil ficient in in sheep were intr raw mate tion, (wh and fore render to and Gue duce, or lutary of fite that once pe

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of the natives, it was called the Rinnes of Galloway; and though no way extraordinary in respect to foil, being hilly rather than mountainous, yet it is not deficient in grain, abounds in grass, and consequently in sheep and black cattle. But if any manufactures were introduced here, as there is room for many, and raw materials for feveral, the excellence of its fituation, (which is alike favourable for fishing, coasting, and foreign commerce) would quickly appear, and render this district, which is equal in fize to Jersey and Guernfey, not inferior to them in cultivation, produce, or number of people; to accomplish which falutary change, there are no other instruments requifite than industry and perseverance; for were these once perfect, experience and emulation would quickly effect the rest.

Six miles fouth of Wigton lies Whithern, the ancient Candida Casa, a royal burgh, but very poor, especially fince the diffolution of the priory.

But though the people of Galloway, especially on the sea-coast, are much to blame for not falling into commerce, navigation, &c. yet they are not quite idle; for they are great cultivators of the earth, and breeders of cattle, of which they send above 50,000 head every year to England. Besides, they have the best breed of strong, low, punch horses in Britain, is not in Europe, which are from thence called Galloways. These horses, which are very much bought up in England, are remarkable for being good natural pacers, strong, easy goers, hardy, gentle, well-broken, and, above all, not apt to tire.

Proceeding from Lower Galloway hither, we had like to have been driven down the stream of a river, though a countryman went before for our guide; for the water swelled upon us as we passed, and the stream was very strong, so that we were obliged to turn our horses heads to the current; and sloping over, edged near the shore by degrees; whereas, if our horses had shood directly cross the stream, they could not have kept their feet. The inhabitants follow sishing, as well in the sea, as in the rivers and loughs, which lie every where under the hills; in which, about September, they catch an incredible number of excellent eels; by which they are no less gainers, than by their little horses.

This part of the country is very mountainous, and some of the hills prodigiously high; but they were all covered with sheep, and other cattle, the gentlemen hereabouts being the greatest sheep-masters (for so they call themselves), and the greatest breeders of

black cattle and horfes in Scotland.

We now entered the shire of Air, sull north from the Mull, or north-point of Galloway: and as we before coasted the south bay, or Firth of Solway, which parts England from Scotland, so now we coasted the Firth of Clyde, which, for near 60 miles, lies on the west-side of the shore, standing away north-east from the point of the Mull. This shire is divided into three great bailleries; viz. Carrick,

Kyle, and Cunningham.

Carrick is a more fruitful and better cultivated country than Galloway, and not so mountainous; but it does not so much abound in cattle, especially sheep and horses. Though there is no considerable port in this part of the country, yet the people begin to trade here; and those who live towards the coast are great sishermen, and are employed by the merchants of Glasgow, and other places, to catch herrings for them. May-hole is the chief town; but though it stands on the coast, it has no harbour, and is poor and decayed. The market is pretty good, because there are many gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and the coast near it

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Coming to the north bounds of Carrick, we passed the river Dun, over a bridge of one arch, consisting of 90 feet; which is much larger than the Rialto at Venice, or the middle arch of the great bridge at York. We found many large ones in this country, though I think, none so large as this, except at Glasgow and Stirling. This bridge led us into the country of Kyle, the second division of the shire of Air. Here I observed, that, contrary to our expectation, we found, the farther North we travelled, the country was the finer, better, and richer.

Kyle is more populous than Carrick; and the foil being better here, and the country more plain and level, on the banks of the river are abundance of gentlemen's feats, though most of them are built castle-wife, because of enemies; but that fear being now over, they begin to plant and inclose after the

manner of England.

Over the river Air is a bridge of four arches, near the New Town; and fouth of the bridge stands the old town of Air or Erigena, famous for its antiquity and privileges. It has a very large jurisdiction of near 64 miles, reaching from the mouth of Clyde to the borders of Galloway. It stands on a fandy plain, but has pleafant green fields two miles fouth and north of it. In the fields betwixt the mouth of the river Dun and Air, stands a very beautiful church. The town has a very good harbour in the river, and lies conveniently for trade; and it is easy to fee, that it has been much larger than it is at present. It is now like an old beauty, and thews the ruins of a good face, but is still decaying every day; and from having been the fifth best town in Scotland, as the townsmen say, it is now the fifth worst; which is owing to the decay of its trade: so true it is, that commerce is the life of cities, of nations, and even of kingdoms. What

was the reason of the decay of trade in this place, is not easy to determine, the people themselves being either unwilling or unable to tell. Here, over the river Irwin, which divides Air from Cunningham, is a good bridge of sour arches. Air is noted for the treacherous murder of many noblemen and gentlemen by the English in Wallace's time; when they were called together during a truce, (after Edward I. had over-run the country), on pretence of holding a court of justice; and were treacherously hanged one after another, as they entered the king's large barns, where the court was held.

This was as severely, as justly, revenged by Wallace, with whom, as warden of Scotland, they had made the truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their charter of peace, as they had done a great many others of quality. But he, having notice of what had passed, surprising them that very night in their jollity, rejoicing that they had, as they thought, by these treacherous murders, secured Scotland for ever; and having set guards round the barns, that none should escape, he burnt all the English in them. The ruins of those barns are still shewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a citadel at Air, well fortified with a foffe, and a thone wall. At the Restoration it was demolished; and at present only some houses, and angles of the ramparts, are standing.

From Air, keeping still North, we came to Irvin, upon a river of the same name. Here they have a port, which formerly was in much better condition than it has been for some years past, the harbour being so much decayed by length of time, and other accidents, that the trade of the town began to decay; for the water not being confined to its proper channel, the harbour became so choaked up with sand-banks, that it was of little use to what it had been; so that ships of very small burden were frequently shut up for several

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feveral months in the river before they could fail out to fea. Their chief trade, now their harbour is cleared, is in Scots coal, which they export ingreat quantities to Ireland; for the neighbouring hills abound with this commodity. Irvin is the capital of that division of the shire of Air, which they call Cunningham; and is really within the Firth of Clyde, though not actually within the river itself. The name of Cunningham signifies the king's habitation, from the beauty of its situation.

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Here are two handsome streets, a good quay, and a capacious harbour. The country is rich and fruitful, filled with gentlemen's seats, and well-built houses; and wherever you turn your eye, you see nothing but beautiful inclosures, pleasant pastures, and grassgrounds, so that we thought ourselves in England again.

A little from Irvin stood Kilmarnock castle, the seat of the samily of the Boyds, late earls of Kilmarnock, which, on the 15th of March 1739, was entirely consumed, with the surniture, and a curious collection of books and MSS. nothing being saved but the charter-chest. On the other side is the castle of Eglington, the seat of the ancient samily of the Montgomeries, earls of Eglington. On the northeast borders of this country, where it joins to Clydsdale, is the castle of Loudon, the noble and beautiful seat of the earl of Loudon.

Upon the bay of Clyde stands the town of Largis, famous for the defeat of the Norwegians by king Alexander III. of Scotland.

Kilmaers, in the fame county, is the feat of the noble and ancient family of Cunningham, earls of Glencairn.

In the sea lies Lady Isle, where is great plenty of rabbits and fowl, but no inhabitants.

With the division of Cunningham I quitted the shire of Air, which is, without exception, one of the pleasantest counties in Scotland.

Joining to it North, and bordering on the Clyde itfelf, lies the barony of Renfrew, which was the aneient paternal estate of the Stuarts, before they fuceeeded to the Crown of Scotland; and his royal highcess the prince of Wales, among other titles, is flyled baron of Renfrew. It is a pleafant, rich, and populous country; and though the foil is not thought to be so good as in Cunningham, yet that is abundantly recompensed by the neighbourhood of Glasgow and the Clyde, and the great commerce of both.

The ancient channel of the Clyde, into which the tide flows, furnishes it with a very convenient harbour, called Puddock; and, by fpring-tides, veffels of tolerable burden are brought up to the bridge. The inhabitants addict themselves pretty much to the Irish trade; and having the benefit of a public ferry, draw no small advantage from being the centre of correspondence between the counties on both fides of the Firth.

We kept our route from Irvin along the coast, as near as we could; so that we saw all the Firth of the Clyde, and the very opening itself, which is just at the west-corner of this county. There are some villages and fishing towns within the mouth of this river, which have good bufiness.

The first town of note is called Greenock, which feems not to be an ancient place, but to be grown up in later years, by being a good road for thips to ride in, that come into and go out of Glasgow, as ships for London do in the Downs. The town is well built, has many rich trading families in it, and a castle to command the road. It is the chief place in the west of Scotland for the herring-fishing; and the merchants of Glasgow, who are concerned in it, employ their veffels for catching and curing the fish, and for carrying them abroad to market afterwards; and their being ready on all hands to go to fea, makes them

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often leave the care of their own ships to the Greenock men, who are good seamen, and excellent pilots for those difficult seas.

At the west-end of a bay on the Firth is a small town, called Gowrock, where are a good road and

harbour lately fitted up.

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Paisley is a considerable but irregularly built town. at the distance of fix miles from Glasgow. It was erected int oa burgh of barony in the year 1488, and the affairs of the community are managed by three baillies, (of which the eldest is most commonly in the committion of the peace), a treasurer, a town-clerk, and feventeen counfellors, who are annually elected upon the first Monday after Michaelmas. It stands on both fides the river Cart, over which it has three stone bridges, each of two arches. The river runs from fouth to north, and empties itself into the Clyde, about three miles below the town. At spring-tides, vessels of forty tons burthen come up to the quay; and, as the magistrates are now clearing and deepening the river, it is hoped still-larger may hereaster get up. The communication by water is of great importance to the inhabitants, for fending their goods and manufactures to Port-Glafgow and Greenock, and, if they chuse it, to Glasgow. Befides, when the grand canal shall be finished, they will have an easy communication with the Firth of Forth, as the canal jonis the Clyde about three or four miles north of Pailley.

About fifty years ago, the making of white flitching thread was first introduced into the west country by a private gentlewoman, Mrs. Millar of Bargarran, who, very much to her own honour, imported a twist-mill, and other necessary apparatus, from Holland, and carried on a small manufacture in her own family. This branch, now of such general importance to Scotland, was soon after established in Paisley, where it has ever since been on the encrease, and has

now diffused itself over all parts of the kingdom. In other places, girls are bred to it : here they may be rather faid to be born to it, as almost every family makes some threads, or have made formerly. It is generally computed, that, in the new town and neighbourhood, white threads, are annually made to the amount of from 40 to 50,000l.

They likewise carry on manufactures of lawn to a great amount. Vast quantities of foreign yarn are annually imported from France, Germany, &c. and it is thought, that the lawn branch here amounts to about 70,000l. annually. They have likewife a manufactory of filk gauze, of ribbons, besides several

others of a more local kind.

So late as the year 1746, by a very accurate furvey, this town was found to contain scarce 4000 inhabitants; but it is now thought not to have less than

from 10 to 12,000, all ages included.

The earl of Abercorn's burial-place is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley. It is an old Gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but it has the finest echo perhaps in the world. When the end-door, the only one it has, is shut, the noise is equal to a loud and not very distant clap of thunder: if you strike a single stroke of music, you hear the found gradually afcending, till it dies away, as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air. If a good voice fings, or a mufical instrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpressibly agreeable.

The country between Paisley and Glasgow, on the bank of Clyde, I take to be one of the most agreeable places in Scotland, for its fituation, fertility, healthiness, and for the benefits it receives from the neigh-

bourhood of Glasgow, and the sea,

The great church of Glasgow, and that noble street of Paisley, are about 600 years old, and are authentic in those and rude pence of the whol now flou editors n Glafgow only; bu building Christian in Engla in the f found, hundred

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authentic proofs of the power and riches of the church in those days, which was able, in times of poverty and rudeness, to erect a variety of noble piles, the expence of any one of which would sensibly distress the whole of this part of the united kingdom, in its now flourishing state, to finish. However, the present editors must observe, that St. Mungo's church at Glasgow, was not built at the expence of the Scotch only; but, according to the custom of the times, the building was carried on by the assistance of good Christians, all over Europe. This was the case even in England, where many public sabrics were reared in the same manner: and they believe it will be found, that the samous minster of York was several hundred years in building.

I am now come to the bank of Clyde; but my method here, as in England, forbids my wandering North, till I have taken a full view of the South. The Clyde and the Forth may be faid to cross Scotland here, their two Firths not being above 20 miles distant from one another, which, when joined, will

divide it very near in the centre.

Glasgow is the emporium of the west of Scotland, being, for its commerce and siches, the second in this northern part of Great Britain. It is a large, stately and well-built city, standing on a plain, in a manner sour-square; and the sour principal streets are the sairest for breadth, and the sinest built, that I have ever seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height, as well as in front. The lower stories, for the most part, stand on vast square Doric columns, with the arches which open into the shops, adding to the strength, as well as the beauty, of the building. In a word, it is one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best-built cities in Great Britain.

It stands on the side of an hill, sloping to the river; only that part next the river, for near one-third of the city, is stat, and by this means exposed to the water, upon any extraordinary slood: it is situated upon the east bank of the Clyde, which is not navigable to the town but by small vessels. Its port therefore is Newport Glasgow, which stands near the Clyde's mouth, and is an harbour for ships of the greatest burden. Here it is on a good wharf or quay the merchants load and unload. Their custom-house is also here; and their ships are here repaired, laid up, and sitted out, either here or at Greenock, where work is well done, and labour cheap.

The old bridge over the Clyde confifts of eight arches, and was built by William Rea, bishop of this see, about 400 years ago. A new one has been lately added, of seven arches, with circular holes between each to carry off the superfluous waters in the great floods. The bridge deviates from the original plan, which was very elegant, and free from certain desects

that difgrace the prefent.

Where the four principal streets meet, the crossing makes a very spacious market-place, as may be easily imagined, since the streets are so large. In the centre stands the cross. The houses in these streets are all built upon one model, with piazass under them, saced with Athler stone, and well sashed. As we come down the hill from the North-gate to this place, the Tolbooth and Guild-hall make the north-west angle, or right-hand corner of the street, which is now rebuilt in a very magnificent manner. It is a noble structure of hewn stone, with a very losty tower, and melodious hourly chimes. All these four principal streets are adorned with several public buildings.

But the chief ornament of the city is the college or university, a most magnificent and stately fabric, consisting of hewn ft cincts were purchased from the r

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confisting of several courts. The front to the city is of hewn stone, and excellent architecture. Its precincts were lately enlarged by some acres of ground purchased for it by public money; and it is separated from the rest of the city by a very high wall.

It owes its erection to archbishop Turnbull, and was legally founded by king James II. in 1453, by virtue of a bull from pope Nicholas V. granting it all the privileges, liberties, honours, immunities, and exemptions, given by the apostolical see to the college of Bononia in Italy, for teaching universal learning. They are enabled by the munificence of a generous benefaction, to fend exhibitioners to Baliol college, in the university of Oxford. A rector, a dean of the faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology, three philosophy-professors were established by the first foundation; and afterwards some clergymen taught the civil and canon law there.

In 1577, king James VI. established a principal, three professors of philosophy, four bursars, a steward to surnish their table, a servant for the principal, a janitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

The family of Hamilton gave some of the ground on which the college stands, with an adjacent field.

Kings, Parliaments, the city of Glasgow, several of the archbishops, and many particular persons, have been benefactors to it.

In 1662, the earl of Dundonald gave 1000l. fterling to it, for the maintenance of poor scholars. The great Buchanan, and the samous Cameron, had, among other eminent men, their education here.

Several fine Roman stones, digged up in the latter end of 1740, near Kirkintilloch, with very curious inscriptions, have been removed to this university, where before was a good collection of pieces of antiquity, chiefly found near the same place.

Within

Within these few years, very genteel houses have been built for the professors, and an handsome ob-

fervatory erected.

In the higher part of the city stands the great church, formerly cathedral and metropolitan, dedicated to St. Mungo, who was bishop here, about the year 560. It is a magnificent and stately edifice, and surprises the beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the workmanship of the artisan. The several rows of pillars, and the exceeding high spire which rises from a square tower in the middle of the cross, shew a wonderful piece of architecture. It is now divided into several preaching places, one above the other.

Near the church stands a ruinous castle, formerly the residence of the archbishop, who was legal lord or superior of the city, which stands on his ground, and from whom it received its first charter, and many privileges. It is encompassed with an exceeding high wall of hewn stone, and has a fine prospect in-

to the city.

The great import of this city is tobacco, in which they carry on a most extensive trade. In the year 1769, they imported from Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina, 35,558 hogsheads; in 1770, from the same places, 38,970 hogsheads. But, what is very remarkable, at the end of the last mentioned year, not any part of this wast stock remained unfold, it being disposed of in different parts of Europe. In the year 1771, their commerce still encreased, having in that year imported 49,015 hogsheads; but of this 1142 hogtheads remained unfold at the expiration of the year. The tobacco trade continued encreasing, till the present unhappy disputes with the colonies, in fome measure, put an end to it, since which time it has run into the channel of the French and Dutch. It is probable, that the merchants of Glasgow, as soon as they

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they saw the storm gathering, bought up all they could of this commodity; and there is the more room to form this conjecture, as it is considently afferted, that they have tobacco enough in their warehouses to answer the consumption for a long time to come. This they are now, 1777, and have been for some time past, selling out at such an advanced price, that by the produce of the stock in hand only, many will

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The origin of foreign trade in this great city is extremely worthy of attention. A merchant, of the name of Walter Gibson, by an adventure, first laid the foundation of its wealth. About the year 1668, he cured, and exported, in a Dutch vessel, 300 lasts of herrings, each containing fix barrels, which he fent to St. Martin's in France, where he got a gallon of brandy and a crown for each. The ship returning laden with brandy and falt, the cargo was fold for a great fum. He then launched farther into business, bought the veffel and two large ships besides, with which he traded to different parts of Europe, and to Virginia. He also first imported iron to Glasgow; for before that time it was imported from Stirling and Burrowstonness, in exchange for died stuffs; and even the wine confumed in this city was brought from Edinburgh. Yet I find no statue, no grateful inscription, to preferve the memory of Walter Gibson!

We must not quit Glasgow without observing, that their printing is a very considerable branch of business, and they have been remarkable for many

correct editions of the classics.

From Glasgow I went eight miles southward to Hamilton, a town pleasant and well-built, the church of which is the burying-place of the noble family of Hamilton. But it is chiefly noted for its fine palace, the seat of the duke of Hamilton, premier peer of Scotland, and nearly related to the royal family of the Stuarts.

Vol. IV. G Hamilton

Hamilton house, or palace, is at the end of the town: a large, disagreeable pile, with two deep wings at right angles with the centre. The gallery is of great extent, furnished, as well as some other rooms, with most excellent paintings.

Ruglen is another town in this county, which gives title of earl to a branch of the family of Hamilton.

Crawford Lindsey, in this county, gives title also to the earl of Crawford, who claims precedency as first earl.

In Crawford-Moor, gold has been found in the fand of the brooks after rain, and that in pretty large pieces; and they have dug up lapis lazuli there. The remains of a Roman causeway are to be seen in

this county, from one end to the other.

We then turned to the left for Stirlingshire, and, after passing the Clyde, came to Kilfyth, a good plain country burgh, tolerably well built, but not large, near which the marquis of Montrose overthrew the covenanters in the civil wars. Here, upon a particular occasion, we went to see Calendar-house, the seat of the unhappy earl of Kilmarnock, commander of the rebel hustars in 1745. It is an old building, that had been some time in decay; but has on the back of it, upon an hill, a fine wood of firs. In the front is a vast space of level ground, the Forth keeping its course in the middle; and the great number of gentlemens feats on either fide the banks of the Forth, yields a noble prospect from hence. These houses are of white stone, the roofs covered with blue slate, which make an agreeable glittering when the fun thines upon them.

The town of Falkirk is about a mile from Calendar-house; but has nothing remarkable in it, except the other old decayed house of the earl of Calendar.

In this neighbourhood is the Carron iron manufactory, in which several hundred men are employed, to the whole corifhing for lous thir form a and that ron. Its thirty-n Dalmui for the form an called

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the great advantage of the proprietors. Indeed the whole country wears a new face; manufactures flourishing so much, that it bids fair to be the most populous there in Scotland. The CANAL, which is to form a communication between the Firth of Forth and that of Clyde, begins on the south side of the Carron. Its course will be above thirty miles, assisted by thirty-nine locks. Its western termination is to be at Dalmuir-Cuirn-soot, eight miles below Glasgow; but, for the conveniency of this city, it is proposed to form another branch from the great trench, at a place called the Stocking Bleachsield, between two and three miles distant from the city.

Tor-wood is in the neighbourhood of this town. It chiefly confifts of firs and beech. The town of Stirling, nine miles off, being built, like Edinburgh, on an hill, makes a fine appearance from hence.

About Falkirk we plainly faw the remains of the ancient work, which they call Severus's wall, Adrian's wall, or Graham's dyke (for it is known by all these names); built by the Romans cross this narrow part of the country, and fortified with redoubts and flations, to defend the fouth country from the incursions of the Picts, Irish, and other wild nations, in the Highlands. This wall reached from Dunbriton Firth (so they called the Firth of Clyde) to the Forth, and was feveral times repaired, till the destruction of the Roman empire in Britain, with which it perished. Yet neither this, while it stood, nor the stronger one at Newcastle, called Severus's wall, could fo well preferve the country from the invasion of Picts and Scots, but the Romans were often obliged to fend powerful fuccours to the relief of the distressed Britons. Camden thinks that this wall was built by Antoninus Pius, who, being adopted by Adrian, affumed his name. Be this as it will, it is certain, that in all the Scottish histories it is called Graham's Dyke. I have already

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in Vol. III. p. 325, given the account of this famous wall, from the work of John Warburton, Efq. intitled Vallum Romanum; to which I refer.

There were along the wall great and noble forts, strongly intrenched, and, though within the wall, able to receive a whole army together. The forts which remained in Mr. Pont's time, who traced them all, were thefe; one at Langtoun, a mile east of Falkirk; one just at Rouintree Burnhead; one at Wester-Gowden, about St. Helen's Chapel; one at the Croykill; a very great one at the top of the Banhill; one at Atchindevy; one at Kirkintilloch, or Kaerpencolloch; one at East-Calder; one at Hiltoun-Calder; one at Bulmudy; one at Simerstone, and over Kilvin river, and Carestoun; one at Atermynie; one at Balcastle, overagainftBanhill; one at Kaellybe, over-againft Croykill; one at Coch-hill, over-against the West-wood; a large one at Bankyir, over-against Castle-Cairy; one at Dumbase. In the ruins of that at Bankyir was found a large iron shovel, or some instrument resembling it, so weighty that it could hardly be lifted by one man. At the fame fort also were discovered several sepulchres, covered with large rough stones; and at Dun-Chroe Chyr, by Mony-Abroch, were formerly large The length of the wall was 36 Scots miles, beginning between Queen's-ferry and Abercorn; it ranged along west by the Grange and Kiniel, or Innereving; so on to Falkirk: from whence it proceeded directly to the forest of Cumerald : next, it ran to the great fort at the Banhill; where have been found feveral stones, some with figures cut upon them, and with infcriptions: from whence it went to the Peel of Kirkintilloch, the greatest fort of all; and so westward to Dumbarton, with a great ditch upon the north-fide

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See that gentleman's description, in Dr. Gibson's Tranflation of Camden's Britannia.

of the wall all along. It had also many square fortifications in form of Roman camps.

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The Lowlands between the sea and high country are generally narrow. Near the coast are many little hills which overlook the sea, and discover towns at a distance, which renders the prospect very pleasant on that side; and there is something striking in the large rugged romantic mountains on the other.

But the towns which feem large and fair in the diftant prospect, like almost every thing else, lose their beauty in proportion as they are approached; a meanness is soon discovered, which shews the condition of the inhabitants; all the outskirts, which increased the extent of them while they were remote, are found to be nothing more than the ruins of little houses, which have been deferted by the inhabitants; for when these houses begin to decay, they do not often repair them; but, taking out the timber, let the walls remain, and. build anew upon another spot. The fishing-towns in particular are extremely disagreeable, as the haddocks and whitings, which hang upon lines to dry, along the fides of the houses, from one end to the other, fill the air with an intolerable flink. It does not however appear from this nuisance, that the inhabitants fuffer in their health; for the children are more numerous than in the inland-towns, and, though they are half naked, yet they are fresh coloured, healthy, and ftrong.

From Kilfyth, we mounted the hills, black and frightful as they were, to find the road over the moors and mountains to Stirling; and, being directed by guides, we came to the river Carron. The channel of a river appeared indeed, and looked as if it had been cut out by art through horrid precipices, to mark out a course of the water; but yet not a drop was at that time to be seen. Great stones, square, and formed as if cut out by hand, of a prodigious size,

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lay scattered in a confused manner in the very course of the river, which, as we were told, the sury of the waters, at other times, had hurried down from the mountains. If so, they must have been some ages upon their journey down the stream: for it is not probable, that a stood often comes with a force sufficient to move such stones as these, unless a great quantity of ice, as well as water, comes down upon them together. But, in all probability, they are not driven down by the sorce of the water at all, but are Roman monuments.

Here we passed another bridge of one arch, not quite so large as that we saw in Galloway, but very like it. It is finely built of free-stone; but the shores being slat, it rises so high, that it is not every head can bear to ride over it. But there was a necessity of building it with one arch only; for no piers in the middle of the channel could have borne the shock of the great stones, which sometimes come down this

tream.

From hence, descending on the north-side, we had a view of the Firth of Forth on our right, and of the eastle of Stirling on our lest. In going to the latter, we passed the water of Bannockburn, samous in the Scots history for the great battle sought here between king Robert de Bruce, and the English army commanded by king Edward II. in person; in which the English were utterly overthrown, and that with so terrible a slaughter, that though it was the greatest army that ever marched from England into Scotland, very sew escaped, and the king with much difficulty saved himself by slight.

This place is also remarkable for the execrable murder of king James III. whose young son was by some discontented nobles worked up to this impious deed. But when his understanding ripened, he saw the action in its proper light, and was so greatly af-

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fected by it, that he did penance for it ever after, by constantly wearing an iron chain near his sless.

Stirling was our next stage, an antient town, and an important pass, which, together with Dumbarton, is the defence of the Lowlands against the Highlands; for, as one very properly said, Dumbarton is the lock of the Highlands, and Stirling-castle keeps the key. The town is situated exactly as Edinburgh, on the ridge of an hill, sloping down on both sides, and the street gradually ascending from the east to the castle, which is at the west-end. It is large and well-built; and, though it is antient, yet the buildings are not unlike those of Edinburgh.

The church is also a very spacious building, but not collegiate. It stands in the upper part of the town, towards the end, is of good architecture, and adorned with a losty tower. There was formerly a church; or rather a collegiate chapel, in the castle, and likewise a private chapel, or oratory, in the palace, for the royal samily; but they have been long disused.

Joining to the church, on the top of the hill, is a very neat hospital for decayed merchants, after the manner of that at Dundee. It was founded by James Cowen, merchant, and very richly endowed. His statue, as big as life, is at the top of the gate, with an inscription from the 25th of St. Matthew, the 35th verse; and in the garden of this hospital is a pleasant bowling-green, for the use of the gentlemen and merchants.

The castle is not so very difficult of access as that at Edinburgh, but is esteemed equally strong; for the works are able to mount more cannon, and there is a battery that commands the bridge, which is of the utmost importance, and seems to have been the main end and purpose for which it was erected. The walls,

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and all the outworks, are so firm, that they seem in as good condition as if they had been lately built.

I visited the castle, and went over the noble monuments of the amazing grandeur of the Scottish kings, that are crumbling into dust. Here is a fine palace built by king James V. and a parliament-house superior to that of Westminster.

The palace and royal apartments are all in decay, and likely to continue fo. This is at prefent also the fate of the palaces of Linlithgow, Falkland, Dunfermling, and all the other royal houses in Scotland, Holyrood-house at Edinburgh excepted.

In the park adjoining to the castle were formerly large gardens. The figure of the walls and grafsplats is still plainly to be feen. From the top of the caftle, is by far the finest view in Scotland : to the east is a vast plain, rich in corn, adorned with woods. and watered with the river Forth, whose meanders are, before it reaches the sea, so frequent and so large, as to form a multitude of most beautiful peninfulas; for in many parts the windings approximate so close as to leave only a little ifthmus of a few yards. In this plain is an old abbey, a view of Alloa, Clackmannan, Falkirk, the Firth of Forth, and the country as far as Edinburgh; on the north, the Ochil hills, and the moor where the battle of Dumblain was fought; to the west, the strait of Menteith, as fertile as the eastern plain, and terminated by the Highland mountains; among which the fummit of Ben-lomond is very confpicuous.

The park here is large and walled about, as most of the parks in Scotland are; but there is little or no wood in is. The earls of Mar, of the name of Erfkine, who claimed to be hereditary keepers of the king's children, and of this castle, had an house at the upper end of the town, very finely fituated for prospect, but not for security. The ruins of this house are i have been first rank.

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house are still to be seen; from whence it appears to have been a noble fabric, and worthy of a lord of the first rank.

The bridge at Stirling has only four arches; but they are very large, and the channel widens confiderably below it. At Alloway it is above a mile broad, and deep enough for ships of any burden; so that the Glasgow merchants are certainly in the right to settle warehouses there, and ship off their goods for the eastern countries.

There is a very considerable manufacture at Stirling for serges or shalloons, which they make and dye very well; nor has the English manufacture for shalloons broken in so much upon them, as it was apprehended it would. This manufacture is a great support to the poor people that are employed in it, who are hereby enabled to live very comfortably.

Stirling was one of the boundaries of the Roman empire in Britain, as appears by the inscription on a stone below the castle, towards the bridge, importing, that one of the wings of their army kept guard there. On the right of the town stood the noble abbey of Cambuskenneth. The river Carron is samous for some Roman monuments, particularly two little hills, called by the vulgar Dunipace, ie hills of peace; and, two miles lower, is a round edifice of stone, which, by the description, resembles what the Romans called the Temple of Terminus. But Buchanan thinks, they were rather monuments of some great actions performed here.

From Stirling we went directly to Linlithgow, a large town, well-built, with a flately town-house, but most famous for the noble palace of the kings of Scotland, which is the least decayed of all the rest, that of Holy-rood-house excepted: for king James VI. repaired, or rather rebuilt it; and his two sons, prince Henry, and prince Charles (afterwards king of

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England)

England) had apartments here, which a traveller may easily distinguish by the different coat of arms, especially over those called the Prince's Lodgings.

This palace stands on a rising-ground, which runs into the lake, in form of an amphitheatre, and has a descent resembling terrace-walks. There are two towers at each corner of the court, with apartments, and a curious sountain in the middle, adorned with several fine statues, from whence the water rises to a good height. A noble park also belongs to it. This palace was indeed a truly magnificent building, but it is now in a deplorable situation, having sustained much damage from the soldiery, in the last rebellion. As there is no possibility of its being repaired, it is great pity such noble materials are not applied to some useful purpose.

The church of St. Michael makes a part of this building, and is a wing on the right-hand of the first court, as the proper offices make the lest. The inner-court is very large and elegant for the taste of the times. In the middle of this is the large sountain I have mentioned, which still shews the remains of

fome good carving, and other ornaments.

Here king James V. restored the order of the knights of St. Andrew, and erected a throne and stalls for them in St. Michael's church, making it the chapel of the order. He was likewise the first who ordered the thistle to be added to the badge of the order; and the motto, viz. Nemo me impune lacessis, which is worn about it in the royal arms, was of his invention. This prince seems to have been very much honoured in the world; for he wore the badges of three orders besides his own; viz. That of the garter, conferredupon him by his uncle, the king of England, that of the golden-sleece, by the emperor, then king of Spain; that of St. Michael, by the king of France.

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In his time the green ribband was worn by the knights companions of this order; but king James VII. changed it to the blue, like that of the knights of the garter in England. After the Union, queen Anne, the fovereign of both, to diffinguish them, restored the green ribband, and intended to have called a chapter of the order, to bring it once more to its full lustre; but was prevented by death.

In this town, the earl of Murray, lord regent, was murdered with a mulquet-bullet, shot by one Hamilton, in a manner the most deliberate that history furnishes an instance of : he had the good fortune to escape to France; and though undoubtedly an affassin on this occasion, was otherwise a man of honour, as appears from his challenging a gentleman who offered him a large fum to take off a person with whom he had a dispute. The earl was a natural son of king James V. and, aspiring to the crown, joined with the reformers, having first got the revenues of the convents of St. Andrews, and Pittenween, whereof he was abbot, or prior, secured to him and his heirs. His ambition and intrigues were the chief cause of almost all the troubles of queen Mary's reign.

At Linlithgow is a great linen manufacture, as there is at Glasgow; and the water of the lake here is efteemed so extraordinary for bleaching or whitening of linen cloth, that a vast deal of it is brought hither from other parts of the country for that purpose. This lake is situate on the north-side of the town, and between it and the palace are terracewalks, which are so beautiful, that a more delight-

ful place can scarce be seen.

Forfichen, formerly the residence of the knights of Malta, is two miles fouth-west from Linlithgow.

Near a place called Kips, fouth from this town, is an ancient chapel or altar of great unpolished stones, leaning fo as to support one another. The learned think them to be a temple of Terminus built by the Romans; and others still there are, who conjecture them to be a temple of the Celts or druids. Near this chapel or altar is a circle of great stones, and on two adjacent hills are the remains of old camps, with great heaps of stones, and ancient graves. which some think Roman works.

From Linlithgow we turned to the right, and following the Clyde upwards, from a little above Hamilton, where we were before, we came into the shire of Clydsdale. This tract has some remains of Roman antiquity; for, from Errick-stone to Mauls Mitre, which borders upon the shire of Renfrew, are evident footsteps of a Roman Causeway for several miles together; and there is a tradition, that another Roman street went from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk.

Lanerk is the capital of this county, but is no extraordinary town; its bridge, however, is very re-

A little below this town the river Douglas falls into the Clyde, and gives the name of Douglasdale to the lands near it. In a vale near this river stood a very old caffle, which had been the paternal feat of the great family of Douglas for above a thousand years; but, by the frequent additions to the building. it was become fuch a wild irregular mass, that, at a distance, it seemed rather like a town than a single fabric, though the apartments were very noble. On the 11th of December, 1758, this ancient castle was destroyed by an accidental fire.

The complete history of this family of Douglas would take up a volume by itself, as it actually has in a late work, where the heroes of the name are fully fet forth, and all the illustrious actions they have been concerned in. I shall only observe, that there are no less than seven branches of this family in the peerage; namely, the late duke of Douglas, who was chief

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chief of the name, the duke of Queensberry and Dover, the earls of Morton, Dumbarton, March, and the lords Mordington, and Forfar, the latter of whom was unhappily killed at the fight near Dumblain, against the Pretender.

The country abounds with coals, peat, and limeftone; but what turns to the greatest profit, are the

lead-mines belonging to the earl of Hopton.

Not far from Lanerk are the celebrated falls of the Clyde: the most distant are about half an hour's ride, at a place called Cory-Lin, and are seen to most advantage from a ruinous pavillion in a gentleman's garden, placed in a losty situation. The cataract is sull in view, seen over the tops of trees and bushes precipitating itself, for an amazing way, from rock to rock, with short interruptions, forming a rude slope of surious soam. The sides are bounded by vast rocks, cloathed on their tops with trees. On the summit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood, overtopt by a verdant hill.

A path conducts the traveller down to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock, in floods infulated by the waters, and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious stream. In the clists of this savage retreat, the brave Wallace is said to have concealed himself, meditating revenge for his

injured country.

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On regaining the top, the walk is formed near the verge of the rocks, which on both fides are perfectly mural and equidiftant, except where they over-hang. The river is pent up between them at a diffance far beneath, not running, but rather sliding along a stoney bottom sloping the whole way. The summits of the rock are wooded, the sides smooth and naked, the strata narrow and regular, forming a stupendous natural masonary. After a walk of above half a mile on the edge of this great chasm, on a sudden appears

the great and bold fall of Boniton, in a foaming sheet, and a far extending mist arises from the surface. Above that is a second great fall; two less succeed. Beyond them the river widens, grows more tranquil, and is seen for a considerable way, bounded on one side by wooded banks, and on the other by rich and

fwelling fields.

After viewing these tremendous cataracts, we went westward into the shire of Peebles. The first town we came to of any note was Peebles, which stands on the bank of the Tweed, and is the capital of the county. The town is small, and but indifferently built or inhabited: yet there are some good houses in it. It was formerly remarkable for three churches, three gates, three streets, and three bridges, of which that over Tweed has sive arches.

The country hereabouts is very hilly; but those hills are covered with sheep, which are a principal part of the estates of the gentry. A lare quantity of them are sent into England, to the great damage of the poor, who are thereby deprived of the advantage of manufacturing their wool. They used formerly to export it to France; but, by the act of Union, the exportation of it was prohibited, upon the severest

penalties.

The county of Tweedale has two remarkable lakes in it; the one, called West-water Lake, which abounds with eels and other sish. The other is Lochgenen Lake, upon Genen-hill, which falls into Annandale from a precipice of 250 feet high, where many times the sish are killed by the fall of the water.

The Frasers were ancestors by marriage to the samily of Tweedale; and of this name was that great captain, who contributed so much to the victory which the Scots obtained in one day over three English armies at Roslin, 1301, during Wallace's adminis-

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Merlin is faid to be buried in the church-yard of Drumelzier, in this county; and, according to an old prophecy, "That the kingdoms should be united, when Tweed and Pausel met at his grave," they fay, that it happened fo by an inundation, when king James VI. came to the crown of England, anno 1603, the only time, before or fince, it ever did fo.

Some remains of antiquity are visible in this coun-The place called Randal's Trench feems to have been a Roman camp, and a causeway leads. from it half a mile together to the town of Lyne.

In this county are two very lively monuments of the vanity of human glory. The first is the foundation of a prodigious building (more like a royal palace, than the feat of a private nobleman) begunby the earl of Morton, whose head was no sooner. cut off, than his defign perished; for it has never fince been carried on.

The other is the palace of Traquair, built and. finished by the late earl of Traquair, for some years. lord high chancellor of Scotland, and a person in the highest posts both of honour and profit in the kingdom, who yet loft all by the fatality of the times ;. for, growing into univerfal diflike by his conduct under Charles I. he funk into the most abject condition of human life, even to want bread, and to take alms; and died in those miserable circumstances about a year before the Restoration. The house is noble, the design great, and well finished; but the owner was foon turned out of it by his enemies, who thought. the sparing of his life an act of great mercy.

Bishop Burnet represents this earl as a very meanspirited man, and one that suffered himself to be made fo vile a tool in other people's mischiefs, that he fell unpitied. It is remarkable, that he was defpised even by the party which he had served, and

but too faithfully adhered to.

Here we saw the ruins of the once samous abbey of Melross, the greatness of which may be a little guessed at by the vast extent of its remains. One may still distinguish many noble parts of the monastery, particularly the great church or chapel, as large as some cathedrals, the choir of which is visible, and 140 seet in length, besides what may have been pulled down at the east-end. By the thickness of the soundations, there must have been a large and strong tower, or steeple, in the centre of the church. There are likewise several fragments of the house itself: and the court, and other buildings, are so visible, that it is easy to know it was a most magnificent place in its day.

The country fouth-east from Tweedale is called Tiviotdale, or the shire of Roxburgh: in which are some footsteps of Roman encampments; and a military way runs from Hounam to Tweed, called the Roman Causeway, and vulgarly, the Rugged Cause-

way.

The town and castle of Roxburgh are both now demolished. They were famous in the history of both nations, during their mutual wars, when the town was frequently taken and retaken, and in the siege of which king James II. of Scotland was killed by the bursting of a gun.

Jedburgh is a royal burgh, on the river Jed. It was one of those towns that suffered in the rebellion

in 1715.

The duke of Roxburgh has a great estate. His grace's house, called Fleurs, has been finely embellished of late years, and is a noble seat; and the country about it, which was formerly wild and rugged, is now greatly improved and cultivated; and fine plantations of trees and vista surround the house.

From hence we came to Kelfo, an handsome market-town upon the bank of the Tweed, which, being so near the English border, and having one of the great roads from Edinburgh to Newcastle lying through it (which is Berwick,) is

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it (which is a nearer way by far than by that through Berwick,) is a considerable thoroughfare to England.

Here are the ruins of an ancient monastery, sounded by king David, for the Cistertian monks, an order instituted about the year 1000 in Burgundy. It has been very large, and part of it now serves for the parish church.

The country about Kelso is very pleasant and fruitful, on both sides the Tweed. The river here does not part England from Scotland; but you are upon Scots ground for four miles, or thereabouts, on the south-side of the Tweed; and, the farther west, the more the Tweed lies within the limits of the country.

From Kelso we went north, where we passed through Lauderdale, a long valley on both sides of the river Lauder, from whence the family of Maitland, first earls, then dukes, and now earls again, took their title.

The country is good here, and fenced with hills on both fides. The river Lauder runs through it, keeping its course due north.

The town of Lauder is a royal burgh, the seat of the commissariot; and very pleasantly situated. It is remarkable for the execution done upon the minions of king James III.by the Scots nobility, who, headby the earl of Angus, took them out of the court, and hanged them over Lauder-bridge. The seat of the noble samily of Maitland, earls of Lauderdale, is called Laudersort: it is a stately house, about the middle of the valley, on the river, but not large.

We kept the great road over an high ridge of mountains, from whence we had a plain view of Mid-Lothian. One of these mountains is called Soutra-hill, and belongs to a branch of the samily of Maitland, the elder brother of which house was a person of great merit, and raised himself by his personal accomplishments to the highest posts in the army.

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I could not pass this way to Edinburgh without going off a little to the right, to see two very fine seats. One of them is an old abbey, belonging to the marquis of Lothian, (of the ancient name of Ker) a younger branch of the house of Roxburgh, at New-bottle; whose predecessor, Mark Ker, being abbot of it, turned Protestant, and got it settled on him, and his heirs. It is an old building, but finely situated among the most agreeable walks and rows of trees, all full grown; and contains one of the best chosen collections of pictures, statues, and busts, in Scotland.

In the wood adjacent to this place are some subterraneous apartments, and passages cut out of the liverock. A sew miles distance from thence, near Hawthorn Den, the residence of the celebrated poet Drummond, are, as I was informed, others of the same nature, but of greater extent, which Dr. Stukeley calls a Pictish castle. These places, in sact, were excavated by the ancient inhabitants of the country, either as receptacles for their provision, or for retreats for

Two or three niles distant from Newbottle is Dalkeith, a small town adjoining to Dalkeith House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, originally the property of the Douglasses, and was, when in form of a castle, of great strength; and, during the time of the regent Morton's retreat, was called the Lion's Den. The portraits here are very good, and well worth observation:

I shall conclude this letter with the following infeription on the tomb-stone of one Margaret Scott, who died in the town of Dalkeith, Feb. 9, 1738.

Stop, passenger, until my life you read:
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life.
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife:

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Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chafte;
Now, weary'd of this mortal life, I reft.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty kings of Scotland, and a queen.
Four times five years the commonwealth I faw;
Ten times the fubjects rose against the law.
Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down;
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of Stuart's race I saw: nay, more!
My native country sold for English ore.
Such desolations in my life have been,
I have an end of all persection seen.

LETTER IV.

Containing a DESCRIPTION of the ancient Calledonia, or northern part of Scotland; and particularly of the Shires and Towns of Fife, St. Andrew's, Perth, Dumblain, Alloway, Culrofs, Scone, Angus, Dundee, Montrofe, Aberdeen, Buchan, Murray, Elgin, Inverness, and the Highlands, &c.

AM now to enter the true and real Caledonia; for that part of the country on the north of the Firth of Forth is alone called by that name, and was anciently known by no other.

I croffed the river at Queensferry, seven miles west of Edinburgh, into the shire of Fise; and, as the most considerable places in this county are on the sea-side, or near it, I directed my journey east along the coast. The first place we came to was the burgh of Inner-keithin.

keithen, an ancient walled town, with a spacious harbour opening from the east into the river, which has been lately much neglected for want of trade. The town, however, is large, and still populous.

I cannot pass over a tragical story, which happened in this town in the reign of the late queen Anne. The master of Burleigh (so the eldest son of a lord or viscount is called, while the father is living) fell in love with a young woman in his father's family; but could not prevail with her either to marry him, or to sacrifice her virtue to him; which being known, she was sent away, and he persuaded to travel. However, before his departure, he declared she should be his wife at his return; and if any one else should marry her in his absence, he would murder him. This passed without much notice, and the young woman was soon after married to a schoolmaster in this town.

The gentleman returned, and understanding who was her husband, went to his house at noon-day, pulled out a pistol, and shot him dead on the spot,

making his escape unmolested.

But a proclamation being afterwards issued, with a reward of 200 l. for apprehending him, he was at last taken, and tried at Edinburgh, by the lords of the justiciary, and condemned to have his head cut off. Great intercession was made to the queen for his pardon; which proving inessectual, he found means to make his escape out of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, disguised in his sister's cloaths, the night, before he was to have been executed.

After that he appeared in the rebellion of 1,715, and was in the battle of Dumblain or Sheriffmuir; but again escaped with his life, though his estate, which was but small, was forfeited among the rest.

He lived many years after, upon a small allowance from his sisters, principally in England. He became

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Near Innerkeithen, a little within the land, stands the ancient town of Dunfermling, which is now in a very ruinous state. Here is a decayed monastery, which before the Reformation was very large, but then demolished, except a part, which was turned into a parochial church; and even that is now decayed, and with it the monuments of several kings and queens of Scotland; particularly that of Malcolm III. who founded the monastery.

Here also is a decayed court, or royal palace, of the queens of Scotland, but by whom built is uncertain. Almost all king James the sixth's children were born in it, particularly king Charles I. and the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia; his queen made this place her particular residence, and had it settled upon her by way of jointure. Here she built herself an apartment over the arch of the great gate, for her particular retirement, having a gallery reaching from it to the royal lodgings. All is now ruinous.

The church has still a venerable face, and at a distance seems a mighty pile. The building was once vastly large. What is left appears too heavy for the present dimensions.

The people have a manufacture of linen for their fupport, the diaper and the better fort of linen trade being carried on here, and in the neighbouring towns, with more hands than ordinary. The marquis of Tweedale has a great estate in these parts, and is hereditary chamberlain or keeper of the royal house.

The rocking-stone, near Balvaird in Fise, was a remarkable curiosity. It was broken by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, and then it was discovered, that its motion was performed by an egg-shaped exuberance in the middle of the under surface of the upper stone, which was inserted in a cavity in the surface of the lower

and once the in Scotland.

The two

lower stone. As the lower stone was slat, the upper was globular; and not only a just proportion in the motion was calculated from the weight of the stone, and the wideness of the cavity, as well as the oval sigure of the inserted prominence; but the vast bulk of the upper stone absolutely concealed the mechanism of the motion; and, the better still to impose on the vulgar, there were two or three surrounding slat stones, though that only in the middle was concerned in the seat. By this pretended miracle they condemned of perjury, or acquitted, as their interest or affection led them; and often brought criminals to consess what could be no other way extorted from them.

From hence turning east are many seats of private gentlemen, and some of noblemen, particularly one belonging to the earl of Morton at Aberdour, which fronts the Forth to the south; and the grounds belonging to it reach down to the shore; and another

of the earl of Murray at Donebriffel.

From this part of the Forth, to the mouth of Innerkeithen harbour, is a very good road for ships, the water being deep, and the ground good; but the western part, which they call St. Margaret's Bay, is a steep shore, and rocky, there being twenty sathom water within a ship's length of the rocks. So that if a south-east wind blows hard, it may be dangerous riding in it; but this wind blows so seldom, that the ships often venture it.

He that will view the county of Fife, which is wedged in by the Forth and the Tay, and shoots out far into the east, must go round the coast; and yet there are six places of note in the middle of the county, which are superior to all the rest, and must not be omitted: Kinross, Lesly, Falkland, Melvil, Balgony, and Cowpar; the last a town, the others great houses; and one, viz Falkland, a royal palace,

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The two fides that still stand in the inner square. shew a beautiful piece of architecture. It confists of two ftories, with rows of round marble pillars of the Corinthian order, fet in fockets of stone between every window; on each fide of the window, a buft in bafforelievo of the emperors and empresses, and at the top of each pillar a statue as big as the life. There are twenty-two bufts and twelve pillars ftill remaining. The other two parts of the quadrangle were burnt down by Oliver Cromwell's army. You enter this palace by two stately towers, and on the right is a chapel, still well preserved, with statues as big as the life in the niches on the outfide. Here were spacious gardens, with a park, well planted with oak, and flocked with deer, paled round for eight miles; but the oaks were all cut down by Cromwell, to build his citadel at Perth, and the barracks; the park he ploughed up, and only here and there some of the pales are left.

The town of Falkland is clean, not unlike Woodflock in Oxfordshire. It is a borough-corporate, of which the king is always provost; and they chuse aldermen out of their own council. It is situated on the north-east soot of Lomond hill, which is an English mile to the top, covered with the finest pasturage for sheep, from whence is a very extensive prospect.

An English reader will be surprised to hear of such numbers of palaces; but, however mean our thoughts may be of the Scotch court in ancient times, their kings had more sine palaces than most princes in Europe; for in the time of king James IV. they had, all in good repair, and in use, the several royal palaces of Holy-rood-house, and the castle at Edinburgh, the royal palace in the castle at Stirling, Linlithgow, Dunfermling, Falkland, Scone, the castles of Dunbarton, Blackness, and Inverness.

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I omit leffer feats and hunting houses, of which king James V. had several; and the several palaces of earl Morton, and others, which were forfeited into

the king's hands.

The fouth coast of the county of Fise abounds with towns; and the following thirteen are royal burghs; viz. Innerkeithin, Bruntisland, Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Dysart, Pittenweem, Anstruther Wester, Anstruther Easter, Kilrinny, Crail, St. Andrews, all on the coast; Dunfermling and Cowpar, in the midst of the county. It contains also these other towns of note, viz. Toryburn, Aberdour, the two Wemys's, Levinsmouth, Ely, St. Monan's, and Newburgh on the Tay: and it has in it four presbyteries; viz. at Cowpar, St. Andrews, Kirkaldy, and Dunfermling.

The shire itself takes its name from Fysus, surnamed Duffus, to whom it was granted by king Kenneth II. for his valour against the Picts, about the year 840. His posterity were first called Thanes of Fife, and afterwards earls, by Malcolm II. about the year 1057, and endowed with greater privileges than any other earls of the kingdom, because of their extraordinary fervices; a famous monument of which was that called Clan Macduff's Cross, on the public road to Abernethy, to which if any within the ninth degree to the great Macduff, who was the chief instrument of subduing the tyrant Macbeth, should have recourfe in case of manslaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a small number of cattle. This monument had an infcription importing those privileges, now worn out; and was in fuch antiquated terms, mixed with Macaronic or half Latin words, that few men now living would have been able to make it out.

From this Macduff, the families of Douglas, Wemys, and the clan Chattan, are faid to be descended. The earl of Rothes is hereditary sheriff of Fife. Having Having invitation, where we first, the fa in an island Mary, conqueen of S being first and aftern

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Having feen Aberdour, I took a turn, at a friend's invitation, to Lesly; but by the way stopt at Kinross, where we had a view of two things worth noting; first, the famous lake or lough, called Lough Leven, in an island of which stands the castle, where queen Mary, commonly known in England by the name of queen of Scots, was confined by the then reformers, being first compelled to quit her favourite Bothwell, and afterwards her crown.

The lough itself is worth seeing; it is very large, being above ten miles in circumference, in some places deep, and samous for sish. Formerly it had good salmon, but now chiefly trouts, perch, pikes, &c. Out of it flows the river Leven, which runs from thence to Lesly.

At the west-end of the lake (the gardens reaching down to the water's edge) stands the most beautiful and regular piece of architecture (for a private gentleman's seat) in Scotland; I mean the house of Kinross, belonging to Sir John Hope Bruce, Bart. The town, which has a very good market, and a street tolerably well built, lies at a little distance from the house, so as not to obtrude upon its privacy, and yet so as to be ready to wait upon its call. It is all beauty; the stone is white and sine, the order regular, the contrivance elegant, the workmanship exquisite.

Sir William Bruce, the surveyor-general of the works, the Wren of North Britain, was the sounder, as well as architect of this house. That gentleman has lest many noble monuments of his admirable skill and taste in those parts; such as the palace of Holyrood at Edinburgh; the house of Rothes, and this at Kinros, besides several others.

The fituation of this house of Kinross would be disliked by some for its being so very near the water: infomuch that sometimes, when the lake is swelled by winter rains and melted snows, it reaches to the Vol. IV. very gardens; but as the country round is dry, free from stagnated bogs, and unhealthy marshes, this is of very little inconvenience, if any. Sir William planted numbers of fir-trees upon the land round his house, which the next possessor, Sir John Hope Bruce, was as careful to improve as his grandfather was to plant. Posterity will find the advantage of this taste, which, if it spreads as it has begun, will in time make Scotland a second Norway for fir; for the Lowlands, as well as the Highlands, will be overspread with timber.

From K inross I came to Lesly, where I had a sull view of the palace of the earl of Rothes, built in the reign of king Charles II. by the said Sir William Bruce.

Here it was that our king James II. when duke of York, lodged, most part of the time, when he was obliged by his brother to retire into Scotland; and his apartments are still called the duke of York's lodgings.

The magnificence of the inside of this house is unusually great; but what is very particular, is the long gallery, which is the sull length of one side of the building, and is filled with paintings, but especially (as that is at Drumlanrig) of the great ancestors of the house of Rothes or Lesly, sull lengths, and in their robes of office.

The rooms of state at Kinross are well supplied with valuable pictures, many of which are of princes, &c. but most, if not all the sull lengths in this gallery of Rothes, are of the family, and the immediate ancestors of the present earl, most of them having been peers, and possessed of the greatest places of trust in Scotland, from the year 1320, to 1725; so that we may imagine there may well be enough to furnish a gallery.

Though the house is magnificent, I cannot say the situation of it is so advantageous as that of some other seats; for it has no extraordinary prospect from the

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grand tower, though it stands on the banks of the Leven, just where another small river joins it.

The park on the fouth-side is very beautiful, fix miles in circumference, walled round, and diversified with little woods of fir-trees, which have vistas reaching through them up to the house. The gardens are at the east-end of the house, well designed and planted, extending to the angle where the two rivers meet; so that they are watered on the north and east-side, and on the south are parted with a wall from the park, the west-end of them beginning from the house.

O

The town of Lesly (seated at a small distance west from the house, or a little north-west) has a good market, but is, in no other respect, considerable. The house aforesaid is the principal glory of the place.

From Lefly we turned fouth to the coaft, and came to Bruntisland, situated in the middle of the northfide of the river Forth, just opposite to Leith; so that we have from hence a fine prospect as well of the road of Leith, as of the city and castle of Edinburgh. Here is a very commodious harbour, which has no bar, but enters, as if it had been made by hand, into the centre of the town; fo that the ships lie with their broadfides to the very houses; and it is the common port of fafety to all ships that happen to be forced up the Forth by ftorms, or contrary winds: and ships trading on the coast frequently winter here. The water is commonly 18, and, at spring-tides 26 feet deep within the harbour; so that it is capable of receiving and careening the largest men of war. The town is adorned also with a beautiful church. and has a large town-house and goal.

Here is a manufacture of linen, as there is upon all the coast of Fise, and especially for green-cloth, as it is called, which has been several years in great demand in England, for printing or painting, in the room of callicoes, which are prohibited there.

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Next to Bruntisland, upon the same coast, is Kinghorn, noted for its thread manufacture, which the women chiefly carry on: the men being generally seamen upon all this coast, as high as the Queen's-ferry.

Great numbers of porpoites are seen almost conflantly in this Firth, which the men make a practice of shooting, and then bring on shore, and boil their fat into train-oil, as they do that of whales, and several other great sish, which they sometimes meet with thereabouts. But the Firth affords a much more regular fishing-trade lower down; of which in its place.

The ferry from Leith to the shore of Fise is fixed in Kinghorn, which is of considerable advantage to it; though sometimes the boats, by stress of wea-

ther, are driven into Bruntisland.

East of this town is Kirkaldy, a larger, more populous, and better-built town, than the other, and, indeed, than any on this coast. It consists chiefly of one street, running along the shore from east to west a sull mile, very well built. It has some considerable merchants in it, in the most extensive sense of the word, besides others that deal largely in corn, exporting great quantities of it both to England and Holland. Others again trade in linen to England, who in return bring back all needful supplies of foreign manufactures.

Here are feveral coal-pits, not only in the neighbourhood, but even close to the very sea, at the westend of the town, and where, one would think, the tide should make it impossible to work them. At the east-end of the town is a convenient yard for building and repairing of ships; and, farther on, several

falt-pans, for boiling and making falt.

Dysert boasts of being a royal burgh; but, notwithstanding, it is a very decaying corporation.

We came next to a village called the Wester-Wemys, belonging to the earl of Wemys, whose house stands a little farther east, on the top of an high cliff, with its from it really a manding of the arm noble fau to strange plain, on ing adminanswer for regular of the other well-planswerl-plan

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with its front looking down upon the sea; from whence it really appears with an air of magnificence, as commanding the prospect of the Firth, and the shore. The armour of the great Macdust, ancestor of this noble family, are preserved here, and always shewn to strangers. At the west-end of this cliss is a small plain, one a bowling-green, where the late earl, being admiral, had some sinall field pieces planted, to answer salutes. Behind the house is a small and irregular court-yard, with two wings of building, being offices to the house on one side, and stables on the other. Gardens there are none, only a large well-planted orchard, between which and the house, the road goes on to Easter-Wennys.

From thence you come to another village, called Buckhaven, inhabited by fishermen, who are employed wholly in catching fresh fish every day in the Forth, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miserable row of

cottages; yet there is scarce a poor man it.

Here we saw the shore of the sea covered with shrimps, like a thin snow; and as you rode among them, they would rise like a kind of dust, and hop like grashoppers, being scared by the sooting of the horse.

Beyond this is the Ely, a little town, but a very fafe and good harbour, firmly built of stone, almost like the Cobb at Lime, though not projecting into the sea so much as that. It stands a little on the west-side of the mouth of the Leven; the salmon of which river are esteemed the best in this part of Scotland.

To this town the earl of Wemys brings his coal, which he digs about two miles off, on the banks of the river Leven; as also what salt he can make. The coal-works are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the water, notwithstanding the immense charges they have been at to prevent that inconvenience.

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The people, who work in the coal mines in this country, partly from their poverty and hard labour, and partly from the black hue which they get from the coal, make a frightful appearance.

From hence we have feveral small towns on the coast, as Criel or Crail, Anstruther or Anster, as it is usually called, also the port of Pittenweem; these

are all royal burghs.

Pittenweem is a port and harbour very conveniently fituated near the mouth of the Forth, in the shire of Fife; and great quantities of herring, cod, and

other fish, are taken here.

Over-against this shore, and in the mouth of the Forth, opposite to the isle of the Bass, lies the isle of May, known to mariners by a light-house upon it. The only constant inhabitant is said to be the man maintained there by the government to take care of fire in the light-house. It was famous in former times for barren women goning to St. Adrian's shrine there.

Here the French fleet lay with some assurance, with the Pretender on board, in 1708, when the English squadron approaching, the sour o'clock gun gave the alarm; upon which they immediately weighed, got under sail, and made the best of their

way, the English in vain pursuing them.

The shore of the Firth ends here, and the Æstuarium or mouth opening, the land of Fise falls off to the north, making a promontory of land which the seamen call Fiseness, looking east on the German Ocean; after which the coast trends away north, and the first town you come to is St. Andrew's, an ancient and once flourishing city, the metropolis of all Scotland, the seat of the first university, and, before the Revolution, an archaishop's see. At this time it is a most august monument of the splendor of the Scots episcopal

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Full in front, at the bottom of a long descent, appears the city, placed at the extremity of a plain at the water's edge. Its numerous towers and spires give it an air of vast magnificence, and serve to raise the expectation of strangers to the highest pitch. On entering the west port, a well-built street, strait, and of a vast length and breadth, appears; but so grassgrown, and such a dreary solitude lay before us, that it formed the perfect idea of having been laid waste

by the pestilence.

On a farther advance, the towers and spires, which at a distance afforded such an appearance of grandeur, on the near view thewed themselves to be awful remains of the magnificent, the pious works of part yes nerations. A foreigner, ignorant of the history of this country, would equally enquire, what calamity has this city undergone? Has it suffered a bombardment from some barbarous enemy, or has it not, like Lisbon, felt the more inevitable fury of a convulsive earthquake? But how great is the horror on reflect. ing, that this destruction was owing to the more bar barous zeal of a minister, who, by his discourses, first inflamed, and then permitted a furious crowd to overthrow edifices, dedicated to that very Being, he pretended to honour by their ruin! The cathedral was the labour of an hundred and fixty years, a building that did honour to the country; yet in June 1559, John Knox effected its demolition in a fingle day.

The town of old confifted of four large streets lying from east to west, almost parallel to one another. The northernmost of the four, called Swallow-street, though formerly the principal, is now totally ruined, not so much as one house remaining. The other three by their regularity do not seem to have been a fortuitous concourse of houses, as most of the other

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town of this country do; all of them terminating eastward at the cathedral, which look upon each other, and seem to lament their decaying condition. For though the town was heretofore about two miles in circumference, there remain now hardly 1000 houses; and of those near 200 are become ruinous, and not habitable. The number of inhabitants still amounts to above 4000; but many of them have nothing to do, there being neither trade nor manusactures in the place; though at the same time it has an harbour, but capable of receiving only sinall vessels. Near the town is plenty of free-stone, of which all the houses are built.

Before the Reformation, this city was crouded both on account of trade and religion, pilgrims coming hither in great numbers to visit the relics of St. Andrew, faid to be brought over by St. Regulus, about the end of the fourth century, from Patras in Greece, where that apostle suffered martyrdom. Here were three religious houses, a Franciscan, Dominican, and Augustine priory, the last founded by Robert bishop of St. Andrew's, who died 1139, and was established upon fome of the revenues formerly belonging to the ancient Culdees of this place. James Stuart, afterwards earl of Murray, and regent of Scotland, was, in his younger days, prior of it. This monastery was more like the magnificent palace of a prince, than a convent of monks professing poverty, as appears still by its ruins, and particularly by the wall that encompassed it of hne hewn stone, with many battlements and turrets.

Here is now only one parith-church, that of the Holy Trinity, remaining; but there are two others, which are rather chapels, one at St. Salvator's college; of which, however, no use is made, it having no endowment, and the provost of that college being often a layman, even in a Presbyterian sense. The other is the chapel belonging to St. Leonard's college, the provost whereof must be a minister.

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The church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient and stately edifice, built with fine free-stone, in form of a crofs, and has at the west-end an handsome spire in good repair. In it is a fine monument of Archbishop Sharpe, who was affassinated upon a moor, as he was coming home in his coach. It was erected by the Archbishop's son, Sir William Sharpe, Bart. who, to fecure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, mortified 6000 marks to the city of St. Andrew's, to keep it in constant repair: which has had its intended effect; for the magistrates are very careful of it, and would be very fevere upon any

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On the north fide of the town was the old caftle, of which now nothing is remaining but the walls, built by Roger bishop of St. Andrew's, who died 1202, being the second son of Robert de Bellamont, earl of Leicester, and chancellor of Scotland. It was repaired by cardinal Bethune, and archbishop Hamilton; the former of which procured George Wishart to be burnt here in the parade, while from his window he glutted his eyes with so horrid a spectacle; but was himself afterwards affassinated, 1546, in the fame place; to revenge whose death, the queen regent permitted it to be attacked by the French, from whom it suffered greatly. But at the Reformation it fuffered more, and its ruin has been completed fince the Revolution.

To the east of the castle are the ruins of the stately cathedral founded by bishop Arnold, who died 1163, and finished by bishop Lambertoun, who died 1328. It was in length from east to west 370 feet, and the cross from south to north 180; its breadth 65, and its height 100 feet; though some draw another kind of ichnography, and make it seven feet longer, and two broader, than St. Peter's at Rome; and for the height, as well as the beauty of its pil-SYAI H 5 lars, lars, and the symmetry and proportion of the whole it was one of the best Gothic structures in the world

Near the ruins of the cathedral, are still remaining the walls of the most ancient chapel of St. Rule, with the great square spire still very entire. It is in height 105 seet, and made of such large and durable stones, that though it was built so many ages ago, yet so little has it suffered by the injuries of the weather, that a small sum would save it from falling for many ages to come; and as this probably is one of the most ancient; monuments of Christianity in Great Britain, it is pity it should go to ruin for want of a suitable reparation.

This city is famous particularly for its university, consisting of three colleges, founded by Henry Wardlaw, bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1412. It obtained very ample privileges and immunities from pope Benedict XIII. which were afterwards confirmed to them by king James I. of Scotland, and by several other succeeding kings. During episcopacy, the archbishops were chancellors of it. The rector is chosen yearly, and by the statutes ought to be one of the principals of the three colleges there, called

St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and the New College.

St. Salvator's college was founded by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrew's, anno 1448, who erected the edifice, furnished it with costly ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient revenues for a doctor, a bachelor, and a licentiate of divinity, four profesors of philosophy, and eight poor scholars. The earl of Cassilis settled a maintenance for a professor of philosophy. It has a good library, sounded by Dr. Sheen. The edifice itself is a stately pile of hewn stone, has a large vaulted chapel covered with freestone, and over it is a very losty spire. The common hall and schools are vastly large; and the cloisters and private lodgings for masters and scholars have

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have been very magnificent and convenient; but the fabric is of late become very much out of repair; nor is the college revenue able to support it.

St. Leonard's college was founded by John Hepburne, prior of St. Andrew's, in the reign of king James V. with falaries for a principal and warden, four professor of philosophy, and eight poor scholars. A professor of philosophy, and eight poor scholars. John Wedderburn, at his death, left a great collection of books to it. Fordun's MS. of the Scottish history is in this library.

By an act made 20 Geo II. these two colleges were united, in pursuance of an agreement they had made for that purpose.

The New College was founded by archbishop Bethune, or Beaton, uncle to the cardinal of that name, with endowments for a principal and professor of divinity, and some students in the same faculty; for no philosophy is taught in this college.

The last two colleges, having a better revenue to support them than that of St. Salvator, are in much better repair. In the latter, king Charles I. held a Parliament, in a large spacious room able to seat 400 persons in regular order; and it still retains the name of the Parliament-room.

A professor of mathematics was of late years added to this university; as was also, not long since, a professor of medicine, with a handsome endowment by his grace James, late duke of Chandos; whom the university, upon the death of the duke of Athol, in gratitude, chose to be their chancellor; which office is during life; and to that alone, and that of his vice-chancellor; belongs the conferring of all university degrees.

Mr. James Gregory, professor of mathematics in this university, famous for his knowledge in that science, erected, in the college gardens, a commodious observatory, and furnished it with good mathematical instruments.

It has produced many learned men; among others, the famous lord Napier, who invented logarithms, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Andrew Balfour, and that

great lawyer Sir George Mackenzie.

The harbour here has suffered so much by the encroachments of the sea, that I fear it will never be sufficiently repaired. The pier is sounded upon a rock of free-stone, in length about 400 feet; but this rock extends itself into the sea 500 feet surther, on the point of which stands a beacon; and the great rolling of the sea, breaking over the rock, between the pierend and this beacon, makes the harbour very dangerous. In the year 1728, it was proposed to be repaired, and the pier carried as far as the beacon, and a brief was granted for that purpose; but the collections were too small to make any great advance.

By all we have faid, it will appear, that this ancient city, and its university too, are in a very declining state. The archbishop's seat, and ecclesiastical courts kept there, beside the great resort of pilgrims to the convents, brought great business thither; which being now disused, and one new college erected at Edinburgh, and another at Aberdeen, contribute much to the decay of both. The city enjoys still some privileges by the original charter yet extant, whereby it was incorporated by king David, anno 1153.

The reviving the luftre of this once splendid city, recovering to its former utility this once commodious haven, and thereby restoring to its ancient prosperity the happy-seated peninsula of Fise, says a very ingenious author, would be a noble testimony of the wisdom and public spirit of the present generation. This,

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though fo long neglected, proceeds he, is very practicable, with a small degree of attention, and without demanding any large expence. The country about it abounds in grain, as also in coals and falt; so that provisions being plenty, labour is of course cheap. There are likewise in its neighbourhood great flocks of sheep, producing large quantities of wool, which is of fuch a staple, as may be easily spun and wove into a fort of light stuff, resembling the etamines of Rheims, Amiens, Mans, Lude, Nogent le Rotru, and other places in France, which are used for the nuns veils, the cloathing the fecular clergy in most popish countries, and many other purposes; or the stametes of the Low Countries, not much unlike them, but of all colours, and of which there is in the Levant a great confumption; which manufactures might, without difficulty, be brought to, and established in St. Andrew's, where there are spare hands enough to be employed. The port, though fallen into fo low and deplorable a condition, still retains a capacity of being made full as good, or better than ever it was, by removing those heaps of fand, which entirely choak the bason; repairing the breaches made in the old works; and, which is most material, by running a stone pier as far as the beacon, which would hinder veffels from being driven on the rocks at the entrance, and enable them to ride fafe in the harbour. The beach, continues the fame gentleman, is as proper as any for drying cod and other fish in the best method; and if the port, become in a manner useless, was once put into a proper state, with these additions, the herring fishery, now no longer carried on, (as requiring better veffels than at prefent belong to the place) would be very foon retrieved. If one of the decayed edifices was converted into what in South Britain is called a Trinity House, of which captains of men of war coming thither occasionally, and experienced masters

masters of ships in any of the ports on the coast, might be members, with a power to examine and swear pilots, and to inspect the other harbours on this side North Britain, and the management of the sisheries, reporting annually their observations to the trustees, it would be of service to the public. As the bay of St. Andrew's, from Fiseness to Redhead, is twenty-four miles in extent, and ships in great danger from the winds at east or north-east, the restoring this, which is the only haven of any size in that space, would be of general use to the trade in this part of Britain. At present it is considered as a creek to Anstruther, which is itself a member of the port of Kirkaldy.

From St. Andrew's we proceeded on to two very agreeable feats belonging to the present earl of Leven; one called Melvil, and the other Balgony. Melvil is a regular and beautiful building. Balgony is an ancient seat, formerly belonging to the family of Lesly; and if not built, was enlarged and repaired, by general Alexander Lesly, noted for his services in Germany, under Gustaphus Adolphus, king of Sweden; and at last, against our king Charles I. and his

fon.

The river Leven runs hard by the walls of the house, and makes the situation very pleasant. The park is large, but not well planted; at least, the trees

do not thrive.

From hence we went north to Cowpar, the shire-town, most pleasantly situated in a valley, upon the banks of the river Eden. It is surrounded with tall trees, which give it a fine appearance at a distance. I turned to the north-east part of the country, to see the ruins of the famous monastery of Balmerinoch, of which Mr. Camden takes notice; but he saw nothing worth observation, the very ruins being almost eaten up by time. The monastery was founded by queen Ermengred, wife of king William of Scotland. Here

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Here we came to the bank of another Firth, called the Firth of Tay, which, opening to a large breadth at its entrance, as the Firth of Edinburgh does, draws in afterwards, as that does at the Queen's-ferry, and makes a ferry over at the breadth of two miles to the town of Dundee; and then the Firth widening again just as that of the Forth does also, continues its breadth from four to six miles, till it comes along to Perth, as the other does to Stirling.

As I design to keep in this part of my work to the east coast of the country, I must for the present quit the Tay, keeping a little on the hither side of it, and go back to that part of the country which lies to the south and east of Dunbarton, or Lenoxshire; so drawing an imaginary line from Stirling-bridge, due north, through the heart of the country, to Inverness, which I take to lie almost due north and south.

In this course I moved from the serry mentioned above, to Perth, lying upon the same Tay, but on a higher bank. It was formerly called Johnston, or Sc. John's Town, from an old church dedicated to the evangelist St. John, which is still remaining, and so big as to make two parochial churches, and can serve the whole town for their public worship.

Perth is the second town of Scotland for dignity. Near it stood anciently the town of Perth, which being overflowed by an inundation of the Tay, occafioned the building of this where it now stands.

The chief business of this town at present is the linen manufacture; which is so considerable here, that all the neighbouring country is employed in it, and it is the wealth of the whole place. The Tay, over which there is here thrown a very noble stone bridge, is navigable up to the town for ships of good burden; and here they ship off vast quantities of linea for England.

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In the heat of the war between the Bruces and Baliols, the English fortified Perth with good bulwarks; the greatest part of which the Scots afterwards demolished. It is seated in a hollow; but is nevertheless a neat little city, pleasantly situated between two green plains, which they call the Inches, and serve for bleaching their linen-cloth. It has three very long streets, and many cross ones, with an old wall in ruins surrounding every side, but that bordered by the river.

The high country behind it affords plentiful pafture to sheep and black cattle; and the Lowlands produce abundance of corn. When the fir woods, which are very regularly planted about Dunkeld, come to be felled, and the other improvements that have been made of late years, shall also be made known by their effects, the exports from Perth will

be more confiderable.

The falmon taken here, and all over the Tay, are extremely good, and the quantity prodigious. They carry them to Edinburgh, and to all the towns where they have no falmon, and barrel up great quantities for exportation: the merchants of this town have alfo a confiderable trade to the Baltic and Norway.

This town was for some time the seat of the rebellion in 1715; but, by a peculiar selicity, the townsmen got so much money by both parties, that they have ever since been enriched by it, as appears not only from particular samilies, but from the public and private buildings which they have raised since that time; particularly a new Tolbooth or Town-hall.

At Ardock in Perthshire are the remains of a Roman camp; and near Perth is a Roman way, where feveral medals, sepulchral urns, and other monuments of antiquity, have been found.

From Perth, I went fouth to that part which they called Clackmanan, a small shire surrounded by those

of Perth and and extending none of wh

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From the Tay to Dun of the was m of the as are thip. of Perth and Stirling, lying west from Dunfermling, and extending itself towards Stirling and Dumblain, none of which part I had gone over before.

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North-eastward from Perth to Brechin lies a vale which they call Strathmore, esteemed the most fruitful in corn of all that part of the country: here are a great many gentlemens seats, though on the north-side of the Tay, particularly the noble palace of Glames, the hereditary seat of the samily of Lyon earls of Strathmore.

It is one of the finest old-built palaces in Scotland, and by far the largest. When you see it at a distance, it is so full of turrets, and losty buildings, spires, and towers, some plain, others shining with gilded tops, that it looks not like a house, but a city; and the appearances seen through the long vistas of the park are so different, that you would not think it the same house any two ways together.

The great avenue is a full half mile, planted on either fide with feveral rows of trees. When you come to the outer gate, you are surprised with the beauty and variety of the statues and busts, some of stone, some of brass, some gilded, some plain. The statues in brass are sour, one of king James VI. one of king Charles I. booted and spurred, as if going to take horse at the head of his army; one of king Charles II. habited like that in the Royal Exchange, London; and one of king James VII. after the pattern of that which is at Whitehall.

From hence I came away fouth-west, and, crossing the Tay below Perth, but above Dundee, came at last to Dumblain, a town pleasantly situated, on the banks of the river Allan; but without any fort of trade. It was made a bishopric by king David I. and the ruins of the bishops and canons houses are still to be seen; as are also those of a church of excellent workmanship. Dumblain was made samous by the battle

fought between the army of king George I. under the command of the duke of Argyle, and the Pretender's forces under the earl of Mar, on Sheriff-muir,

between this place and Stirling.

From hence I proceeded on in fight of Stirlingbridge; but, leaving it on the right-hand, turned away east to Alloway, where the late earl of Marhad a noble feat, and where the navigation of the Firth of Forth begins.

This fine feat was formerly called the castle of Alloway; but is now so completely modernised,

that no appearance of a castle remains.

The gardens of Alloway House are by much the finest in Scotland, consisting of about 40 acres of ground; and the adjoining wood, which is adapted to the house in avenues and vistas, above three times as much.

Here is an harbour where ships of burden safely ride: The Glasgow merchants have erected warehouses, to which they bring their tobacco and sugars by land, and then ship them for Holland, Hamburgh, the Baltic, or England, as they find the market.

The High-street of Alloway reaches down to this harbour, and is a very spacious well-built street, with rows of trees finely planted all the way. Here are several testimonies of the goodness of their trade, as particularly a large deal-yard, or place for laying up all stores of Norway goods; which shews that they have a commerce thither. They have large wave-houses of naval stores; such as pitch, tar, hemp; slax, two sawing-mills for cutting or slitting of deals; and a rope-walk, for making all sorts of ropes and cables for rigging and sitting ships, with several other things; which convince us they are no strangers to other trades, as well by sea as land.

East from Alloway, is a finall county, called Clackmananshire, from the head burgh, and is part of Fife. The country is plain, the soil fertile: most of it proper for pastur producing co known for yi quantity of i carried, not and France.

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per for pasture; and what lies below the Orchill-hills, producing corn very well. But the shire is chiefly known for yielding the best of coal, and the greatest quantity of it, of any part of Scotland; so that it is carried, not only to Edinburgh, but also to Holland and France.

On this shore of the Firth, farther down, stands the neat and agreeable town of Culross, lying in length by the water-side, like Kirkaldy, being likewise a trading town. Here is a pretty market, a plentiful country behind it, and the navigable Firth before it. The coal, the linen manusacture, and plenty of corn, will always keep something of trade alive upon the whole coast.

The ruins of the abbey of Culross took my attention, part of which was turned into a stable; but the abbey has lately been repaired, and is possessed by the earl of Dundonald. The remains of gentlemens seats of long stands, occur every where, in the erection of which houses, the builders shewed, that they studied duration preserable to conveniency. As I passed, I was continually comparing past times with the present, in the former of which the grandeur of the prince, and the splendor of the sew noble samilies were supported at the expence of the people in general, who (the clergy excepted) laboured under the lowest degree of poverty, slavery, and ignorance; whereas now, our traffickers enjoy the fruits of their own labour and industry.

Here is a very noble feat belonging to the Bruces, earls of Kincardine, and is well worth a traveller's notice; and, indeed, these instances of magnificence are so frequent in Scotland, that were we to dwell upon each of them, such of our readers as know nothing of Scotland, would be apt to think we were too partial in its favour. But it is certain, that no gentry or nobility in the world formerly exceeded

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the Scots in noble houses, and all manner of magnificence; as their families, for antiquity of descent, hardly have any equals in any country on earth.

Culross is a royal burgh in the shire of Perth, but in the confines of Fise, samous for a branch of the iron manufacture in making girdles, i. e. broad round plates, on which they bake their oaten cakes.

Having made this little excursion to the south from Perth, you may suppose me now turned northward again; and we proceeded to Scone, where almost all the kings of Scotland were crowned, since

the subduction of the Picts.

The celebrated wooden chair, with the stone in it, was brought away from hence, as is well known, by the victorious king Edward I. and placed in West-minster-abbey, where it now is; but the Scottish royal blood succeeding to the English crown, in the person of king James I. of England, and VI of Scotland, verified the following prophetic distich, though at the time it was accounted no small loss and difgrace to the kingdom. The lines were these:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Thus translated by the Scots:

Unless old prophets fail, and wizards wit decay, Wheree'er this stone is found, the Scots shall reign

for ay.

It is said to have been first dignified by king Kenneth, who, having sought a bloody battle here with the Picts, in which he gave them a great overthrow, sat down to rest himself upon this stone, after he had been tired with the saughter of the enemy; upon which his nobles came round him to congratulate his success; and, in honour to his valour, crowned him

with a garlan the stone to t Scotland, hop like him, be

But the be kings brought ifles, and from had fubdued

The palace decayed as and the Prett repair for his in all the ft: iffued procl and bishops ning him: gone into an as many o performed l milh way; tance to co oath, that pish ladies off. An ev came the pope coul

The but feet; it he fides other &c. The but the manner.

From S could no skirmish liam, as with a garland of victory; from whence he dedicated the stone to the coronation of all the suture kings of Scotland, hoping from this omen, that they should, like him, be victorious over all their enemies.

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But the better fort of Scots historians say, their kings brought it from Ireland into I-Coln Kill in the isles, and from thence to Scone or Scoon, when they had subdued the Picts.

The palace of Scoon, though ancient, is not fo much decayed as some of those I have already spoken of; and the Pretender, anno 1715, found it very well in repair for his use. Here he lived and kept his court, in all the state and appearance of a sovereign. He issued proclamations, created several lords, knights, and bishops; and preparations were made for crowning him: but as he had never, from his landing, gone into any Protestant church, though episcopal, as many of his adherents expected, but constantly performed his devotions with his priefts after the Romilh way; fo he manifested such an invincible reluctance to comply with the usual form of the coronation oath, that the ceremony, for which some of the popish ladies had even pawned their jewels, was put off. An evidence, that the honesty of the man overcame the policy of the prince; and the greater, as the pope could have given him a dispensation, at pleafure, to justify any breach of the oath.

The building is large, the front being above 200 feet; it has two extraordinary fine square courts, besides others, which contain the offices, outhouses, &c. The royal apartments are spacious and large, but the whole building is entirely after the ancient manner.

From Scoon to Dunkeld, is so little a way, that we could not help visiting it, being the place where a skirmish was fought between the forces of king William, after the Revolotion, and some of the viscount of Dundee's men, who pursued the king's forces as

they were obliged to retire from Gillicranky, after lord Dundee himself had been killed there.

In one of my excursions, I went from Perth to Dunkeld; and never in any journey had I a more agreeable variety under my eye. We went over the hill, as they call it; but it ought to be faid hills; or rather mountains, as we should deem them in England. No fooner had we got over one, but another higher presented itself for our next labour. Between, and upon the declivity of these hills, we had fir-woods all regularly planted: as foon as we descended from an hill, we were fure to meet with an agreeable river, which we heard before we faw it, the water tumultuously, as I may say, rolling over large rock-stones, lying in every part, many of them above the water: the fides of the bank being frequently lined with the fame rocky substance, gives a swift motion to the water. These craggy stones lie thick in someplaces, as to feem to threaten a stoppage to the stream; but a larger quantity of water being collected by them, it forces its way with a violent current; and making natural cascades, fills a person, disposed to contemplation, with agreeable fensations.

The pass into the Highlands is awfully magnificent: high, craggy, and often naked mountains present themselves to view, approach very near each other, and in many parts are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the Tay, which rolls with great rapidity beneath. After some advance in this hollow, a most beautiful knowl, covered with pines, appears full in view; and soon after, the town of Dalkeld, seated under and environed by crags, partly naked, partly wooded, with summits of a vast

height.

We passed the river in a boat, and landed in the duke of Athol's gardens, which are extremely pleafing, washed by the river, and commanding, from different parts of the walks, the most beautiful and picturesque can be concetted well gal laurel floruins of the cappears by the chora church. In monument of arms of the In another p

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picturesque views of wild and gloomy nature that can be conceived, Trees of all kinds grow here extremely well; and even so southern a shrub as Portugal laurel flourishes greatly. In the gardens are the ruins of the cathedral, once a magnificent edifice, as appears by the beautiful round pillars still standing; but the choir is preserved, and at present used as a church. In the burial place of the family is a large monument of the marquis of Athol, hung with the arms of the numerous connections of the family. In another part is a tomb of an old bishop.

On the other side the river is a pleasing walk along the banks of the water of Bren, a great and rapid torrent sull of immense stones. On a rock, at the end of the walk, is a neat building, impending over a most horrible chass, into which the river precipitates itself with great noise and sury from a considerable height. The windows of the pavillion are formed of painted glass; some of the panes are red, which makes the water resemble a stery cataract. About a mile farther is another rumbling brig, like but inferior in grandeur, to that of Kinross.

The town of Dunkeld is small, and has a linen manufacture, though not very considerable. Much company resorts here, in the summer months, for the benefit of drinking goat's milk and whey I was informed here, that those animals will eat serpents, as it is well known that stags do.

The Highland houses hereabouts are very oddly built, and look most miserably and desolate, they being composed of clods of peat, stones, and broom. As to chimnies, they are little acquainted with them; there is sometimes a little hole lest open in the top, for the smoke to go out; other times it is in the end; and most frequently the door performs this office. Nay what is more odd, in coming into this town, I

faw in one house a chimney made of a cart-wheel, and out of the hollow of the axle passed the smoke.

As to their way of living it is as odd, being chiefly on oatmeal, boiled up in various forms, with water, like hasty pudding; we used to mix it with milk or ale. Their bread is oatmeal and water made into thin cakes. When oatmeal is dear, they make them of

barley meal, and ale instead of water.

The common people have generally two apartments in their houses, by means of a slight partition; one end they lie in themselves, having a fire in the middle; and chaff of corn or heather is their bed; the other end is for their oxen, calves, &c. which are exceeding small; a full grown ox is seldom bigger than one of our calves of a year old. The smell of the cattle's dung (which is generally very thick about the house) and their peat fire, I believe, keeps them in health, but not free from the itch, which is as common as their oatmeal; and even their better fort of people are rarely free from this malady, which they seldom mind to cure any other way than by their dumb music.

About 14 miles from hence is the famous pass of Gillicranky, noted for the fight between the viscount Dundee, and king William's forces. The mountains in its neighbourhood, on every side, seem to penetrate the skies. It is situated at the foot of a vast mountain, and is near a mile in length. The river Timel divides it from mountains still higher, covered with woods. The road is narrow and dangerous, the river lying in a vast hollow running close to it. From these woody mountains slow streams of the purest water. The views and prospects around this pass are truly wonderful for their variety.

Upon the river Tay lies Errol, the feat of the earl of that name, chief of the ancient family of Hay, who derive their origin from a famous peafant, who in the

reign of Ke fons, and panes, he a ed the battl had the land family arms two naked famous victother weap of the flying ploughs. Orol, the man

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reign of Kenneth III. being at plough with his two fons, and perceiving the Scots flying before the Danes, he and his two fons ftopt their flight, renewed the battle, and gained the victory; for which they had the lands of Errol bestowed upon them; and the family arms are three bloody shields, supported by two naked men with yokes, in remembrance of this famous victory; the father and two sons having no other weapons when they put themselves at the head of the flying Scots, but the yokes they took from their ploughs. Of this family are, besides the earls of Errol, the marquis of Tweedale, the earl of Kinnoul, &c.

But our determined route lay up the eastern shore, and through the shires adjacent on that side, as particularly Angus, Mearns, Marr, Aberdeen, Buchan, and so, as I laid it out before, to Inverness.

Mr. Camden tells us, that the Firth of Tay was the utmost boundary of the Roman empire in Britain: That Julius Agricola, the best of generals, under Domitian, the worst of emperors, though he pierced farther, and traversed by land into the heart of the Highlands, yet seeing no end of a barbarous country, and no advantage by the conquest of it, withdrew, and here fixed the Roman eagles; and that he frequently harrassed the Picts by excursions and inroads, but always returned to his post here, making the Tay his frontier.

But our English Cæsars have outgone the Romans; for Edward I. as is said before, passed the Tay, and risted the abbey at Scoon; and, if we may believe history, penetrated into the remotest parts, which, however, I take to be only the remotest parts of what was then known to the English; for as to the high-lands, the mountains of Loquhabar, Ross, Murray, Sutherland, and Caithness, we read nothing of them. From these retreats the Scots always returned, Antæus like, with double strength, after every deseat;

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till, in the next reign, they overthrew his successor Edward II. at Bannockburn, and drove the English out of the whole country, following them over Tweed into England, and ravaging the counties of

Northumberland and Cumberland.

Oliver Cromwell indeed (according to the motto of a noble house in Scotland, Rode Through) penetrated to the remotest part of the island; and that he might even literally rule it with a rod of iron, built citadels and forts in all the angles and extremes, where he found it needful to place his stationary legions, just as the Romans did; as at Leith, at St. Andrew's, at Inverness, Perth, Air, and several other places. We have since seen the forces of king George I. making the same route, nay, ferrying over into the western and north-western islands; here again imitating the prudence of the old Romans, who employed their soldiery in amending roads, and making causeways over mountains, that were before thought inaccessible.

Where armies have marched, there is room enough, no doubt, for travellers. With this affurance

therefore, we chearfully croffed the Tay.

We left Strathern, with the little country of Menteith, for our return; and went down into Angus to Dundee, a pleasant, large, populous city, which, as it stands well for trade, has as large a share of it, as most towns in Scotland, and that as well foreign as domestic.

It is exceeding populous, full of stately houses, and large handsome streets; particularly sour very good ones, with a large market-place in the middle, the largest and finest in Scotland, except that of Aberdeen.

The inhabitants have a very large correspondence with England, and ship off a great deal of linen thither; and a great quantity of corn is sent from hence to England, as well as to Holland. They have likewise a good share of the Norway trade; and as they are concerned in the herring sishery; they consequent-

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ly have some east country trade, viz. to Dantzick, Konigsberg, Riga, &c. They send ships also to Sweden, and import iron, copper, tar, pitch, deals, &c. from the several trading ports of that kingdom.

The country behind them, called the Carfe, or the Carfe of Gowry, with the vale of Strathmore, abounds in corn, which the port of Dundee ships off in large quantities, when a crop allows it, to the great advantage of the gentlemen as well as farmers; for as the gentlemen receive all their rents in kind, they would find a great difficulty sometimes to dispose of it, if the merchants here did not ship it off, either for London or Amsterdam.

The town of Dundee stands at a little distance from the Tay; but they are joined by a causeway or wall, well paved with state free-stone, and rows of trees are planted on either side of the walk, which make it very agreeable. On one part of this walk are very good warehouses for merchandize, especially for heavy goods; and also granaries for corn, of which sometimes they have a vast quantity laid up here; and these, being near the harbour, are convenient, as well for the housing of goods, when landed, as for the easy shipping off what lies for exportation.

They are famous here for their thread manufacture.

Dundee was stormed and plundered of great riches,

by Cromwell, and the English army.

Here is a new church, built in a flyle that does credit to the place, and which shews an enlargement of mind in the Presbyterians, who now begin to think, that the Lord may be praised in beauty of holiness. There is not a relique left of the ancient castle; but its scite may be found where the Lion in a now stands.

It was the birth-place of Hector Boetius, the Scots historian; a man famous in his time, and whose work was anciently more in esteem than of late. It gave the title of viscount to Graham of Clavers, who

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commanded the forces that appeared for the late king James at the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of Gillicranky.

Near to Dundee, in the mouth of the river, lies Brochty-craig, noted for a noble falmon-fishery in its neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified, and defended by a garrison of English for many months to-

gether.

It is 20 Scots miles from Dundee to Montrofe, the way pleasant, the country fruitful, and filled with gentlemens houses. Among these is the noble palace of Panmure, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, by the unfortunate earl of that name, who was wounded in the fight near Dumblain. The furname of the family is Maul; and Maulsburgh, a small town near Montrose, is called from it.

The town and port of Montrose, i. e. the Mount of Roses, was our next stage, standing upon the eastmost shore of Angus, open to the German or the Caledonian ocean; and at the mouth of the little river of South-Esk, which makes the harbour.

This town is well fituated for trade, and has a good harbour, and the inhabitants always carried on

an advantageous trade with Norway.

The Annat fands, after violent storms from the east, approach nearer to the Ness; but are again removed to their old limits by the flood of the Esk, a circumstance to be attended to by mariners. The tide rushes up this entrance with a great head and vast fury; but the depth of water is considerable, being fix fathoms in the middle, about three days before spring-tide. The breadth is scarcely a quarter of a mile, but the bason instantly expands into a beautiful circle of confiderable diameter; but unfortunately most of it is dry at low water, except where the South Esk forms its channel, in which vessels of 200 tons will float even at the lowest ebb.

The town is adorned with fine buildings, and has an hospital for the poorer inhabitants. It consists of one long street, and another shorter, at the end of it. The street is broad and well paved; and here is a pretty good kirk. It gives title of duke, as it did formerly of earl and marquis, to the chief of the anci-

ent and noble family of Graham.

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The French fleet first made land at this port, when they had the Pretender on board, in the reign of queen Anne, having over-shot the mouth of the Firth fo far, whither they at first designed; but this mistake, which fome thought a misfortune, was certainly a deliverance to them; for as on one hand it gave times to the English fleet to come up with them before they could enter the Firth, so it left them time and room also to make their escape; which, if they had gone up the Firth, they could not have done, but must inevitably have been burnt and destroyed, or taken, by the British sleet under Sir George Byng, which was superior to them in force. He landed on the 22d of December, 1715, with about 100 gentlemen and officers, and a confiderable fum of money. The episcopal clergy addressed him, and so did the magistrates; and, next day, the earls of Mar and Marshal went from Perth to meet him. On the 6th of January following, he made his public entry into Dundee, with about 300 men on horseback; as he did on the 9th into Perth.

The royal burgh of Aberbrothock on this coast, besides being samous for the stately ruins of the greatest abbey in Scotland, deserves to be mentioned for its convenient situation for trade; which induced, some years since, the inhabitants to lay the soundation of a new harbour, the old one being so decayed, that it was hazardous even for small vessels to sail into it.

The glory of this place was the abbey, whose very ruins give some idea of its former magnificence. It

lies on a rifing ground above the town, and prefents an extensive and venerable front; is most finely situated, commands a view of the fea to the east, of a fertile country to the west, bounded by the Grampian Hills; and, to the fouth, of the openings into

the Firths of Tay and Forth.

Here also is a famous mineral water, much frequented for its virtues in curing divers diseases. It is a very neat but small town, and pleasantly fituated. Its chief manufacture is thread; and here are several mills for winding it, of curious contrivance, refembling those at Derby. The thread made here passes for Dundee thread, the most noted in Scotland.

In the inner parts of the shire, to the westward, is Forfar, the county-town, and Brechin, formerly a bishop's see, made so by king David, and where fome part of a small cathedral is still standing. Its caftle, which belonged to the earl of Panmure, is fituated exactly like Warwick Cattle in England, and is very well kept with terrace-walks cut out of the rock down to the river. This palace has a greater air of grandeur than Panniure, and belongs now to

the York Buildings company.

Brechin is feated upon the river South-Esk, over which it has a stately bridge of two arches, and is confiderable for its falmon and cattle markets. It is also memorable for a great victory obtained here over the Danes, by the chief of the family of Keith, earl Marshal, who, having killed their general, was advanced to great honours by Malcolm II. There was a high stone erected over the grave of the Danith general, which is still called Camus's Cross, from his name; and at ten miles distance is another cross, over the grave of another eminent Danish warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them.

From Montrose the shore lies due north to Aberdeen; in the way is the cattle of Dunnoter, once a strong fortification fortification earl Marsha caftle, as alf and a great ing the ear lordship ma Spain. His made fuch of the best king of Pru litary hono

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fortification upon a high precipice of a rock. The earl Marshal, of the name of Keith, was lord of this castle, as also of a good house near it called Fetteresso, and a great estate: which was forseited by his joining the earl of Mar in the rebellion of 1715. His lordship making his escape, went in the service of Spain. His brother, going into the service of Russia, made such a sigure there, that he was deemed one of the best generals in Europe; and, entering into the king of Prussia's service, was preserred to the first military honour, that of velt mareschal, and fell in it, to the inexpressible regret and loss of his royal master.

Dunnoter castle is now demolished. It is situated in the shire of Kincardin, called the Merns. The county is noted for its timber, having in it upwards of five millions of fir trees, besides vast numbers of other kinds, planted within these 80 years by the gentry, at and about their seats, and which they are yearly adding to, and improving. Kincardin was for merly the county-town; but that advantage now, by statute, belongs to Stonehive, or Stonehaven, a small sea-port town, lying quite in a hollow, so that we did not see it till we were ready to enter it.

Innerbervy, on the coast, was made a royal burgh

by king Alexander III.

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Paldykirk, so called from Palladius, first bishop of the Scots, is noted for its annual three days fair: the principal commodity brought to it is coarse cloth, which is commonly transported to the Netherlands. These towns, being situated by the sea-side, and having generally a little river or inlet of the sea to water them, cannot fail of affording pleasant habitations. Most of the little villages about them support themselves by fishing and smuggling.

On the lands of Arduthie and Redcloak, are some trenches to be seen, cast up by the Danes at one of

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their

their invafions: and round the hill of Urie is a deep

ditch, where the Scots encamped.

Fordun lies also in this county, famous in antient times for the reliques of the aforesaid St. Palladius. It is also noted for being the birth-place of John de Fordun, the Scotch historian, author of the book called the Scots Chronicon, to which all succeeding historians of this nation have been much obliged.

From Stonehive to Aberdeen is twelve short miles. Within four or five miles of that city, we have a very bad country, the land producing nothing but peat, even to the very city: but the road is paved,

or, in bad weather, it would be impassable.

About two miles before we enter Aberdeen, we have a stately bridge of stone, consisting of seven arches, over the Dee, built by the celebrated Gawin Dunbar, bishop of Dunkeld, which leads into the shire of Aberdeen.

We then travel along the banks of the river, and have a fine prospect of New Aberdeen, situated al-

most close to the sea-side.

It stands at the mouth of two rivers, and is divided into two towns or cities, one called the New, the other the Old Aberdeen, about a mile distant from each other; one situate on the river Don, the other on the river Dee, from whence they are more proper-

ly called Aberdon and Aberdeen.

Aberdon, or the Old Town, lies a mile northward from Aberdeen, or the New Town, which is sometimes called Bon-accord from its motto. It is situated in the mouth of the river Don, which is remarkable for the multitude of salmon taken in it. Over the river Don is a bridge only of a single arch, sustained on each side by a rock, and is a most noble and surprising piece of workmanship.

Old Aberdeen was formerly the bishop's seat, and has a cathedral, commonly called St. Machar's, a

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large and stately structure, which was anciently much more magnificent: it suffered greatly at the time of the Resormation, and more since the Revolution.

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The chief ornament of this town is the King's College, on the fouth fide of it; a neat and stately structure.

The church and steeple are built of hewn stone, and the summit of the latter resembles an imperial crown. The windows of the church were formerly esteemed for their paintings, and something of their splendor still remains. In the steeple are two bells of extraordinary bigness, besides others.

Close to the church is a library, well furnished with books.

This college was founded by bishop Elphinston, in the year 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but king James IV. taking the patronage upon him, it was called the King's College. The bull for it was procured from Pope Alexander VI. in 1494, endowing it with as ample privileges as those of Paris and Bononia.

There are in this college a principal, a sub-principal, who is also one of the regents, three other regents, professors of philosophy, a professor of humanity or philosopy, a professor of divinity, a doctor of physic, a professor of the oriental tongues, a professor of the civil law, and a professor of the mathematics. Dr. Fraser has lately been a great benefactor to it.

New Aberdeen is about a mile distant, as we have said, from the Old, situated at the mouth of the river Dee. It is the county-town, and by consequence the seat of the sheriff's courts. It exceeds all the cities in the north of Scotland for largeness, extent and beauty. It slands in a wholesome air, has a great revenue from its salmon sishery, and the inhabitants are generally very courteous. It stands upon three hills, the main part upon the highest; and the skirts of it extend

into the plain. The houses are neatly built, generally four stories high, or more, and have for the most part gardens or orchards belonging to them; which make the city pleasant and healthful, and the prospect of it beautiful at a distance.

From a round hill, at the west-end of the city, flow two springs, one of clear water, and another with water which, in taste and quality, comes very near the Spa in Germany: Dr. William Barclay

wrote a treatife concerning it.

In this city stands the Marshal College, founded by George earl Marshal, in the year 1593, to which the city has added many buildings at their own charge.

In this college, which is a diffinct university of ittelf, are a principal, four professors of philosophy, a professor of divinity, a professor of mathematics, and a professor of the oriental languages; and there is lately added a professor of physic. It has a good library, which was founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of several learned men, and surnished with mathematical instruments *.

In this city is also a grammar school, sounded by Dr. Dunn, having one matter and three uthers.

There is also a music-school.

The church called St Nicholas's is an handsome edifice of free-stone, with a lofty steeple, resembling a pyramid: it is divided into two churches; but that to the west, being in a ruinous condition, was pulled down, and a very handsome one of free-stone erected on its scite; Mr. Wyllie of Edinburgh being the architect.

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^{*} By the forfeiture of the earl Marischall's estates, the prefentation to all the professorships becomes vested in the crown, except the mathematical, which being instituted by the town of Aberdeen posterior to the attainder of lord Marischall, claims the corporation for its patrons, who generally dispose of it to him, who, on the issue of a competition, shall prove himself the most deserving candidate.

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Here is also a prison and a workhouse belonging to the town, likewise an alms-house, and a very excellent hospital founded by Mr. Robert Gordon, in which about 40 boys, the fons of decayed merchants and tradefmen, are completely educated, cloathed, and maintained, and, at proper age, apprenticed or otherwife provided for, as their genius points. Near the harbour stands the custom house. The market place is beautiful and spacious, and the strets adjoining are very handsome; most of the houses are built of stone, four stories high, with handsome fash-windows, and are well finished within, the citizens here being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city in Scotland. In the year 1739, an infirmary was erected here; fince which, two wings have been added to it: the whole is supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of town and country. In the year 1766, upwards of 700 patients were taken in, who were treated with the greatest humanity. In this infirmary the operation of lithotomy has been introduced with the greatest success, by Dr. Thomas Livingstone, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

The bridge at Old Aberdeen, over the Don, confifts of one immense arch of stone, sprung from two rocks, one on each side, which serve as a butment to the arch; so that it may be said to have a soundation coeval with nature, and which will last as long. The other bridge is upon the river Dee, a mile to the west of New Aberdeen; and has seven stately arches. The streets are paved with a sort of slint and pebbles.

Great numbers of the people of Aberdeen, and indeed of almost all this county, are of the episcopal perfuasion; so that, were it not for the legal establishment, the Presbyterian preachers would have but slender incomes: at Aberdeen and Peterhead they have beautiful chapels, and organs. There are in this place two meeting-houses of the English church, viz.

St. Paul,s

St. Paul's chapel, and the Trinity-church: two of the nonjurors, under a titular bishop of Aberdeen; two of the Roman Catholicks; one of the Seceders, or Dissenters from the established kirk, who have lately erected a very large and convenient place of worship contiguous to the church of St. Nicholas; one of the quakers; and one of the independents. The methodist principles have spread thus far: in the year 1765, they erected an handsome octagon cha-

pel here, and have a confiderable auditory.

The air of this country, to those who were born in a warmer, seems cold: but is in itself healthful and temperate. The winter is milder than can be expected from such a climate; which seems a wonder to Danes, Poles, and Prussians, when they come into this country, and consider that, with them, during the winter, there is nothing but perpetual frost and snow. The soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats in abundance, peas and beans; nor do they want roots and herbs for food and physic; and soreign plants grow very well there, as daily experience testifies. The mountainous part of the country affords very good pasturage, and the other as good corn.

The adjoining fea not only furnishes them with plenty of fish, but reproaches them with their negligence, when they see the Dutch sleets continually fishing on the coasts, from whence they reap great gain; but it is the humour of the inhabitants to apply themselves to the salmon-fishing, and to neglect

that of all other forts.

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The quantity of falmon taken in both rivers, is a kind of prodigy. The profits are very confiderable, the falmon being fent abroad into different parts of the world, particularly into England, France, the Baltic, and feveral other places.

The falm were the efo parts of Italy mostly in sha fand; at wh that they a fpawn, in t fish, which. to their full the rivers force of the firucts thei (cum faltu they have amazemen keep them there is a Sept. 8, to

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> > They land likew England fome for and 30 fl Holland quantitie 2s. 6 d. hands.

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The falmon, a fish unknown to Pliny, (unless it were the efox of the Rhine), as it is to this day in all parts of Italy, breeds in autumn, in little rivers, and mostly in shallows, where they cover their spawn with fand; at which time they are fo very poor and lean, that they are scarce any thing but bones. Of that spawn, in the spring following, comes a fry of small fish, which, making to the sea, in a little time grow to their full bigness; and then making back again to the rivers they were bred in, ftruggle against the force of the stream; and, whenever any height obfiructs their passage, they will with a jerk of their tail (cum faltu, from falio, to leap, whence probably they have the name of falmons) whip over, to the amazement of the spectators. In these rivers they keep themselves till they breed, during which time there is a law against taking them; which is from Sept. 8, to Dec. 1.

The herring-fishing is a common bleffing to all this shore of Scotland, and is like the Indies at their door, were it properly used by the Scots in general.

They have also a very good manufactures of linen, and likewise of worsted stockings, which they send to England in great quantities, and of which they make some so fine, that I have seen them sold for 14, 20, and 30 shillings a pair. They also send them over to Holland, and into the north and east seas, in large quantities. The persons who knit them get 2s. and 2s. 6d. per week, and often much more, if good hands.

They have also a particular export here of pork, pickled, and packed up in barrels, which they sell chiefly to the Dutch for the victualling their EastIndia ships, and their men of war; the Aberdeen pork having the reputation of being the best cured, for keeping on very long voyages, of any in Europe.

They export also corn and meal: but they generally bring it from the Firth of Murray, or Cromertie, the corn coming from about Inverness, where

they have great quantities.

In a word, the people of Aberdeen are universal merchants, so far as the trade of the northern part of the world will extend; and it may be esteemed the third city in Scotland, that is, the next after Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Here is great plenty of a sea-weed called dulse, which the poor pick off the rocks, and sell about the town every day. It is eaten sometimes by itself, and

fometimes with vinegar.

This shire contains in it Mar, with its appurtenances, Birse, Glentaner, Glenmuick, Strathdee, Strathdon, Braes of Mar and Cromar, most part of Buchan, Formartin, Garioch, and Strathbogy.

The latter is a large and ancient barony; it was erected into an earldom by king James VI. in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient family of Gordon, whom he afterwards created marquis of Huntley. Strathbogy is very fruitful in corn and pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine linen-yarn spun by the women there, and sold to the merchants.

It is mostly inhabited by Gordons, vassals to the duke of Gordon, who has a magnificent castle here, called Strathbogy, from the name of the county. There were of this name, besides the duke, the earls of Sutherland, Aboyn, Aberdeen, and late viscount of Kenmure; likewise a great many gentlemen of note in

other parts of the kingdom.

The village of Strathbogy is mean and small; yet it had a nonjuring meeting-house when I was there, and a kirk and tolbooth. The small trade they have is in linen cloth, which is chiefly carried on by an Irishman, who brought this manufacture to great perfection there. At a small distance from this town is Huntley-

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Huntley-castle, which gives title to the marquises of that name, of great antiquity; but in ruins. of its apartments are entire, and there are to be feen very ancient history-paintings on their ceilings.

A fmall diffance from this caftle is a large frome building, which belonged to Hamilton, the rebel-governor of Carlifle, in 1745, and where he dwelt before he entered into the rebellion. This town and castle stand in a vast plain, and the mountains round them are so regular, that one would think art, and not nature, had placed them there.

Strathbogy is a very proper name for this village, the ground all around it being marshes and bogs. The river Deveron runs round one fide of the town; the Bogie furrounds the other, and joins the Deveron; and both abound with trouts.

About four miles from Strathbogy, I passed by a seat of the lord Bracco, now earl of Fife, called Rothiemay.

About a mile farther on the same side, and upon a more rising ground, is an ancient house, the seat of one Abernethy, called laird of Mayne. I thought it the pleasantest situation I had ever beheld; for hence you have a full view of the ferpentine windings of the charming river Deveron. The late proprietor was obliged to pass the concluding part of his life abroad, being charged with the murder of a very worthy gentleman, Mr. Leith of Leith-hall.

In Aberdeenshire are quarries of spotted marble, and flate; and pearls are found in their rivers, of a

large fize, and fine colour.

There was formerly a mint at Aberdeen, as appears by feveral pieces of coin, with the Aberdeze upon them, kept in the cabinets of the curious.

Other towns in this county are:

1. Kintore, a royal burgh on the Don, which gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Keith.

2. Peterhead, with a good harbour.

3. Inverary,

3. Inverary, made a royal burgh by king Robert Bruce, in memory of a victory he obtained there. It is a small town, but very pleasantly situated upon the river Don; and sholtered with trees on every side.

I ought not to omit Inverury, belonging to Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, being the Scotsman's boast, for here Robert Bruce, though sick, and carried in an horse-litter, deseated John Cumins, and those who adhered to him, in favour of Edward I. of England, who held Scotland in subjection. This was the first victory king Robert obtained, and laid the foundation of the overthrow of the English usurpation in Scotland. Near the same place also, in 1411, Alexander Stuart earl of Mar, deseated Donald of the lises, in the bloody battle of Harlaw.

From Aberdeen the coast goes on to a point of land, which is the farthest north-east part of Britain, and is called by the failors Buchanness, being in the shire or county of Buchan, part of which belongs to

Aberdeenthire.

On the fouth-side of the water of Eugie stands. Peterhead, with a road, which will hold 100 sail of ships; and at this place it is high-water when the moon is directly south. In many places of this shire are great stones placed circularly, one of the largest in the middle towards the south, which have the air of places of worship in the ages of heathenism.

The dropping cave of Slanes is very remarkable; of the petrified substance whereof is made excellent

lime.

In the month of October, 1752, as some quarriers were digging for lime-stone, near Collistown in the parish of Slanes, they discovered a cave of the same nature, but a more curious form, and easier of access, than the samous dropping-cave above mentioned. The stone is very white, and hangs down in a great number of small tubes, resembling icicles, over a bafon

fon of water ter. The obroad, and bason is an a another cav tristed pillar the true did discovery.

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fon of water three seet deep, and about sour in diameter. The cave at bottom is nearly circular, fix seet broad, and ten in height. On the less hand of the bason is an ascent, which looks like the entrance into another cave. Upon the right-hand is a row of petristed pillars, which, when cleared away, will shew the true dimensions, and entertaining variety of this discovery.

This county, however remote, is full of nobility and gentry, and their feats are feen even to the extremest shores: the family of Fraser carries its name to Fraserburgh, in the very northermost point of the country. Erskines, earls of Mar, had their family-feat at Kildrummy, in the county of Mar, a little south of this part of the county, where the late unhappy earl first set up his standard for the Pretender. The Hays, earls of Errol, are in Buchan; and the family of Forbes lord Forbes, and Forbes late lord Pitsligo, are still farther, and the latter on the very shore

From hence the east shore of Scotland being at an end, the land trends away due west; and, the shire of Banss beginning, you see the towns of Banss, Elgin, Fraserburgh, and the samous monastery of Kinlos, where the murdered body of king Dust was after many years dug up, and discovered to be his by various tokens.

of the Caledonian ocean. The Gordons and Keiths

are very numerous also in these parts.

The shire of Banss deserves some notice for the sollowing particulars; for that in it is situated Strathyla, which drives a great trade in lime and sat cattle; and it abounds so with line stone, that they build their houses with it. They carry on a trade in sine linen, also, by means of their weekly markets at Keith, a neighbouring village, which has nothing remarkable, but an exceeding high and steep stone bridge of one arch, over a pleasant branch of the ri-

ver Deveron; close to which I saw a mighty rockstone, which makes a part of the soundation of the
bridge. It was on a Sunday when I passed by here;
and stopped at the post-house for refreshment, but
could have nothing but an egg or two, with some
wine, or thick Scots ale; it being a custom, through
many parts of Scotland, to eat only an egg, if any
thing for dinner, and to have an hot supper; for
their seeming strictness in religion will not let them
do any labour, even so much as dressing a dinner for
themselves or travellers, although they have sowls and
other meat in their house, till night, when Sunday
is over.

Upon the banks of the Spey, which runs through this county, lies the Bog of Gicht, now called Gordon-Castle, the noblest palace in the North, being the duke of Gordon's chief seat, and adorned with pleasant gardens, a great park, and fine canal, with an agreeable sountain and statues. The castle appears so large, that it looks more like a town than a nobleman's seat. The duke is proprietor of this part of the county. Strathaven is the paternal inheritance of his samily, and his grace has a fine estate, and other seats hereabouts. The late duke had a little embroiled himself with the assairs of 1715, and his son, then marquis of Huntly, still more; but got off without a sorseiture, by his prudence and good fortune.

The town of Cullen, an antientroyal burgh, stands in the shire of Banss. It is chiefly noted for its fruitful soil, and salmon-sishing; for, having no port, it has little trade, except for its corn and salmon. At the entrance of this town is a noble seat of the earl of Finlater; which was plundered by the rebels in 1745.

Fochabers is a town lying in the hollow, close to the banks of the Spey, and chiefly consists of one street, a mile long, in the middle of which is a tolbooth lately erected; but generally the houses are mean and sca these parts bei The shire it

royal, feated a in the Boyne, it are the rui abbey of Deemonks, and Buchan. In alum is mad quarries of fr

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The shire itself takes its name from Banss, a burgh royal, seated at the mouth of Deverne, or Deveron, in the Boyne, where the sheriss holds his courts. In it are the ruins of an old castle; near which is the abbey of Deer, formerly belonging to the Cistercian monks, and sounded by William Cumin, earl of Buchan. In Belvenie is found the stone of which alum is made; and in the county of Boyne great quarries of spotted marble have been discovered.

Before we can enter the town of Banff, we are obliged to ford the Deveron, which is a very broad river. On its banks we have a fine prospect of the town: adjoining to which, is a grand modern building of the lord Bracco, now earl of Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland. I thought it was the finest piece of architecture I had feen in Scotland; but, what is a great misfortune, the infide is not finished, fo that nobody lives in it; which was occasioned by a lawfuit between the late lord Bracco, and his architect, about a crack in the building; but the architect getting the cause, so grieved lord Bracco, that he abandoned this noble pile, and lived amongst the mountains near Strathbogy, quite a recluse place, and dif-This building at Banff is very tant from company. high, square, and full of columns of noble architecture on every fide; it has also towers at every corner, and others in the middle. The river Deveron runs close by the intended gardens; and upon it are some imall islands, where he has built agreeable summerhouses, &c. Banff is a neat town, confisting of two long streets, and several short ones; there are also tome neat buildings in it, and two small harbours for thipping; but large veffels cannot come near them. After leaving Banff, we have fine views, travelling along the fea-coast, of the rising mountains near the Firth of Cromartie, but at a vast distance.

Portfoy

Portsoy is a neat village, six miles from Banff, the sea coming into the town; consequently it affords plenty of sish, as its numerous black rocks do vast quantities of dulse, and other sea-weeds, which we diverted ourselves with gathering and eating.

Buchan is part in Aberdeenshire, part in the shire of Banss: one of its principal towns is Fraserburgh, and Peterhead is another. The latter is a good market-town, with a port and small harbour, with two little piers for fishing; but, being so near Aberdeen, has not those advantages, that might be otherwise probably given to it: so that at low-water it is all dry, and the smallest ships lie a-ground in it.

The lord Saltoun built (in the year 1738) at Fraserburgh, an excellent new pier and bulwark, all of free-stone; which render that harbour as sase and commodious as any on the east-coast; so that 30 ships may winter there at once, with great safe-

ty: the water at full fea is 18 or 20 feet.

From the point of land, called Buchanness, the ships begin their accounts for their several voyages; what they call their departure: as in England they do from Wintertonness, on the north-east part of Norfolk, and from the Downs for the voyages to the

fouthward.

Voltage i

From Fifeness, which is the northermost point, on the mouth of Edinburgh Firth, being the southermost land of Fise, to this point of Buchanness, the land lies almost due north and south, and the shore is the eastermost land of Scotland. The distance between them is 33 leagues 1 mile, which is just 100 miles; though the mariners say, that, measuring by the sea, it is but 28; and from Wintertonness, near Yarmouth, to this point called Buchanness, is just 300 miles.

The river or Firth of Tay opens into the sea, about four leagues north from Fifeness; and as there is a light-house on the lsle of May, in the mouth of the Firth.

Firth of For point, called I houses at the direction of that river, ar two sands, we entrance.

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Pitfligo

Firth of Forth at Edinburgh, a little fouth of this point, called Fifeness; there are likewise two light-houses at the entrance of the Firth of Tay, for the direction of the sailors, when they are bound into that river, and particularly for their avoiding the two sands, which lie off from the south-side of the entrance.

Buchannels is generally also the first land of Great Britain, which the thips make in their voyages home from Archangel in Russia, or from their whalefishing voyages to Greenland and Spits-bergen in the North feas: and near this point, at Pitsligo, a great thip was cast away in queen Elizabeth's time, bound home from Archangel, having on board the first ambassador sent by the great duke of Muscovy to any of the Christian princes of Europe, he being commissioned to treat with queen Elizabeth for a league of peace and commerce. He likewise lost a most valuable present, designed for the queen, of rich costly furs, in those days reputed inestimable. The ambaffador was happily faved, and brought on shore, by the people of Pitsligo; but the ship and all the goods were loft.

From this point of easterly land, all that great bay, or inlet of the sea, reaching quite to the north of Scotland, is called Murray Firth; and the northermost point is Dungsbyhead, which is the northermost point of Caithness, and opens to Pentland Firth. By Pentland Firth you are to understand the passage of the sea beyond Caithness, between Scotland and the isles of Orkney. What is called Murray Firth, is not, like many others, the mouth of a river, as that of Edinburgh or Tay, but is an open bay in the sea, as the Bay of Biscay, or the Gulph of Mexico, are; and reaches from Peterhead to Dungsbyhead, opposite to the Orkneys, the distance of 79 miles; but it is almost twice as far by land, because of the depth of that bay, which obliges us to travel from

Pitsligo west, near 70 miles, till we come to Inverness.

This county of Buchan is more to be taken notice of from what is to be feen on the fea-shore than in the land; for the country is mountainous, and in some places not very fertile; but as we coasted along west, we came into a much better country, particularly the shires of Banss, Elgin, and the county of Murray, from whence the bay I just now described is called Murray Firth.

Murray is a pleasant country, the soil fruitful, watered with fine rivers, and sull of good towns, and gentlemens scats, more than could be expected in

to remote a part of the kingdom.

This country is a plain for between 20 and 30 miles together, and the soil is by that means rendered more fruitful and rich, and the temperature of the air more softened, than in other parts of Scotland; infomuch that the harvest here, and in the vale of Strathbogy, and all the country to Inverness, is obferved to be more early than in Northumberland, nay, than in Derbyshire, and even some parts of the more foutherly counties in England; as particularly in the east of Kent and Sussex. As a confirmation of this, I affirm, that I have seen the new wheat of this country, and Inverness, brought to market to Edinburgh, before the wheat at Edinburgh has been fit to reap; and yet the harvest about Edinburgh is thought to be near as forward as in many parts even of England itself. In a word, it is usual in Murray, and the country about it, to begin with their harvest in the month of July; and it is not very unusual to have new corn fully ripe, and threshed out, shipped off, and brought to Edinburgh to sale, within the month of August.

The common drink in these parts is ale, and sometimes beer; and they have good French wine very cheap, as I and my company experienced; but the

the inhabitant ing from alethan the Fren felves, and a And a bottle make a Mu journies, with

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the inhabitants prefer aqua vitae of their own extracting from ale-dregs and spices, to much richer wines than the French: of this they drink plentifully themselves, and are very liberal of it to their friends. And a bottle of this liquor, and some cheese, will make a Murray man undertake the longest winter journies, without wishing for any other provision.

This country is divided into two shires; the greater, called the shire of Elgin; the other, the thire of Nairn.

The town of Nairn lies on the mouth of the river of that name; along which fland the feats of many persons of quality.

Nairn is a royal burgh, and a sea-port town. We enter the town over a noble stone bridge of one arch. The port is capable of receiving small vessels; and, though there are very fine woods in the neighbourhood, yet they turn to less profit than could be wished; and therefore here, if any where in this island, surnaces might with propriety be set up for melting the iron ores, of which there are said to be no inconsiderable quantities within a reasonable distance; and, by this means, even the loppings of these woods would be rendered of more value than the woods themselves are, as things now thand.

Eight miles from Nairn, and four from Inverness, is Culloden-Moor, which takes its name from the feat of the late lord president Forbes, who was so active in the suppressing of the rebellion in 1745, and which will be for ever memorable on account of the utter deseat of the rebel army there, which put an end to it.

Near the castle of Calder, on that river, is a vein of free-stone, and many signs of copper.

Tarnaway caftle, on the river Findorn, in this county, is an old caftle and feat belonging to the earls of Murray.

A little

A little lower on the other fide, flands the burgh of Forress; and lower, formerly, flood the noble ab-

bey of Kinloss, before mentioned.

At and about Forress are good roads, and fine prospects, especially over the sea, with the thipping in Findorn harbour, a small sea-port, sour miles distant from Forress. This burgh of Forress is pleasantly situated at the end of several ridges of mountains, and is made up of one long street, with a kirk and tolbooth, and the ruins of an old castle, in which, it is said, the kings of Scotland used to reside. Here are gardens to every house, very agreeably situated, and

much regarded by the inhabitants.

fuft before we entered this town, on our righthand, we were presented with the fight of a flat square pillar of stone, which rifes about 23 feet in height above-ground, and is, as the inhabitants of Forress informed me, no less than 12 or 15 feet below, fo that the whole height must be about 35 feet, and its breadth near five; it is all one entire stone : great variety of hieroglyphic figures, in low relief, are carved thereon; some of which are still distinct and visible; but the injury of the weather has obscured those towards the upper part, What the import or fignification is, I could hear of none that could inform me. The whole above ground is divided into feven compartments, the lowest of which is almost hid by fome steps, or supports, lately made to secure it from falling, at the expence of the counters of Murray. The fecond contains fundry figures, but most of them defaced. In the third are feveral of a monstrous form, refembling four-footed beafts with human heads, and others of men standing by them. In the fourth divifion, are fix or feven enfigns or flandards, with fome figures, holding obscure weapons in their hands. The fifth and fixth divisions are filled with the like figures; and in the uppermost of all have been others, which are now in a fide of this which are tweetionable and nument, as and barbaro rishes. The as a monumbattle here; brought hit Scotch king as a monum colm Mac-l

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are now in a great measure defaced. On the reverse side of this stone is the figure of a cross; beneath which are two human figures, of a very disproportionable and Gothic form; and indeed the whole monument, as to its sculpture, is executed in a rude and barbarous taste: on its edges are continued flourishes. The inhabitants here told us, it was erected as a monument of a Danish king; some say, slain in battle here; others, that he died at sea, and was brought hither, and buried; others, that it was for a Scotch king, &c. But Camden tells us it was erected as a monument of a victory obtained by king Malcolm Mac-Kenneth over Sweno king of Denmark.

In this rich county, on the river Lossie, which rises a few miles above it, and empties itself into the sea a few miles below it, lies Elgin, formerly a bishop's see. It is situated in a very fruitful soil, though somewhat sandy. The usual place of residence of the bishop was at the castle of Spynie, within a mile of the town, a very noble seat, with sine gardens and woods.

Though the town of Elgin has reason to be proud of its situation, it was not very rich in its revenues; for it had long laboured under heavy and burdensome debts; which, being increased by the rebellion in 1715, put a stop to many of its new public works, and made several others run into decay. At the same time the river Lossie having very insufficient banks, the channel of it became choaked with sand, which made it subject to overslow; and, moreover, the harbour of Lossie itself, which may be called the port of Elgin, lying not far from it, became ruinous and decayed, to the great prejudice of persons trading in the Murray Firth, as well as to the town.

Elgin is a royal burgh. It confifts of one very long fireet, and feveral shorter, having a neat church in the middle. The houses are almost all built upon arches, which, with their intermediate pillars, form Vol. IV.

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agreeable piazzas, and ferve to defend the inhabitants from the effects of rain, wind, or fun. It is also noted for the ruins of one of the most stately cathedral churches in the kingdom; most of the end-walls are still remaining, and many noble pillars, which shew its former greatness. At the other end of the town are the ruins of an ancient caftle, still visible, though demolished in the Danish wars. Theferuins are upon a large mount; upon which you have a fine prospect all over the town, and of the adjacent cougtry, even to the sea, and the winding course of the river Lossie, which surrounds this town at a small distance; and which is famous for falmon, there being annually pickled and exported from 80 to 100 lasts, all taken in a few months in the fummer, and in a space of one mile, at a village called Germach. The river abounds with fish to the very head, which are taken either with hooked tridents by day, or wickerbaskets, or little boats, covered with hides, by night. None but the natives, who are used to them, will venture into these boats.

Above Elgin, Forress, and Nairn, lies that part of the country, called the Brae of Murray, no way comparable to the lower part for fruitfulness; and beyond this are mountains, woods, and green vallies; particularly Stratherin, well inhabited, and abounding with little towns and villages, and Strathnairn, a still better soil, and possessed by several gentlemen. Stratherin also abounds with lakes, mountains, and streams.

In this country lies Lochmoy, with an island, where the laird of Mackintosh had his feat. This tribe is called Clan Chattan, and are numerous in this country.

But to say a few words more of Elgin, before we leave this county: gentlemen of all parties and opinions, as if this town was the court for this part of the island, leave their Highland habitations in the winter, and come to live at Elgin, with very engaging freedom;

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freedom; so that it is a place of greater resort than could be imagined, at the distance of above 450 measured miles from London, and more, if we go by

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ng n; This rich country continues with very little intermission, till we come to Strathnairn, or the valley of Nairn, where it extends a little farther in breadth towards the mountains, and is not inferior to the other in fruitfulness. From the western part of this county you may observe, that the land goes away again to the North; and, as if you were to enter into another island beyond Britain, you find a large lake or inlet from the sea of Murray, going on west, as if it were to cut through the island; for we could see no end of it, nor could some of the country people tell us how far it reached, but that it went beyond Lochaber: so that we thought, till our maps, and farther inquisition informed us, it had joined the Western Ocean.

After we had travelled about 12 miles, and descended from a rising ground, upon which we then were, we perceived the lake contracted in one particular place to the ordinary size of a river, as if designed by nature to give passage to the inhabitants to converse with the northern part; and then it opened again to its former breadth, and continued in the form of a large lake, as before, for many more miles than we could see; being in the whole, according to Mr. Camden, 23 miles long; but if it be taken on both

fides the pass, it is above 35 miles in length.

This fituation must necessarily make the narrow part a most important pass, from the most southerly parts of Scotland to the northern countries which are beyond it. We have been told, the Romans never conquered thus far, and the conquests of Oliver Cromwell have been much magnified on this account; but if what Mr. Camden records, and is confirmed by other accounts from men of learning and observation,

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be true, this must be a mistake; for we are told, that near Bean-Castle, in the county of Nairn, there was found, in the year 1406, a fine marble vessel curiously carved, which was tull of Roman coins of several sorts; also several old forts and mounts have been seen here, which, by their remains, evidently shewed themselves to be Roman.

I now entered the shire of Inverness, abounding with large woods of fir and oak, and having in it some iron mines. It contains Badenoch, Lochaber, the south and west parts of Rosse, and the lsle of Sky.

In the narrow pass mentioned above, over the lake stands the town and fortress of Inverness, that is, a town on the inner bank of the river Nefs. It has a castle, founded in antient times, to command the pass: and some authors write, that it was antiently a royal house for the kings of Scotland. Be that as it will, Oliver Cromwell thought it a place of fuch importance, that he built a strong citadel here, and kept a flated garrison always in it, and sometimes more than a garriton; finding it needful to have a large body of his veteran troops posted here to preserve the peace of the country, and keep the Highlanders in awe, which they effectually did all his time. The fort or citadel built by Oliver Cromwell was a large pentagon: it was fituated close to the entrance of the river Ness into the Murray Firth; but is now entirely in ruins, nothing but banks of earth or ditches remaining.

It is observed, that, at the end of those troublesome days, when the troops of all sides came to be disbanded, and the men dispersed, numbers of English soldiers settled in this fruitful part of the country;

from whence it received two advantages:

1. They learnt the art of husbandry in more perfection than they understood before; which, with the help of a rich soil, has rendered this part of the country mo day: and t the harvest ferved above

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country more fruitful than the rest of Scotland to this day: and to this it is in some measure owing, that the harvest is so early, and the corn so good, as is observed above.

2. As Cromwell's foldiers improved them thus in the arts and industry of the husbandmen, so they left them the English accent upon their tongues, which they likewise preserved a good time. At this time they speak perfect English, even much better than in the most southerly provinces of Scotland; nay, some will say, as well as at London itself. And indeed their tongue is not only Anglicised, but their palates too; their way of eating and cookery, dress and behaviour, is pretty much according to the southern mode.

Inverness is one of the royal boroughs of Scotland, and, jointly with Nairn, Forress, and Chaunery,

fends a member to Parliament.

The town has a military governor, and the corporation a provost and sour bailists, which differ but little from our mayor and aldermen. There is, besides, a dean of guild, who presides in matters of trade; and other borough officers, as usual in corporate towns.

Inverness is not only the county-town of the shire of that name, but it is deemed the capital of the Highlands; and, as such, I shall expatiate upon it, and upon the customs and usages of the Highlanders in general. Yet the natives of Inverness do not call themselves Highlanders, because they speak English. This rule of denomination they borrow from the kirk, which, in all its acts and ordinances, distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands, not by the situation, but by the language of the inhabitants.

But though the inhabitants of Inverness speak English, yet there are scarce any who do not understand the Erse or Irish, which is absolutely necessary to carry on their dealings with the neighbouring people; for, within less than a mile of the town, there are sew

who speak English at all, except the gentry, who speak it in the remotest parts.

The town consists chiefly of four streets, three of which concur at the cross; but the fourth is some-

what irregular.

The castle stands upon an hill, which, though not large, is very steep; it joins to the town on the south-fide, is of an irregular figure, and built with unhewn stone. It was completely repaired, to serve as part of the citadel of Fort George, of which the

foundation stone was laid in 1726.

The caftle is hereditarily kept by the dukes of Gordon. It was formerly a royal palace, where Mary, the mother of James I. refided, when she thought it her interest to oblige the Highlanders; but, before it was repaired, it consisted only of six lodging-rooms, the offices below, and the gallery above. The gallery is taken down, and, each of the rooms being divided into two, there are now twelve apartments for officers. The descent of the castle-hill to the river Ness is loose gravel, and very steep, and the buildings on that side reach quite to the edge. While it was repairing, the workmen had cut away some part of the foot of the declivity, to make the passage between the slope and the water somewhat wider; upon which the gravel immediately began to run, and the caftle in a few hours must have followed the foundation on which it stood, if the town-masons and soldiers had not instantly run up a dry wall at the foot of the hill; and happy it was for them that stones in that country are every where at hand.

At the foot of this hill is a bridge near 80 yards over, confishing of feven arches well built with stone. By the side of this river, and indeed all over Scotland, are to be seen numbers of women with their coats tucked up, stamping in tubs upon linen, to wash it, and, in this place, not in summer only, but in the

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Befor nor flate is nothing for the titions the plate throughthis is depth of winter; for the river never freezes, but, on the contrary, will dissolve the icicles which hang at the feet of horses that have passed through other waters.

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The Town-hall is a plain building of rubble, and there is one room in it where the magistrates meet upon the town business, which would be tolerable, but that the walls are rough, not being so much as plaistered, and the furniture only a table, and some wretched chairs.

The houses of this town are so differently modelled, that they cannot be comprehended in any general description; they are, however, mostly low, because the town is exposed to sudden and impetuous gusts of wind, which rush upon it through the openings of the adjacent mountains. The back-part, or one end of the house, is generally turned towards the street, and there is a short alley which leads into a kind of yard, from whence the stairs ascend that lead to the first sloor; for the ground-sloor is generally a kind of shop or warehouse, and has no communication with the rest of the building.

The walls are built of stones that greatly differ both in fize and shape; many of them are pebbles, and, being almost round, there must necessarily be large gaps between, which on the outside they fill up, by driving in flat stones of a smaller size, and afterwards face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call harling.

Before the Union, the houses were neither sashed nor slated, and, to this day, the cieling of one room is nothing more than the identical boards which serve for the floor of another; of the same kind are the partitions between rooms on the same floor, so that, as the planks dry, there is a chink between each, through which it is easy to see all that passes; but this is not all, for the floors are sull of holes about an

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inch diameter. One of these holes is bored on each plank, at some distance from the end, when they are taken from the faw-mill; and through these holes they put a cord, or, as they call it, a woodie, to keep them flat on the fides of the horses which drag them to the place where they are to be used, with the cor-

ner of the other end on the ground.

These holes indeed are filled up with pegs, when they are first laid; but, as the wood shrinks, the hole becomes wider, and the peg less, till it drops out, and is feldom afterwards restored. The windows that remain unfashed have two shutters for the lower half, and the upper half only is glazed; so that when it is necessary to keep out the weather, nothing can be feen in the street. The manner of constructing their windows is not altogether the effect of penury or parlimony; for, in the clan quarrels, many were shot from the opposite side of the way, who were discovered sitting in their chambers through the glass. But though it was begun by danger, it was continued merely by habit; for these quarrels have not of late been carried to fuch excess.

Such are the houses in the principal streets of Inverness: those of the middling fort are yet lower, and have generally a close wooden staircase before the front, which is lighted by finall round, or oval holes, just big enough for the head to come through; and in fummer, or when any thing in the fireet excites the curiofity of those without, they look like so many people with their heads in the pillory. The extreme parts of the town confift of wretched hovels. faced and covered with turf, with a bottomless tub

or balket in the roof for a chimney.

There are falmon and trout in abundance; also hares, partridge, grouft, plover, duck, mallard, woodcock, and fnipes; but, after Christmas, no mutton is to be procured till August, nor any beeftill September,

and then they may be bought for a penny a pound. A fowl, which they call a hen, may be purchased for two-pence; and there is great plenty of roots and greens.

Swine are seldom seen about the Highlands; but pork is very common in the low countries, and in particular at Aberdeen, where great quantities, as has been said, are pickled, and sold to other parts.

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In this place are fix ministers; three to the English, and three to the Irish church, who have each of them 100l. per annum, none having more than that stipend, nor any less than 50 l. Their manner of preaching is with a whine, which they call the sough; and, as they pray extempore, they are often betrayed into ridiculous absurdities. They do not drink so much as a dram, without saying a long grace over it; and one of them was suspended for riding on horseback on the Sabbath, though it was occasioned by his not being able to pass a ford on Sa-

turday evening, in his way to the kirk.

By the general tenor of their preaching, and their proceedings as a fynod, a stranger would be inclined to think, that they held nothing to be a fin but fornication, nor a virtue but keeping the Sabbath. The most zealous vigilance is continually used to difcover all breaches of chaftily, not only in the North, but in all parts of Scotland; fo that, at Edinburgh, the city-guard has befet the house a whole night, upon information that a man and woman went in there, though in the day-time; and, in the Highlands there are a fet of fellows, who, if they fee two persons of different fexes walk out to take the air, make it their buliness to dog them from place to place, still keeping themselves concealed; and, if they see any familiarity, will march up, and demand money; upon a refusal of which they will inform, and if they will their information by an oath, the parties must either

quit the country, or do public penance 1.

Each church has but one bell to give notice of divine service, but the music bells produce fine harmony; they are played every day from eleven to twelve, upon keys, like an organ, and are heard all over the town.

In their marriages, they do not use the ring, as in England; but the bride, if she is of the middle class, is conducted to church by two men who take her under the arms, and hurry the poor unwilling creature along the streets, as a pickpocket is dragged to an horse-pond in London, having been attended the evening before by the bride maids, who with great

ceremony wash her feet.

When a fervant-maid has behaved well in a place, her mafter and mistress frequently make what they call a penny wedding for her when she marries. They provide a dinner and supper, and invite all their relations and friends; and in the evening, when there is music and dancing, the bride must go round the room, and salute all the men, during which ceremony, every person in the company puts money into a dish, according to their inclination and ability; and by this means the new-married couple often procure a sum sufficient to begin the world with very comfortably for persons in their condition.

The moment a child is born, it is plunged into cold water, though it should be necessary first to break the ice. At the christening, the father holds it up before the pulpit, and receives a long extempo-

rary admonition concerning its education.

The people are invited to ordinary burials by a man who goes about with a bell, and, at certain stations,

† Public penance for the fin of fornication is now abolished in Scotland, where the people are at present no chaster than their fouthern neighbours.

declares aland place of the funeral higher ran printed lett fometimes

The con in the street number of then invite of cake and pipes and t old custom land.

Each of ry individu the guest, should not ger of drin When one duced, and company ! arrives ab larly invit over the c the compa wine is fil scarce a f ever, fon thrust into complime ceremony

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declares aloud the death of the party, the name, and place of abode; this bell is also tinkled before the funeral procession. To the burial of persons of higher rank, an invitation is usually given by a printed letter signed by the nearest relation; but sometimes it is general by beat of drum.

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The company, which is always numerous, meet in the street at the door of the house; a convenient number of whom (strangers are always the first) are then invited into a room, where there are pyramids of cake and sweetmeats, to which some dishes, with pipes and tobacco are added, merely because it is an old custom; for it is rare to see any smoaking in Scotland.

Each of the nearest relations present wine to every individual of the company, and, as it is expected the guest, when he has accepted the favour of one, should not refuse it to any of the rest, he is in danger of drinking more than he can conveniently carry. When one fot has been thus treated, others are introduced, and, when all have had their turn, they accompany the corpfe to the grave, where it generally arrives about noon. The minister is always particularly invited, though he performs no kind of fervice over the dead, of whatever fortune or rank. Part of the company is selected to return to the house, where wine is filled as fast as it can be drank, till there is scarce a sober person among them. In the end, however, some sweetmeats are put into their hats, or thrust into their pockets, with which they afterwards compliment the women of their acquaintance. This ceremony they call the dradgy, which perhaps is a corruption of dirge.

No fees are paid to the minister or parish, for either

christening, marrying, or burying.

Within a mile of Inverness the Highlands begin to rise on the north-west; but, towards some other points, there there are five or fix miles of what the natives call a

flat country.

Somewhat to the north-east are the ruins of the fort, built by Cromwell, which commanded the town, the mouth of the river, and part of the flat country on the land-fide. The rampart is not an

unpleasant summer's walk.

About a mile west is a very regular hill, rising out of a perfect flat, which the natives call Tomahcurach: it is about 400 yards long, and 150 broad, at the base: it looks almost like a Thames wherry, with the keel upwards; and the inhabitants, who for that reason fometimes call it Noah's Ark, suppose it to be the

perpetual haunt of fairies and witches.

The greatest ornament in all the adjacent country is an island, distant about a quarter of a mile; it is about 600 yards long, furrounded by two branches of the Ness, and well planted with trees. To this place the magistrates conduct the judges, when they are upon their circuit, in the beginning of May, and entertain them with falmon, which is boiled the moment it is taken out of Cruives, and fet upon a bank of turf, furrounded by feats of the fame.

Not far from the town, large moor-stones, some of them ten feet high, are set up in regular circles, one within another: how long they have been there ranged, or for what purpose, cannot now certainly be known; but, if tradition is to be believed, they were fet up by the Romans, either for temples in which they facrificed to their gods, or tribunals for

the trials of criminal foldiers.

At the distance of about two miles is Cullodenhouse, a large stone-building, with good gardens and This place was befieged by the rebels in 1715, when the laird was absent in Parliament; but the lady held it out against them, and obliged them to raile the fiege.

At about t contrary fide belonged to and near it a great heights terspersed, tl out among t

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At about the same distance from the town, on the contrary side is another large old building, which belonged to the lord-advocate or attorney-general; and near it a most romantic wood, diversified with great heights and hollows, with springs of water interspersed, that fall in numerous cascades, and wind out among the brush-wood below.

By the small proportion of arable land in these parts to the rocks and heaths, the most plentiful year scarce produces sufficient to feed the inhabitants; and consequently, in an unfavourable season, they suffer ex-

treme distress.

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In Lochaber, which, though bordering upon the Western Ocean, is yet within the shire of Inverness, stands Fort William, so named from king William, in whose reign it was built, principally as a check upon the Camerons, a clan which at that time was

greatly addicted to plunder and rebellion.

It stands in a very rocky and barren country, at the foot of a mountain called Benevish, and one face of the fortification is washed by a navigable arm of the sea; on the land side it is almost surrounded with rivers, which, though not broad, are rendered impassable by their depth and rapidity. There is also a town called Maryburgh, after the queen, which was originally intended as a sutlery to the garrison, and afterwards erected into a barony, in favour of the governor of the fort. The houses are all, by special appointment, built of timber and turf, that they may be easily and suddenly burnt up by the commandant, when in danger of becoming a lodgement for an enemy.

Fort William is surrounded by vast mountains, which occasion almost perpetual rain. The lostiest are on the south-side: Benevish soars above the rest, and ends in a point, whose height from the sea is said to be 1450 yards. As an ancient Briton, (says Mr. Pennant)

Pennant), I lament the difgrace of Snowdon, once efteemed the highest hill in the island, but now-yields

the palm to a Caledonian mountain.

Near the foot of the bridge, at Inverness, upon a pleasant hill, close by the river-side, was situated Fort-George, which was a great ornament to the town, before the rebels, in 1746, blew it up. It was not indeed a place of such great strength, as it was a beautiful barrack. Their chief engineer, who laid the train, was mounted up into the air by the blast, and killed: he had a dog which was blown up at the same time a great height, and thrown almost over the river, but, being not so mischievous an one as his master, escaped with his life, though lamed.

We have at Inverness a quite Highland prospect, and more especially as we look towards Fort Augustus; for we see nothing but irregular mountains and

vallies.

After two months stay at Invernels, I set out for Fort Augustus; in coming to which place I travelled along the banks of the river Ness four miles, till I came to Lochness: from whence the river runs, and discharges itself intoMurray-Firth at Inverness. Lochness is a most remarkable and beautiful loch, twentyfour miles long, and two broad, in some places. When we are come to the head of the loch, the profpect is most charming; we look strait along the loch, and lofing our fight in the water, on each fide the loch is a ridge of most terrible barren woody mountains, which give great surprise to a stranger. We travel from the head of this great pool, along the banks (which make the foot of these mountains), for near 12 miles, and through a road made with the greatest difficulty, by blowing up monstrous rocks, which in many places hang stooping over passengers, and higher than houses, so that it is a little frightful to pass by them. We find many of these dreadful passes, with water dripping out from every part of the fractured

birch, white water, and mountainous pitiful house the road), car Wade lived making these the Highlan

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tured rock. These are intermixed with woods of oak, birch, white poplars, and nut-trees, with springs of water, and many curious plants, peculiar to those mountainous places. We then came to a small and pitiful house of entertainment (yet the only one on the road), called the General's Hut; because general Wade lived there, when he commanded the forces in making these most surprising and useful roads through

the Highlands of Scotland.

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Before we came to this place, we had a view, on the other fide this loch, of the ruins of the famous castle of Urquhart, formerly consisting of seven great towers, faid to be built by the Cumins, and demolished by king Edward I. about four miles to the westward of which castle, on the top of a very high hill, two miles perpendicular, is a lake of cold fresh water, about 30 fathom in length, and fix in breadth; no stream running to it or from it. It could never yet be fathomed; and at all feafons of the year it is equal-

ly full, and never freezes.

After we leave the General's Hut, we are furprised by a parcel of almost naked boys and girls, coming, upon fight of us, down fome craggy rocks of a mountain, to fell us whortle-berries, or the vaccinia nigra of Virgil, which they gather in almost every part of these mountains in prodigious quantities. They fold to every one of us near a mutchkin for a baubee (i. e. a pint for an halfpenny); and they chiefly live on the fruit, when they are gathering them on the mountains. By means of the great stain they give, their mouths and hands are dyed in a frightful manner. These are agreeable fruit to the taste, and are accounted very aftringent by the country-people; but the astringency lies all in the black skin, and not in the pulp.

After a little way riding from this hut, we are preiented, on our right with a most remarkable cataract, or fall of water, more than 20 yards high: it being a small river, obstructed by vast rocks on the edge of a mountain, and so lets itself into the loch, at the foot of this mountain.

We leave the loch hereabouts on our right, and travel over continued mountains, covered with woods and rocks, and fee Lochness no more, till we come to Fort Augustus; but pass by several smaller lochs, that are separated from the grand one by vast mountains; we also meet with several small rivers (abounding more with rocks than water), which, together with the woods and high mountains, give great variety and entertainment to a contemplative traveller.

Lastly, when we have ascended the highest mountains, and just going to descend, we are most suddenly and agreeably furprifed with a valley, and the loch-end, close to which was a grand building, but now in ruins, called Fort Augustus; and within two or three stones-throw, upon a more rising ground, is another large building, which was called the Old Barracks, burnt by the rebels. The town of Kiliwhimen is only a few miserable huts, thatched with heath or heather, and is fituated near the Old Barracks. Several curious people told me, that this loch (any more than the river Ness) never freezes. They also informed me, that it abounded much infulphur, and was the lightest water in Scotland. The road from hence to Fort William is 30 miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverness to this place, and full of lochs all the way, from fea to fea, east and west. This valley is supposed to be near twenty. feet lower than the fea; and there is not above eight miles of the way from Inverness to Fort William, but what is either lochs or rivers,

Thus far my friend.

To whose account it will be proper to add the following brief history of the great work performed by the late general Wade, in relation to the new-made roads. which have more alter for united kingd

In the year from his ma Highlands, t then compla before obfer composed of ther, and ex the Clyde, t miles in len breadth. Th one another Hence the F commerce a ted part of ever attach manners, u duce trade

> The ger dangerous gressprojec and spacio 1726 he b 1737; em quartered officers pro fit for whe about 250 breadth, preserve t frequent a mit, they rocks and stones, ra

roads into and through the Highlands of Scotland, which have so much altered, and will more and more alter for the better, the face of this part of the

united kingdom.

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In the year 1724, general Wade, by commission from his majesty king George I. proceeded to the Highlands, to inform himself of some irregularities then complained of. These Highlands, as has been before observed, are more than one-half of Scotland, composed of mountains, which rise one above another, and extend from Dunbarton, near the mouth of the Clyde, to the north part of the island, above 200 miles in length; and from 50 to more than 100 in breadth. The little vallies between are divided from one another by barren rocks, bogs, and precipices. Hence the Highlanders, being much hindered from commerce and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely to continue for ever attached to their ancient barbarous customs and manners, unless some expedient were found to introduce trade and industry among them.

The general travelled over the most difficult and dangerous passages of the mountains, and in his progressprojected the bold undertaking of making smooth and spacious roads in that heap of confusion. 1726 he began the work, which he completed in 1737; employing therein only 500 of the foldiers quartered in Scotland, in the fummer feason, under officers properly appointed. These roads are all now fit for wheel-carriages, or a train of artillery, being about 250 miles in length, and from 20 to 24 feet in breadth, including aqueducts and fide-drains, that preserve them from the injuries of violent rains, so frequent among the mountains. Where the hills permit, they run in right-lines, notwithstanding the rocks and bogs which often interpoled. The huge stones, raised out of the ground by engines, are set up by the road's fide, and serve as guides in deep snows; and at every five miles measured are pillars to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at two different parts of the low-country; one at Crief, 14 miles north of Stirling, where the Romans lest off their works, yet wisble, and the other at Dunkeld, 10 miles north of Perth. The first, 85 miles in length, leads to Fort Augustus, at the west-end of Lochness, and proceeds to Glenalmond, where the hollow is so narrow, and the mountains on each side so high, that the sun is seen but two or three hours in the longest day,

From Glenalmond the road continues to Abberfaldy, where by a bridge, it croffes the river Tay, on to Dalnachardock, and there falls in with the road which enters the hills of Dunkeld, and thence over the hills of Drummochter to Dalwhiney, where it branches into two; one to the north-west, through Garva Moor, and over the Coriarack mountains to Fort Augustus; the other due north to the barracks of Ruthven and Inverness. Fort Augustus stands in the very centre of the Highlands, half-way between Fort William on the west coast, and Fort George at Inverness on the east coast: and the road passes by the fides of the lakes, Nefs, Oick, and Lochy, which divide the northern from the fouthern Highlands. From Inverness to Fort William is 60 measured miles, good part cut through folid rock, but now the most beautiful road in the kingdom, and promotes a trade from Ireland to the east and north of

It would be needless to enumerate the various difficulties that occurred in the making of these roads; I shall therefore mention but two or three.

When the miners blasted with gun-powder the black rock on the side of Lochness, they were obliged to hang by ropes till they bored into it. This lake is in itself a curiosity, being a beautiful natural canal,

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for nine miles the water for prefent even

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21 miles in length, with the rocks and mountains rifing from the water's edge. It lies in a direct line,
being above a mile in breadth, 1 30 fathoms deep, and
was never known to freeze. For the space of 12
miles, along the side of the lake, the road forms an
agreeable terrace, from whence the lake is seen to
either end, and along the three lakes, Ness, Oick,
and Lochy, in several places, the road is secured
from the precipices by walls two or three feet high.

The Laterfinlay road runs along the fide of Lochy for nine miles together, on rocks which project over the water formerly impassable, and brought to their present evenness chiefly by the force of gun-powder.

The road over the Coriarack mountain, which is above a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, is carried on, upon the fouth declivity, by 17 windings, each about 70 or 80 yards in length, and all supported on the lower-side, and at the turnings, with stone walls of ten or sisteen feet high. The pass of Snugburgh, on the north-side of this mountain, is a deep bottom between two steep hills exceeding high, joined by two dry arches, and a wall of supportment.

There are 40 stone bridges built upon these roads; of which the most considerable are those of Gary and Tumble, of single arches, upwards of 50 seet span, over rapid rivers, which in time of sloods roll down stones of monstrous size.

The ease and convenience of these roads has induced several of the Highland gentlemen to make good ways, at their own expence, from their homes to the main road; and where there were nothing but turf-huts for 100 miles together, there are now, at 10 or 12 miles distance from each other, houses of stone and lime for the accommodation of travellers. The English drovers, who used to attend the sairs of cattle on the borders of the Highlands, now go into the heart of the country; and the soldiers,

foldiers, who were many of them husbandmen, taught the inhabitants a better manner of tilling their ground; and many other advantages have accrued to the Highlanders, and the kingdom in general.

This work, though fo stupendous and beneficial as might have well added lustre to the Roman name, was effected by a handful of men, comparatively speaking, and at a small expence. These men, who were soldiers, were commanded by their proper officers, and received 6d. a day over and above their pay; a corporal had 8d. a serjeant 1s. and a subaltern 2s. 6d. With the same encouragement much might be done in South Britain, where a thousandth part of the labour is hardly wanting to make the roads complete; and the example here exhibited is a demonstration, beyond a possibility of contradiction, of what might be effected, were the same means made use of under the like direction.

When we are over the bridge of Inverness, we enter that which we truly call the North of Scotland, and others the North Highlands; in which are several distinct shires, but cannot call for a particular description, because they are all one undistinguished range of mountains and woods, overspread with vast and almost uninhabited rocks and steeps, filled with deer innumerable of various kinds; among which are some of those the ancients called harts and roebucks, with overgrown stags and hinds of the red-deer kind, whose slesh eats extremely well.

Before I describe, in my own way, this frightful country, it is fit to observe, that Scotland may be divided into four districts, which I have not seen any of our geographers do before me; yet, I believe, may not be an improper measurement for such as would form a just idea of the whole in their minds:

1. The South-land, or that part of Scotland fouth of the river Tay, and drawing a line from the Tay

about Perth to Lo ton, and the bank 2. The Middle, from the Tay and

of Ness and Abe fouth, taking in t Lorn, and the isle

3. The Northle Inverness, and the ing the line over tween the Ness both from the ea

4. The Island islands, the Heb isles of Shetland.

According to bridge over the third division. Here are not or eagles in great fawns when the which this part

The rivers a prodigiously fu what quantitie the Ness, and

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about Perth to Lochlomond, and down to Dunbar-

ton, and the bank of Clide.

2. The Middle, or Midland, being all the country from the Tay and the Lochlomond, north to the lake of Ness and Aber, including a long slope to the south, taking in the western Highland of Argyle and Lorn, and the isles of Isla and Jura.

3. The Northland, being all the country beyond Inverness, and the Loch or river Ness, North, drawing the line over the narrow space of Glengary, between the Ness and Aber, and bounded by them

both from the eastern to the western sea.

4. The Islands, being all the western and northern islands, the Hebrides, Sky, Orkneys, and the other

isles of Shetland.

According to this description, having passed the bridge over the river Ness, I am now entered on the third division of Scotland, called the Northland. Here are not only the best hawks of all kinds, but eagles in great numbers, which prey upon the young fawns when they fall first, and upon wild-fowl, with which this part of the country abounds.

The rivers and lakes also in this country are so prodigiously full of salmon, that it is hardly credible what quantities are taken in the Spey, the Nairn,

the Ness, and other rivers hereabout.

The feveral counties beyond the Ness, are Ross, Sutherland, Strathnavern, Caithness, and, beyond

those, the islands of Orkney and Shetland.

Sutherland is called the shire of Dornoch, from the chief town of the province called Dornoch a royal burgh, noted for a castle belonging to the earl of Sutherland; for its cathedral church for the diocese of Caithness, which once was part of this shire, and for its sour annual fairs. It has three remarkable forests, besides abundance of other woods, which afford pleasant hunting and sowling. One sort of bird is peculiar to the country, called knug, which

which refembles a parrot, and digs its neft in the trunks of oak, with its beak. There are about 60 lakes in this county: the greatest is Lochstin, 14 miles in length; in many of them are islands, very pleasant for summer habitations. In the isle of Brora the earl of Sutherland has an house, which he makes use of when he comes to hunt deer, which abound in it; and in some of the lakes and rivers of this county, as well as in the rivers of Aberdeen and Ross, are found pearls of great value. In short, this shire so abounds with lakes, rivers, and bays, that there is scarce a farm in the whole county but is washed either with fresh or salt water, so that the inhabitants have store of fish and fowl. The bear or big in this county is reckoned excellent. It has also filver mines, and excellent iron mines, coal mines, and quarries of free-stone, but much neglected. It has many commodious harbours for ships to export its commodities, which are cod, falmon, falt beef, wool, skins, hides, tallow, butter, cheese, &c.

The bays and coasts also abound with seals, have

fometimes whales, and shell-fish of all forts.

The earl of Sutherland has a castle beyond Inverness called Dunrobin, situate on the eastern shore. In the gardens of this seat, though so northerly, saffron grows very well, and comes to maturity.

Strathnavern is part of Sutherland, and derives its name from Strath, a valley, fituated on the river Navern, which runs through it. The country is mountainous, and formerly was noted for breeding greater numbers of ravenous wolves than any other in Scotland. The bays and rivers are full of fith; it is very woody, and many lakes are in the vallies. There are several monuments in it of victories gained over the Danes, particularly one at Enbo, which is a stone cross, said to be over a Danish king. The inhabitants are great hunters, and despise those who are not; so that venison with them is a common

dish. The sign of towns, the villages. On several islands Lochyol are tisland, which Borwe and Tlatter the prin Mackays, who navern; but whose eldest Duffus is desseveral mou

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dish. The situation of the country not admitting of towns, the inhabitants live up and down in small villages. On the northern coast of this county are several islands. Of the many lakes Lochnavern and Lochyol are the largest, and the latter affords an island, which is inhabited in the summer-time. Borwe and Tong are the places of most note, the latter the principal seat of the lord Rea, chief of the Mackays, who is the principal proprietor of Strathnavern; but holds it of the earl of Sutherland, to whose eldest son it gives the title of lord. Lord Dussus is descended of this family. The county has several mountains of white marble, as we are told.

North of the mouth of the river Ness, is the famous Cromartie bay, or Cromartie Firth, noted for being the finest harbour, with the least business perhaps, of any in Britain. It is 15 miles long, and in many places two miles broad; and like Milsord-Haven in Wales, is able to receive the royal navy of Great Britain, both to go out and come in safety: but, for want of trade, this noble harbour, which, by geographers and mariners, is called Portus Salutis, or the Harbour of Sasety, is become almost useless.

The shire of Cromartie is denominated from a royal burgh, standing upon the Firth of Cromartie. The waters of Carron are celebrated for the pearls found in them. Of great part of this county the late earl of Cromartie was proprietor. The straths, or vallies, upon the water side abound with woods: particularly, upon the hills is great store of all sorts of game; also near Alserig, upon the waters of Braan, and on the Carron, are great woods of sir.

Caithness is divided from Sutherland by the mountain Ord and a tract of mountains running from it as far as Knockfin.

Some people tell us, they have lead, copper, and iron, in this part of Scotland; and I am inclined to believe it; but it feems referved for a future and

most industrious age to search into it. Should a time come, when these hidden treasures of the earth shall be discovered and improved, this part of Scotland would be no longer esteemed poor; for such a production would soon change the sace of things, bring wealth and commerce to it, fill the harbours with ships, the towns with people, and, by consuming the provisions, occasion the soil to be cultivated, the fish cured, the cattle consumed at home, and thereby

diffuse prosperity all around them.

There are many little towns and villages, besides gentlemens feats in Caithness, as far North as it is: but the people are more addicted to good living within-doors, than to shewy edifices, or fine feats. The best house in it is Castle Sinclair *; so called from the name of lord Sinclair, whose feat it is; and they have feveral other castles in the county. lord Sinclair, of Ravensheugh in Fife, is chief of the name. His ancestors formerly possessed Orkney and Shetland, and were allied to the royal family of Denmark. But one of the family squandered away his estate, and, among the rest, these islands; and got for it the inglorious title of William the Waster. The chief town and royal burgh in Caithness is Wick, or Weich, whence it is called the shire of Weich. The town lies conveniently for trade, and has a good harbour for ships on the eastern coast. It is the refidence of the sheriff, or his officer.

Thurso, another town with a good harbour, lies also on the northern coast, in a little bay. West from hence runs the river of Fors, at the mouth of which there is also a little town of the same name. The isles of Orkney and Shetland, I refer to the ac-

count of the Isles.

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From this or Fare, with the Orkney tween both)

Vol. IV

^{*} Castle Sinclair has been long in ruins; as has likewise one built on another promontory of the same rock, called Castle Girnigo.

And I shall observe, once for all, that I am the more particular in my description of these northern parts of Scotland, because they are least known, and

less valued and esteemed than they deserve.

This country is surrounded with the sea, and those two great inlets of water, mentioned above, called the Ness and Aber: so that it forms a peninsula, by means of that small neck of land of about eight miles long, which Mr. Camden calls the Garrow, or Glengarrow, others Glengary. Were it not for this, the whole division of the Northland would be a distinct island, separated from all the rest of Great Britain, as effectually as the Orkneys, or the Sky, are from this.

That part which lies to the east, is open to the sea, without cover; the west and the north are, in a manner, surrounded with out-works, as a defence to break off the raging ocean from the North; for the Western Islands on one side, and the Orkneys on the other, lie as so many advanced fortifications, or re-

doubts, to combat that enemy at a distance.

From Dunrobin castle you have nothing of note offers itself, either by sea or land, but an extended shore, lying north and south, without towns, and without harbours; and as there are none of the former to be found, so none of the latter are necessary.

The land thus extended lies north and fouth to Dungsby-head, or Duncan's-bay-head, which is the utmost extent of it, on the east-side of Britain North, and is distant from Cromartie 18 leagues north. From this point of Dungsby-head, as I observed before of Buchan and Winterton, the sailors take their distances, and keep their accounts in their going farther North; e. g.

From this point of Dungsby-head to the Fair-isle, or Faro, which is the first of Shetland, or the last of the Orkneys (call it which you will, for it lies be-

tween both), is 25 leagues, or 75 miles.

From

From the same Dungsby head to Sumburgh-head, that is, to Shetland, is 22 leagues, or 96 miles, and to Lerwick fort in Shetland 110 miles.

Thus, from Buchanness to Sumburgh-head, in

Shetland, is 47 leagues.

And from Wintertonness near Yarmouth on the coast of Norfolk, to Buchanness, on the coast of Aberdeen, is just 100 leagues. So from Winterton to

Shetland are 147 leagues, or 431 miles.

I am now to observe, that we are here at the extremest point of the island of Great Britain; and that here the land bears away west, leaving a large strait, or sea, which they call Pictland, or Pentland Firth, and which divides between the island of Great Britain, and the isles of the Orkneys; a passage broad and fine; for it is not less than five leagues over, and has a sufficient depth of water for ships to sail in: but the tides are so fierce, so uncertain, and the gushes and sudden squalls of wind so frequent, that very few merchant-ships care to venture through it; and the Dutch East India ships, which come north about (as it is called) in their return from India, keep all farther off, and chuse to come by Fair-Isle, in the passage between the islands of Orkney and Shetland; whither they generally fend their men of war to meet them, being fure of not missing them in so narrow a pailage.

But the passage here is much broader, being at least nine leagues from North Ronalsha, the farthest island of the Orkneys, to Fair-Isle, and five more from Fair-Isle to Shetland: so that it is 14 leagues clear open sea between the Orkneys and Shetland, with only a small island in the way, which has no-

thing dangerous about it.

In the passage between the land's-end of Britain, and the Orkneys, is a small island, which our mariners called Stroma; Mr. Camden, and others, Sowna; and is much spoken of room to record the report, that which draw shi cheeses made in excellent taste,

At Dungfby Great Britain; clear day, we and to write di help of candles

From hence Firth, which the house called Jinto the sea, or ple say, of Brit as far North. is but very sm tude of 59° 10 two degrees fatain are extenditude of 51° cland, in the late of Gunt, or U of Shetland to

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much spoken of, as dangerous for ships: but I see no room to record any thing of that kind, any more than the report, that it is haunted by witches and spirits, which draw ships on shore to their missfortune. The cheeses made in this island are remarkable for their excellent taste, and for their diminutive size.

At Dungfby-head is the most northerly land of Great Britain; where, in the month of June, after a clear day, we could see to read the smallest print, and to write distinctly, all night long, without the

help of candles.

From hence west, we go along the shore of the Firth, which they call Pentland, where is the famous house called John o'Groat's. We set our horses feet into the sea, on the most northerly land, as the people say, of Britain, though, I think, Dungfby-head is as far North. It is certain, however, the difference is but very small, being either of them in the latitude of 50° 10' north, and Shetland reaching above two degrees farther. The dominions of Great Britain are extended from the Isle of Wight, in the latitude of 51 degrees, to the isles of Unsta in Shetland, in the latitude of 61 degrees 30 minutes, being 10 degrees or full 600 miles in length; which island of Unft, or Unfta, being the most remote of the isles of Shetland to the north-east, lies 167 leagues of Wintertonness in Norfolk.

Here are found, however mountainous and wild the country appeared, the people extremely well furnished with provisions, especially four forts, in great plenty; two of them sufficient for a common table, the other two, the splendor of the greatest

1. Very good bread, as well out bread as wheat,

though the last not so cheap as the first.

2. Venison exceeding plentiful, and at all seasons, young or old; which they kill with their guns, where ever they find it, for there is no restraint; on which

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account all the Highlanders have fire-arms, and become excellent markimen.

3. Salmon in such plenty as is scarce credible, and consequently so cheap, that to those who had any substance to buy with, it is not worth giving themselves any trouble to catch it. This they eat fresh in the season, and at other times cured by being dried in the sun, and so preserved all the year.

4. They have no want of cows and sheep; but the latter are so wild, that sometimes, were they not naturally used to slock together, they would be much

harder to kill than the deer.

From hence to the west point of the passage to Orkney is near 20 miles, which may be called the end of the island of Britain, which faces directly to the north pole; so that the tail of the Great Bear is seen just over your head. The day is here, in summer, said to be 18 hours long, the sun remaining so long above the horison; and when he is set, he makes so small an arch of a circle below the horizon, that it is much above a twilight all the night; but it must be remembered, that the dark nights take in winter their turn, and are protracted to as great a degree.

Yet it is observable here, that they have more temperate winters, generally speaking, than we have in the most southerly part of the island; and particularly, the water in some of the rivers, as in the Ness, for example, never freezes; which is accounted for from the nearness of the sea, which, filling the air with salt vapours, theathes, as it were, the acute particles of

the cold.

For the same reason the snows are not so deep, nor do they lie so long upon the ground, as in other places. The summits indeed of the high hills, whither these vapours cannot reach, are continually covered with snow, and perhaps have been so for many ages.

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On the most inland parts of this country, especially in the shire of Ross, they have vast woods of sir-trees for 15 or 20 miles in length, not planted by mens hands, as I have described in the southern part of Scotland; but as they came out of the hands of Nature, and nourished by her handmaid, Time. If we may believe the inhabitants, they are large enough to make masts for the biggest ships; and yet are of no service, merely for want of the convenience of water carriage to bring them away.

And now leaving the northern prospect, we pass the opposite point west from Dungsby-head, and which the people call Faro-head, though Mr. Camden calls these two points by two different names: the east point, or Dungsby-head, he calls Virvedrum Promontorium; the west point, or Faro-head, he calls Sar-

vedrum Promontorium.

From hence the vast western Atlantic Ocean appears; for which the geographers have not agreed upon a name, there being no country to derive it from.

And now we were to turn out faces fouth; for as to the islands of this sea, which make the fourth division of Scotland, as I mentioned before, I shall take notice of them under one head, in the conclusion of

my Tour.

In our attempt to come down to the fouthward by the coast of Tayne, and the shire of Ross, we should have been extremely disappointed, and perhaps have been obliged to get a ship or bark, to have carried us round the Isle of Sky into Lochaber, had it not been for the extraordinary courtesy of some of the gentlemen of the country.

On the other hand, we unexpectedly met here some Englishmen, who were employed by merchants in the South, to take and cure a large quantity of white-fish, and afterwards of herrings, on account of trade. We had not only the civility of their affishance and accommodation

modation in our journey, but the pleasure of seeing what progress they made in their undertaking.

As for herrings, the quantity of them was prodi-The shoal was beginning to come, when we first came to the head of Pentland-Firth; and in a fortnight's time the body of their numberless shoals began to appear; but, before we left the coast, you would have ventured to fay of the fea, as they do of the river Tibifcus, or Thieffe, in Hungary, that it was one-third water, and two-thirds fish. The operation of taking them could hardly be called fishing; for they did little more than dip for them into the water, and take them up. I make no fcruple to fay, that, if there had been 10,000 ships to have loaded with them, they might all have been filled. The fish did not feem to flay, but passed on to the south, that they might fupply other parts, and make way also for those innumerable shoals which were to come after.

Had the quantity of white-fish been any way proportioned to the herrings, there would, no doubt, have been such encouragements to the merchants, that they would never have given it over; but they found it would not fully answer: not but that there were great quantities of cod, and the fish were sizeable and good; but, as they are taken with hook and line, they could not with any dispatch get a sufficient loading, or lay

up enough in large quantities in the feafon.

The bay of Tayne is unfafe for ships, runs a great way up into the country, divides Ross from Southerland, and ends at the promontory of Tarbat. We found the town of Tayne, and some other villages, tolerably well inhabited, and some tradeasso, occationed principally by the communication with the Western Islands, and also by the herring sishing, the sishing-boats from other parts often putting into those ports: for all their coasts are full of loughs and rivers, and other openings, which make very good harbours

for shipping; those loughs a where, as they with the sea; bility, been pu hands, and hav time, if they h sea, which are

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for shipping; and, what is remarkable, some of those loughs are infinitely full of herrings, even where, as they tell us, they have no communication with the sea; so that they must have, in all probability, been put into them alive by some particular hands, and have multiplied there, as we find at this time, if they have not some communications with the sea, which are not discovered to the inhabitants.

We could understand no more of what the people commonly said on this side, than if we had been in Morocco; all the remedy we had was, that we found most of the gentlemen spoke French, and some few broad Scotch. It was indeed, upon other accounts, much for our convenience to make the

common people believe we were Prench.

Should we go about here to give you an account of the religion of the people in this country, it would be an unpleasant work, and perhaps scarce gain You would hardly believe, that in a Chriftian island, as this is said to be, there should be people, who know fo little of the Christian religion, as not to diffinguish Sunday from a common day of labour, or the worthip of God from an ordinary meeting for conversation. I am unwilling to record so ungrateful a truth, which may in time find redress; but I cannot but say, that his majesty's gift of 1000l. paid annually to the Assembly of Scotland; for fending ministers or missionaries for the propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands, is certainly one of the most needful charities that could have been thought of, and truly worthy of fo great a prince; and, if prudently applied, as there is reason to believe it is, may in time dispel that cloud of ignorance, that has so far overspread this unhappy part of the country. The people have the Bible in their own language, the Erfe, and the missionaries are obliged to preach to them, and examine and catechife their children, in the Erse language; so that that we are not to despair of having this country as well instructed in time, as other parts of Britain.

The thire of Tayne, with the little shire of Cromartie, and part of the shire of Inverness, comprehends the whole country called Ross. The first tract towards the south-west, in the country of Ross, is Kintail, separated from the Isle of Sky by a narrow firth. Next is a little tract called Glenelg, the paternal estate of the late earl of Seasorth, whose chief seat is called Castle Ylendoven, lying in an island of the above mentioned Firth. Farther north, on the same coast, lies Lochew, with thick woods, where iron was formerly made. A little farther north, Lochbrim runs into this country, and is remarkable for its noble annual fishery for herrings.

The peninsula which lies between the bay of Cromartie and Murray is called Ardmeanach, upon the shore of which stands the town called Fortrose, or the Chanonry of Ross, formerly a bishop's see. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, betwixt fruitful hills. It had once a stately cathedral and castle, where the bishop dwelt. Here the late earl of Seasorth had a

noble house.

Beaulieu, formerly a pleasant and rich abbey, lies near the mouth of the river Farrar. The bulk of lord Lovat's estate was in these parts; the rest, to the amount of 5,000l. per annum in Stratherick. He was a potent chiestain, and could raise 1000 men; but I found his neighbours spoke as unsavourable of him, as his enemies did in the most distant parts of the kingdom. These estates were forseited to the crown on his engaging in the late rebellion, but were restored to his son, colonel Fraser, in 1774, by act of Parliament. The late earl of Seasorth had near it a castle, called Kildun. There are other seats of ancient samilies in this country; and indeed many throughout the northern part of the united kingdom, which, would my compass allow me to describe, or

but to mention, the numerous produces.

On the west in north-west, to the main land, water; someth rated from the this on our right with as little Lochyol, and large country and which so Abre, i. e. the with Loughne land of Scotland

This is a length above opening from river Abre, or press it, the lake or loch, small rivers Ross, or of the shore of is a long and Ness runs ar great gulph coming pressmore to the

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but to mention, would enable you to form an idea of the numerous families of gentry, which Scotland

produces.

On the west is the Isle of Sky, lying from the westnorth-west, to the east-south-east, and bearing upon the main land, only separated by a narrow strait of water; fomething like as the Isle of Wight is feparated from the county of Southampton. this on our right, and croffing the mountains, came, with as little stay as we could, to the loughs called Lochyol, and Lochlochy, which run through that large country called Lochaber, that is, over the lochs. and which some affect to call the river Aber, or Abre, i. e. the water which, as I faid above, affifts, with Loughness, or Lochness, to separate the north

land of Scotland from the middle part.

This is a long and narrow inlet of the fea, in length above 24 miles, the depth unknown : which, opening from the Irish sea, south-west, meets the river Abre, or, as the Scots much more properly express it, the water of Abre; for it is rather a large lake or loch, than a river; and receives innumerable small rivers into it. It rifes in the mountains of Rofs, or of Glengary within five or fix miles from the shore of Lochness, or the water of Ness, which is a long and narrow lake like itself; and as the Ness runs away east to Inverness, and so into the great gulph called Murray Firth, fo the Abre, becoming prefently a loch, or lake, always goes away more to the fouthward, and floping fouth-west, runs into the Irish seas.

Lochaber is 50 miles in a strait line from Inverlochy to Inverness, and is one of the most barren countries in North Britain; though the people have wood, goats, and deer, in plenty. Glenco is almost the only town in it; it is noted for the barbarous and inhuman maffacre perpetrated there by king William's foldiers, quartered in those parts, and who

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cut off men, women, and children, without mercy. A maffacre that made a great noise, and was universally detested; and what made it still the more odious, was, that the commander in that bloody work found friends enough to screen him from the inquiry that was attempted to be made into the horrid sact, in order to find out who gave him his orders for it.

Lochaber is noted in history for Banco, its gallant thane, about the year 1050, who was murdered by the tyrant Maebeth, because of a prophecy, "That his posterity should enjoy the crown for a long series of years:" which accordingly happened; for his son, slying into Wales, married the prince of North Wales's daughter; by whom he had Walter, afterwards steward of Scotland; from whom the royal samily of Stuart was descended. It was on this story, that our celebrated Shakspeare sounded his tragedy called Macbeth.

On this water of Abre, just at the entrance of the Loch, was anciently a fort built to curb the Highlanders, on either side, called Inverlochy, now Castle

William before mentioned.

From Inverlochy to Lochness, is the famous road

made by general Wade, as described before.

To defend this road from the rage of the Highlanders, and, at the same time to keep them in awe, the general built a regular fortification, called Fort Augustus, which, as has been said, was taken and demolished by the rebels in 1745.

At this place we take our leave of this third division, which I call the north-land of Scotland.

We have nothing now remaining for a full furvey of Scotland, but the western part of the middle division of it; and this, though a large country, yet affords not an equal variety with the eastern part of the same division.

To traverse the remainder of this country, I must begin upon the Upper Tay, as we may justly call it, where I lest off, when I turned away east; and here we have, in especial manner, the countries of Badenoch, Athol, and Braidalbin: this is an hilly country properly; but as it is watered by the Tay, and many other pleasant rivers, which fall into it, there are several fruitful valleys interspersed among the hills; nor are even the Highlands themselves, or the Highlanders the inhabitants, any thing so wild, untaught, or untractable, as we have been made to believe; and as are to be sound in the north-land division, that is to say, in Strathnavern, Ross, Tayne, &c.

The duke of Athol is lord, I had almost said king of this country; and has the greatest number of vassals of any nobleman in this, or any part of Scotland:

The late duke was always an opposer of the Union in the Parliament holden at Edinburgh, for passing it into an act; but he did not carry his opposition to an height of tumult and rebellion.

The duke had feveral fine feats in this country; as first at Dunkeld, upon the Tay, which I mentioned before; another at Huntingtour, in the Strathern, or valley of Ern, where the duke has a fine park, and great store of deer. This may be called his hunting-

leat, whither he fometimes retires for sport. He has another feat at the castle of Blair, farther north, and beyond the Tay, on the edge of Braidalbin, upon the banks of a clear and fine river, which falls into the Tay a few miles lower. By means of fluices this river is formed into a pond, quite in the front of the house, which is fix stories high, and a prison in appearance; having the windows covered with iron bars; its walls five feet thick. It has vaft high mountains on every fide; but at a great distance from the house. The gardens are not so curious as at the duke's house at Dunkeld; but here are statues, which the other has not ; to wit, an Hercules, a Diana, Bacchus, and a temple of Fame, filled on every fide with bustoes of the ancient philosophers and poets; that of the duke himfelf being placed in the middle in lead gilt. He has also English cattle, which thrive well. The town consists only of a few peat-houses, except the minister's house, one pretty good 'Change, as it is called, or public-house, and a poor old kirk, the pews all broken down, doors open, full of dirt: the minister, however, preaches in it once a week, in the Erse tongue. Mile-stones are erected to this house from Dunkeld, which is about 20 miles.

The county of Braidalbin has not so much as a single village in it of ten houses; yet from its Latin name Albania, has often given the title of duke to some of the royal samily: it is seated very near the centre of Scotland; and is alleged to be the highest ground in it; for that the rivers, which rise here, are said to run every way from this part, some into the eastern, and some into the western seas.

The Grampian Mountains here are faid to cut through Scotland. As the country is rough, and uncultivated, the inhabitants are an hardy race of men, who make excellent foldiers, when they are lifted abroad in regular and disciplined troops; and I must add, that they are much civilized to what they were formerly. These mountains abound with slocks of black cattle, sheep, horses, and goats. The beef and mutton are of delicious taste, and the wool is valued for its whiteness and softness.

The duke has also another seat in Strathern, which is called Tullibardin, and which gives title of marquis to the eldest son of the house of Athol. At the lower-part of this country the river Ern falls into the Tay, and greatly increases its waters. This river rises far west, on the frontiers of the western Highlands near Glengyl, and running through that pleasant country called Strathern, falls into the Tay below St. Johnston.

Soon after the Ern shoots forth from the mountains, it spreads itself into a Loch, as most of the rivers do, called Lochern; and then runs by DupplinCastle, the

feat of the earl called lord Duplin, Oxford, when was, on that oby the title of here is a very fals and super several owner used to reside each accordinly received a ed for offices

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feat of the earl of Kinnoul, whose eldest son is thence called lord Dupplin. The late earl of Kinnoul, when lord Dupplin, married the daughter of the earl of Oxford, when lord high-treasurer of Eugland; and was, on that occasion, made a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Hay of Pedwarden. His estate here is a very good one; but not attended with vasfals and superiorities, as the duke of Athol's is. The several owners of this seat, having been pretty much used to reside in it, have adorned it at several times, each according to his particular genius. It has lately received a new decoration, two wings being added for offices, as well as ornament.

The old building is spacious, the rooms large and cielings losty, filled with furniture suitable to its outward magnificence, particularly with abundance

of fine paintings.

Dupplin Castle is remarkable also for the greatest deseat the Scots ever received from the English, in the reign of Edward Baliol, whom the English came to assist. In this battle 80 of the samily of Lindsay

perished, and of the family of Hay so many, that the name had been extinguished, had not the chief lest his lady with child.

From this place we went to Brechin in Angus, formerly mentioned, an ancient town, with a castle finely situated: but the grandeur of it is lost; the samily of Panmure, to whom it belonged chiefly, having sorfeited it in the rebellion in 1715.

Here I shall mention the cataract near Blair Drummond on the Keith, which empties itself into the Tay, and makes so great a noise among the rocks,

that it stuns those who come near it.

We are now, after a long mountain-ramble, come down to the Lowlands and into a pleasant and agreeable country; but as we had yet another journey to

take westward, we had a like prospect of a rude and

wild part of Scotland to go through.

The Highlands of Scotland may be divided into two parts, the West Highlands and the North Highlands: the latter I have spoken of at large, containing the counties of Athol, Lochaber, Badenoch, Strathspey, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Strathnavern, together with the Isles of Sky, Lewis, &c.

The West Highlands contain the shires or counties of Dunbritton or Dunbarton, alias Lenox, Bute, and Argyle, which last contains the district of Cowal, Knapdale, Lorn, and Cantyr; the Isles of Mull,

Jura, Isla, &c.

Braidalbin is fometimes reckoned a part of the North, and fometimes of the West Highlands.

On the banks of the river Ern lies a very pleasant vale, which continues from the Tay, quite up to the Highlands, called by Claudian, Glacialis Ierne; but now, according to the usage of Scotland, Strathern, or the vale of Ern. It is an agreeable country, has many gentlemen's seats on both sides of the river; but being near the Highlands, has often suffered by

depredations in former times.

In it are many Roman camps; particularly one at Ardoch; besides a Roman highway towards Perth. Several Roman medals have also been found there, and of late two tabulæ curiously enamelled, with a sepulchral stone. The Ochill-hills, which run along the south parts of Perthshire, abound with metals or minerals; particularly they find good copper, and lapis calaminaris; and at Glenlion, they meet with lead. Here is a great want of coal; but their excellent peat, and abundance of wool, supply that defect.

The family of Montrose, whose chief was sacrificed for the royal cause in the great rebellion, had a strong castle here, called Kincardin, which was demolished Drummond, most in the sa ers. The tw father of the hering to the King James only made hout governo

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In those wars, and is not rebuilt. The castle of Drummond, situated on the banks of the Ern, is almost in the same condition, being deserted by its owners. The two late earls of Perth, father and grandfather of the last earl, were forced into exile for adhering to the late king James II. and the Pretender. King James had the latter in such esteem, that he not only made him a duke, and knight of the garter, but governor to the Pretender.

The Western Highlands, properly so called, are the only remaining part of Scotland, which as yet

I have not touched upon.

It is hard to fay whether the Northern or Western Highlanders make the best soldiers. It is certain, they both of them are defrauded of an honour due to them. when we attribute feveral gallant atchievements to the Irish battalions abroad, which were performed by the Scots. Thus in particular it is faid, the Irish troops beat the Germans out of Cremona, after they had got possession of the town, and had taken the French general, the marshal Villeroy, prisoner: that the Irish battalions in the Spanish service behaved gallantly in Sicily; and so on many extraordinary occasions. Now it is to be observed that these soldiers were most of them Scots Highlanders, who, on all occasions, go over into France, and lift among the Irish troops; nay, in the late wars, it has been obferved, that whole regiments of Highlanders have been raifed for the fervice; who, when they were got abroad, would take the first opportunity to desert and go over to the French, and so lift in the Irish battalions, their original countrymen, and who still fpeak the same language. But in the late war, our administration had the address to employ whole regiments of these brave people, to much better and more loyal and truly British purposes.

One of the happy consequences of taking away the heritable jurisdiction, was the great number of Scotch, who enlisted in the British armies.—If the amount of those who listed, were joined to those who formerly were obliged to watch their motions, the total would surprise a reader who never turned

his thoughts to the fubject.

Leaving the country about Brechin, and the Lowlands of Strathern, we went away west; but were presently interrupted by a vast inland sea, rather than a lake, called Lochlomond. It is indeed a fea. and looked like it from the hills from whence we first descried it. It contains 30 islands, three of which have churches, and feveral of the rest are inhabited. The chief is Inchmurin, about two miles and a half in length, fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with deer, which the Scottish kings were accustomed to hunt there. The others more remarkable are, Nachastel, so called from the old castle in it; Inchdavanan, noted for broom, abundance of wild berries, pleasant habitations, garden and fruit-trees; Inchennougen, noted for birch-trees and corn-fields; Inchnolaig, noted for yew-trees, which grow no where else in these islands; and Rouglash, where the laird of Macfarlan has an handsome seat on the east fide of the lake. Kilmaronoch, a fine feat, once belonging to the earls of Cassilis, but now to the earl of Dundonald; Buchan caftle, and several others.

This lake, or loch, is one of the largest in Scotland, being more than 20 miles long, and generally eight miles in breadth; though, at the north end of it, not near so broad. It receives many rivers into it, but empties itself into the Firth of Clyde, at one mouth.

This lake abounds with fish of several sorts, particularly a fort called poans, and by some pollocks, peculiar to it; a kind of eel, very delicious to eat. This gave occasion to the mistake of authors, who said this lake had fish w gether in some and covered wi time of war, a to the sable of

In the begin mond, in the n sudden, in a p the waters for of ground, w memory of m retiring with and thus ebb ther, till at la nary limits, l dry ground, three or four to which the uncommon w contrary, a r try round.

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lake had fish without fins. So the beams fastened together in some places of the lake, by the inhabitants, and covered with turf, for them to have recourse to in time of war, and to move from part to part, gave rise

to the fable of floating islands here.

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In the beginning of November, 1755, Lochlomond, in the neighbourhood of Dunbarton, rose on a sudden, in a perfect calm, to a most unusual height; the waters forcing their way over confiderable tracts of ground, where they had never been feen in the memory of man; and again, in a moment or two, retiring with as much violence to as unufual an ebb; and thus ebbing and flowing for fome hours together, till at last, they gradually retired to their ordinary limits, leaving boats forty yards from them on dry ground, and some of them on the top of a pier three or four feet perpendicular, above any height to which the waters had been known to rife. Nothing uncommon was felt or heard upon land; but, on the contrary, a remarkable calm was over all the country round.

The famous Grampian mountains begin near this

lake, and run northward towards Aberdeen.

The county of Lenox, on which this lake lies, is in length about 24 miles, and in breadth about 20. The lower part is very fertile in corn; the higher is hilly, moorish, and more sit for pasture. It is the paternal estate and property of the Stuarts, and extends itself from both sides the Levin; which is the river that enters the Lochlomond into the Clyde. On this side, eastward, Lenox joins to Monteith, which is part of Perthshire, and runs up for some length on the east side of the Loch; and on the west side it extends to the edge of the Lochloing; and a great way north, almost to the mountains of Lochaber.

Dunbarton is the county-town of Lenoxshire. It was once considerable for its trade, which is now much decayed;

decayed; but is still remarkable for its castle, one of the strongest by nature in Europe; being secured by the river on one side, the Firth of Clyde on the other, by an impassable morass on the third, and the sourth is a precipice.

The Roman wall, which begins at Abercorn, runs through this county, and ends at Kilpatrick on Clyde,

a regality of the lord Blantyre's.

We now entered the large and extended country of Argyle, part of the West Highlands, commonly called the shire of Inverary, from the principal town, where the duke of Argyle has his residence. It is 120 miles long, and 40 broad. It joins to Perthshire on the east, to Lochaber on the north-east, to the isles on the north-west, and to the Irish sea on the south.

At Inverary the duke of Argyle has built a stately palace, on purpose to indicate what, in so advantageous a situation, posterity might do for embellishing the town, when industry thall have inriched the country round about; and the inhabitants, from its produce and its sishery, for which it is already very justly samous, have made it, what nature seems to have designed it, the centre of the commerce of

the western coast, and of the isles.

A woollen manufactory has been established at Inverary, under the patronage of the duke of Argyle, and several of the gentlemen in the country. The duke not only subscribed very liberally, but also built built all the necessary houses for carrying on the different branches of the manufacture, and made a present to the company of all the utensils and implements proper for that purpose. If this patriotic undertaking succeeds, of which there is little doubt, it will be of great advantage, for affording a ready market for the wool in the country, of which there is now a greater quantity than formerly; the Highland gentlemen having found it necessary to con-

yert great part fore this copar gyle carried on nufactory in the perannuated plive comfortable burthen to the 1776, the duke feribed 2000l. These instance a view to incimitate so nob

Kintyre is a into the Irish 16, miles from al burgh by k ships, lies in

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vert great part of their estates into sheep-sarms. Before this copartnercy commenced, the duke of Argyle carried on, at his own expence, a woollen manusactory in this town, whereby a number of superannuated people and children were enabled to
live comfortably, who would otherwise have been a
burthen to themselves and their county. Last year,
1776, the duke, and some patriotic gentlemen, subscribed 2000l to make road of a few miles in Argyleshire, for which the statute labour was not sufficient.
These instances of true patriotism are mentioned with
a view to incite other noblemen and gentlemen to
imitate so noble an example.

Kintyre is a peninfula, which runs 30 miles out into the Irish sea, and is no more than 13, some say 16, miles from Ireland. Campbell town made a royal burgh by king William, with a safe harbour for ships, lies in this county.

Knapdale joins to Kintyre on the north, by a narrow neck of land, scarce a mile over, through which the people of the country draw their small vessels, to avoid sailing round Kintyre. It abounds with lakes and bays, several of which contain islands and castles; and the soil is generally fitter for pasturage than cultivation.

Lorne is the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the shire of Argyle. The castle of Dunstasnage stands in this county, formerly a royal seat, where several of the ancient kings are buried. The samily of Campbell was made earls by king James II. of Scotland. They were a long time Lords Justices General of the kingdom; but surrendered that office to king Charles I. on a valuable equivalent, besides having the jurisdiction of Argyle and the isses; and are still great masters of the king's houshold in Scotland. They derive their surname from the castle of Campbell; and, according to Camden, their pedigree from the antient kings of Argyle, by a long series of ancestors.

ancestors. The earl of Loudon, the earl of Braidal.

bin, and other great men, are of this family.

The whole shire of Argyle, taking in the above parts, has feven bays of the fea entering into it, called by the inhabitants, Lochs; the chief is Lochfyn, famous for the number and goodness of its herrings; it is faid to be about 40 miles in length, and the narrowest place about four in breadth. Lochow, according to bishop Lesly, is almost as large as Lochlomond, and contains 12 islands, in one of which is the cattle of Enconel, in another that of Gleruquhart and, where it enters the fea, abounds with falmon. The sea coast of Argyle, or as far as Lochfyn, abounds with high rocks, and black mountains covered with heath, which afford pasturage for black cattle and deer. The black cattle run for the most part wild, but are excellent meat; and their fat, when boiled, does not congeal, as others, but continues for fomedays like oil. The inhabitants make great profits of them by felling them to the Lowlanders.

From the Mull of Kintyre you see Ireland very plain, it being not above 15 or 16 miles from the point of land, which they call the Mull, to the Fair Foreland, on the coast of Colerain, on the North of Ireland.

As I have given accounts of feveral public charities, and other laudable inflitutions, in the fouthern parts of Britain, it would be inexcusable not to mention the society in Scotland, for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands, it being one of the worthiest designs of the present age.

In the year 1701, some gentlemen of Edinburgh first formed the plan of civilizing and reforming the natives of the Highlands, who then lived in a state of barbarity. The establishing schools at convenient places, appeared to them as the only method of succeeding in this laudable attempt. In these schools,

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the youth were to be taught the English tongue, and to be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, as the only means of disposing their minds to the practice of virtue and industry. I am forry I do not find the names of those gentlemen mentioned, at least in the account now before me.

An undertaking of this nature was foon found to be too extensive for private individuals to carry to that extent the necessity of the business required. Queen Anne was therefore applied to, who readily granted her patronage to so noble and generous an

In the year 1710, they began to fettle schools in such places as had never been reformed from heathenism; and their capital stock having yearly increased by the liberal contributions of many persons of all ranks in Great Britain, which they have laid out upon good security, they have encreased their schools in proportion. Great care is taken that the schoolmasters are men of probity, capacity, and well affected to the government; and they are obliged, besides teaching the children in the schools, to instruct those in the principles of religion, who are too old to come to school, and at too great a distance from the church. Many popish parents have permitted their children to be instructed.

King George the first lent a helping hand to the promotion of this laudable society, and his late majesty gave 1000l. per annum to extend it, which, I believe, is continued by his successor to the crown, his present majesty.

Before I quit the Highlands it may not be improper to describe the dress, character, amusements, &c. of the natives, as given by Mr. Pennant, and some other curious travellers, on whose candour and veracity we may safely depend.

Their brechan, or plaid, confifts of twelve orthirteen yards of narrow stuff, wrapt round the middle, and reaches to the knees. It is often fastened round the middle with a belt, and is then called brechanfeal; and in cold weather, it is large enough to wrap round the whole body from head to foot; and this often is the only cover, not only within doors, but on the open hills during the whole night. It is frequently fastened on the shoulder with a pin, often of silver, and before with a broche, like the tibula of the Romans, which is sometimes of silver, and both long and expensive. The old ones have very frequently mottos.

The stockings are short, and tied below the knee. The cuoranen is a fort of laced shoe made of a skin, with the hairy side out; but now seldom worn. The truish were worn by the gentry, and were breeches

and stockings made of one piece.

The fillebeg, that is, little plaid, also called kelt, is a fort of short petticoat, reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found to be less cumbersome, especially in time of action, when the Highlanders used to tuck their brechan into their girdle. Almost all have a great pouch of badger and other skins, with tassels dangling before. In this they kept their tobacco and money.

Their ancient arms were the Lochaber ax, now used by none but the town guard of Edinburgh. It is a tremendous weapon, better to be expressed by

a figure than words.

They likewise used the broad sword and target: with the latter they covered themselves, and with the first reached their enemies at a great distance. These were their ancient weapons; but, since the disarming act, they are scarcely met with. Partly owing to that, and partly to the spirit of industry now arising among them, the Highlanders, in a sew years, will scarcely know the use of any weapon.

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Bows and arrows were used in war as late as the middle of the last century, as I find in the manufcript life of Sir Ewin Cameron.

The dirk was a fort of dagger stuck in the belt. I frequently saw this weapon in the shambles of Inverness, converted into a butcher's knife. The dirk was a weapon used by the ancient Caledonians; for Dion Cassus, in his account of the expedition of Severus, mentions it under the name of Pugio.

The matucashlash, or arm-pit dagger, was worn there ready to be used on coming to close quarters. These, with a pistol stuck in their girdle, completely armed the Highlanders.

It will not be improper here to mention the method the chieftains formerly took to affemble the clans for any military expedition. In every clan there is a known place of rendezvous, stiled Caru-a-whin, to which they must refort on this fignal. A person is fent out full speed with a pole burnt at one end and bloody at the others, and with a cross at the top, which is called crosh-taire, the cross of shame, or the fiery cross: the first, from the difgrace they would undergo if they declined appearing; the second, from the penalty of having fire and fword carried through their country in case of refusal. The first bearer delivers it to the next person he meets, he running full speed to the third, and so on. In the late rebellion, it was fent by fome unknown difaffected hand through the county of Braidalbane, and paffed through a track of 32 miles in three hours, but without effect.

The womens dress is the kirch, or a white piece of linen, pinned over the foreheads of those that are married, and round the hind part of the head, falling behind over their necks. The single women wear only a ribband round their head, which they call a snood. The tanac, or plaid, hangs over their shoulders, and is fastened before with a broche; but, in

bad weather it is drawn over their heads. In the county of Braidalbane, many wear, when in high dress, a a great plaited stocking, of an enormous length, called offan. In other respects, their dress resembles that of women of the same rank in England; but their condition is very different, they being little

better than flaves to our fex.

The manners of the native Highlanders may, fays Mr. Pennant, be justly expressed in these words : indolent to a high degree, unless roused to war, or to any animating amusement; or, I may say from experience, to lend any difinterested affistance to the diftreffed traveller, either in directing him on his way, or affording their aid in passing the dangerous torrents of the Highlands. They are hospitable to the highest degree, and full of generosity; are much affected with the civility of strangers, and have in themselves a natural politeness and address, which often flows from the meanest when least expected. Through my whole tour, I never met with a fingle instance of national reflection! This forbearance proves them to be superior to the meanness of retaliation. They are exceffively inquisitive after your business, your name, and other particulars of little consequence to them. They are most curious after the politics of the world, and when they can procure an old newspaper, will listen to it with all the avidity of Shakespear's blacksmith. They have much pride, and confequently are impatient of affronts, and revengeful of injuries; are decent in their general behaviour, inclined to superstitions, yet attentive to the duties of religion, and are capable of giving a most distinct account of their faith. In many parts of the Highlands, their characters begin to be more faintly marked; they mix more with the world, and become daily less attached to their chiefs. The clans begin to disperse themselves through different parts of the country, finding that their industry and good conduct afford them better protection, (fince the

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Vol. IV.

due execution of the laws) than any their chieftain can afford; and the chieftain, tafting the sweets of advanced rents, and the benefits of industry, dismisses from his table the crowds of retainers, the former inftruments of his oppression and freakish tyranny.

Most of the ancient sports of the Highlanders, such as archery, hunting, fowling, and fithing, are now disused: those retained are, throwing the putting stone, or stone of strength, as they call it, which occasion an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest: throwing the penny stone, which anfwers to our coits: the sbinty, or the striking a ball This game is played between of wood or of hair. two parties in a large plain, and furnished with clubs: which ever fide thrikes it first to their own goal wins the match.

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The amusements by their fire-fides were, the telling of tales, the wildest and most extravagant imaginable: music was another. In former times, the harp was the favourite instrument, covered with leather, and strung with wire ; but, at present, it is quite lost. Bagpipes are supposed to have been introduced by the Danes: the oldest are played with the mouth, the loudest and most ear-piercing of any wind music. The other, played with the fingers only, are of Irish origin. The first suited the genius of this warlike people, roused their courage to battle, alarmed them when secure, and collected them when scattered. This instrument is become scarce since the abolition of the power of the chieftains, and the more induftrious turn of the common people.

Vocal music was very much in vogue among them, and their fongs were chiefly in praise of their ancient heroes. I was told, that they still have fragments of the story of Fingal and others, which they carrol as they go along. These vocal traditions are the foundation of the works of Offian.

VOL. IV.

It would be unpardonable here to omit Dr. Beattie's description of the Highlands, and his remarks on the

second fight of the inhabitants.

"The Highlands of Scotland (fays the doctor) are picturesque, but, in general, a melancholy country. Long tracts of mountainous defert, covered with dark heath, and often obscured by mist y weather; narrow vallies thinly inhabited, and bounded by precipices, refounding with the fall of torrents; a foil fo rugged, and a climate so dreary, as, in many parts, to admit neither the amusements of pasturage, nor the labours of agriculture; the mournful dashing of waves along the firths and lakes that interfect the country; the portentous noises which every change of the wind, and every encrease and diminution of the waters, are apt to raise in a lonely region full of echoes, and rocks, and caverns; the grotefque and ghaftly appearance of fuch a landscape by the light of the moon; objects like these diffuse a gloom over the fancy, which may be compatible enough with occasional and social merriment, but cannot fail to tincture the thoughts of a native in the hour of filence and folitude.

"If these people, notwithstanding their reformation in religion, and more frequent intercourse with strangers, do still retain many of their superstitions, we need not doubt, but in former times they must have been much more enslaved to the horrors of imagination, when beset with the bugbears of popery, and the darkness of paganism. Most of their superstitions are of a melancholy cast: that second sight wherewith some of them are supposed to be haunted, is considered by themselves as a missfortune, on account of the many dreadful images it is said to obtrude upon the sancy. I have been told, that the inhabitants of some of the Alpine regions do likewise lay claim to a fort of second sight. Nor is it wonderful, that persons of lively imagination, immured

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in deep folitude, and furrounded with the stupendous scenery of clouds, precipices, and torrents, should dream, even when they think themselves awake, of those sew striking ideas with which their lonely lives are diversified; of corpses, suneral processions, and other subjects of terror; or of marriages, and the arrival of strangers, and such like matters of more agreeable curiosity.

"Let it be observed also, that the ancient Highlanders of Scotland had hardly any other way of supporting themselves than by hunting, fishing, or war—professions that are continually exposed to satal accidents: and hence, no doubt, additional horrors would often haunt their solitude, and a deeper gloom overshadow the imagination of the hardiest native.

"I do not find sufficient evidence for the reality of fecond fight, or at least of what is commonly underflood by that term. A treatise on the subject was published in the year 1762, in which many tales were told of persons, whom the author believed to have been favoured, or haunted, with these illuminations; but most of the tales were trisling and ridiculous, and the whole work betrayed, on the part of the compiler, such extreme credulity, as could not fail to prejudice many readers against his system.

"That any of these visionaries are liable to be swayed in their declarations by sinister views, I will not say; though a gentleman of character assured me, that one of them offered to sell him this unaccountable talent for half a crown. But this I think may be said with considence, that none but ignorant people pretend to be gifted in this way. And in them it may be nothing more, perhaps, than short sits of sudden sleep or drowsiness, attended with lively dreams, and arising from some bodily disorder, the effects of idleness, low spirits, or a gloomy imagination: for it is admitted, even by the most credulous Highlanders, that as knowledge and industry are propagated

pagated in their country, the second fight disappears in proportion; and nobody ever laid claim to this faculty, who was much employed in the intercourse of focial life. Nor is it at all extraordinary, that one should have the appearance of being awake, and thould even think one's felf fo, during thefe fits of dofing; or that they should come on suddenly, and while one is engaged in some business. The same thing happens to perfons much fatigued, or long kept awake, who frequently fall afleep for a moment, or for a longer space, while they are standing, or walking, or riding on horseback. Add but a lively dream to this flumber, and (which is the frequent effect of disease) take away the consciousness of having been asleep, and a superstitious man, who is always hearing and believing tales of second fight, may easily mistake his dream for a waking vision, which, however, is foon forgotten, when no subsequent occurrence recalls it to his memory; but which, if it shall be thought to resemble any future event, exalts the poor dreamer into a Highland prophet. This conceit makes him more recluse and more melancholy than ever, and so feeds his disease, and multiplies his visions, which, if they are not dissipated by business or fociety, may continue to haunt him as long as he lives, and which, in their progress through the neighbourhood, receive some new tincture of the marvellous from every mouth that promotes this circulation.

"As to the prophetical nature of this second sight, it cannot be admitted at all. That the Deity should work a miracle, in order to give intimation of the frivolous things that these tales are made up of, the arrival of a stranger, the nailing of a cossin, or the colour of a suit of cloaths, and that these intimations should be given for no end, and to those persons only who are idle and solitary, who speak Erse, or who live among mountains and deserts, is like nothing in Nature or Providence that we are acquainted with;

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enough be after in them, as we appearances in certain event chance, and vellous or fur deals out his happen to fation."

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and must, therefore, unless it were confirmed by satisfactory proof, (which is not the case) be re-

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"The visions, such as they are, may reasonably enough be ascribed to a distempered fancy; and that in them, as well as in our ordinary dreams, certain appearances should, on some rare occasions, resemble certain events, is to be expected from the laws of chance, and seems to have in it nothing more marvellous or supernatural, than that the parrot, who deals out his scurrilities at random, should sometimes happen to salute the passenger by his right appellation."

We cannot close this letter without observing, what Mr. Pennant, in his Tour in Scotland, has enabled us to notice, that ftrict fidelity is the diftinguishing character of the Highlanders. Two instances, taken from different periods, will be fufficient proof of the high degree, in which they poffels this shining virtue. In the reign of James V. when the Clan-chattan had raised a dangerous insurrection, attended with all the barbarities usual in those days, the earl of Murray raised his people, suppressed the insurgents, and ordered 200 of the principal prisoners to execution. As they were led one by one to the gallows, the earl offered them a pardon, in case they would discover the lurking-place of their chieftain; but they unanimously told him, that, were they acquainted with it, no fort of punishment should ever induce them to be guilty of a breach of truft to their leader.

The other example is taken from more recent and mercenary days. In the year 1746, when the young Pretender preferred the prefervation of an unhappy life by an inglorious flight, to the honour of falling heroically, with his faithful followers, in the field of Culloden, he for five months led the life of a fugitive, amidst a numerous and various set of mountaineers. He often trusted his person to the lowest and

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most dissolute of the people, to men pinched with poverty, or accustomed to robbery and rapine; yet neither the sear of punishment for affisting the wretched wanderer, nor the dazzling allurement of the reward of 30,000l. could even prevail on any one to violate the laws of hospitality, or be guilty of a breach of trust. They extricated him out of every difficulty, they compleated his deliverance, preserving his life for mortifications more afflicting than the dreadful hardships he suffered during his long slight.

LETTER V.

Containing a particular DESCRIPTION of the Isle of Man, and of the Scottish Isles, both Western and Northern.

SHALL now proceed to give as brief and accurate an account, as I can give, of the islands of most considerable note, lying adjacent, or belonging to this northern part of the island of Great Britain; beginning, first, with

The Western Isles of SCOTLAND.

THESE islands lie in the Deucaledonian sea, and are called by some, Hebrides. The most southern of them is the Isle of Man; which, from its situation, is very beneficial to Great Britain, by lessening the sorce of the tides, which would otherwise break upon their coasts with far greater violence than they do at present. In reference to its own adtage, this position is likewise exceedingly commodious.

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dious, as from thence it becomes the centre of the British isles, lying feven leagues west from Lancashire, nearly the like touth-east from Galloway, and nine leagues east from Ireland, so that we cannot conceive a place more happily fituated for trade to all these parts, or better disposed for more extensive commerce, especially to Spain and the Mediterranean, to the fouth; and northwards again to all parts of America.

With regard to form, it is long and narrow, firetching from the north-east point of Air to the Calf of Man, which lies fouth-west, at least 30 English In breadth, from Peele Castle to Douglas miles. Point, better than nine miles, in most places eight, in fome not five; between 70 and 80 in extent, and comprehending about 160 square miles: it is equal to the Isle of Wight; surpassing it in its fize, by a third, Guernsey, Jersey, and all the adjacent isles; superior to any of the Leeward islands; very little inferior to Guadaloupe, and twice as big as St. Helena.

The air is sharp, as may be expected from the openness of the country; but the winters are not Frosts happen seldom, and are of no great continuance, neither does fnow lie long upon the ground; but they are frequently exposed to high winds, and at other feafons to mists, which, though they may be a little offensive, are not at all unwholefome.

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The foil towards the north is dry and fandy, consequently unfertile, but not unimprovable. The mountains, which may include near two-thirds of the island, are bleak and barren, yet not either worthless or useless; for they afford excellent peat, contain in their bowels several kinds of metals, and maintain a peculiar breed of small swine, called purrs, which are esteemed excellent pork. In the vallies there are as good pastures, hay, and corn, as any of the northern counties; and as for the fouthern part of the ifle, it is as fine ground as can be withed. Some of their

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mountains

mountains are remarkably high, such as the two Barrowls, Skeyall, the watch Hill of Knockalow, but above all Sceafel, Sneafield, or Snawfeldt, from the summit of which the coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, may be plainly discerned. Few countries can boast of more brooks and rivulets, over several of which there are stone bridges, or of better water; and from hence also they derive the conveniency of mills for grinding their corn, and for the

use of the woollen manufacture.

The produce of this island furnishes all the necesfaries, and, with due attention and application, might fupply all the conveniences of life. They have the best fort of peat in abundance, which supplies the want of coals. They have marle and lime-stone fufficient to render even their poorest lands fertile; admirable flate, rag stone, black marble, and some other kinds for building; lead, iron, and copper, which might turn to great advantage. They have vegetables of all forts, and in the utmost perfection; potatoes in immense quantities, and, where proper pains have been taken, they have tolerable fruit; to which we may add fome hemp and flax. Large crops of oats, and the like also of barley, which makes good malt, and some wheat, hogs, sheep, goats, black cattle, and horses, they have in plenty, and though small in fize, yet with due care, and, if the country were thoroughly and skilfully cultivated, they might improve the breed of all these animals, as experience in fome instances has shewn. Rabbits and hares, which are very fat and fine; tame and wild fowl in plenty. Their rivers furnish them with falmon, trout, eels, and other kinds of fresh-water fish; on their coaks are caught cod, turbot, ling, halibut, and all forts of shell-fish, oysters excepted, which are scarce, but large and good, and herrings, of which they anciently

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ly made a great profit, though this fishery is of late much declined.

The commodities of Man are not many in number, and few or none of any great value. Their flates are esteemed not inferior to any; their black marble is very hard, and bears a fine polish; and they occasionally export some of each, as they formerly did a little grain, and a considerable quantity of ale; but of late years both have been sound hardly equal to their home consumption. The rest are lambs wool, hides, tallow, sish, oil, was, and honey. They are allowed, by act of Parliament, to send over 600 head as black cattle to the port of Chester.

In respect to manusactures, they have both woollen and linen, which however turn but to very small account. With regard to the former, they make a kind of cloth of a buff colour, without dying, of what is called Laughton wool, from a particular breed of sheep, of which they take little care, otherwise they might have much more of it. In reference to the latter, both fine and coarse linens are wove here, but in no great quantities. In former times, they depended chiefly on their herring fishery, and are said to have exported annually 20,000 barrels of these sish to France:

The town of Douglas, anciently and better written Dufglas, on the east side of the isle, is the largest, richest, and most frequented place in Man. It has a good port secured by a mole, where ships of a considerable burthen may lie safe; and, of late years, there have been great improvements made, and many cellars, warehouses, and other conveniences, for the reception of goods; but the streets are still narrow, and in that respect troublesome.

Ramfway, now called Derby Haven, covered by a fort built in St. Tichasl's island, is convenient enough for small vessels, and without there is a good road;

where large ships may ride safe from north or west

winds, in 10, 12, or 14 fathom water.

About a mile from hence stands Castletown, so called from Castle Russyn, which is accounted the capital of the isle, because the governor and most of the lords officers reside there. It has also a creek, which serves as a port for small vessels, and a bay without that, but soul and unsafe.

Peele, or Holm, on the west side of the island, was formerly remarkable only for its cathedral, and castle on a rock, which is very strong, and in which there is a small garrison; but now the place is much enlarged, many new houses built, and has a brisk stir-

ring trade.

Ramsea, on the north-east side of the island, has a very spacious bay, where the largest ships may ride safe from most winds, and not liable to be embayed by any. It is generally a high land upon the seacoasts, defended by rocks lying out as far as low-water mark: on the north-east shore it is a bold coast and beach.

The inhabitants of Man, though far from being unmixed, were perhaps, till within the course of the current century, more so than any other under the dominion of the crown of Great Britain; to which, though they are subjects, and very proud of being fuch, as well as the people of Jersey and Guernsey, yet like them they have a constitution, laws, and language of their own, and a peculiarity of manners, naturally refulting from the long enjoyment of their privileges. In ancient times, they were diftinguished by their stature, courage, and skill in maritime affairs; for in those days they had a considerable foreign commerce, and a fleet, which would appear infignificant indeed in our times, but was very respectable then, in comparison of the naval force of neighbouring nations.

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They are at this day, a brisk, lively, hardy, industrious, and well-meaning people. Their frugality defends them from want; and though there are few in affluence, yet there are still less in distress, and those that are, meet with a chearful and unconstrained relief. On the other hand, they are choleric, loquacious, and as law is cheap and unincumbered, at least till of late years, with attornies and solicitors, not a little litigious. A tolerable education, a strict civil government, and a more strict church discipline, ripen good habits into virtues, and restrain their vices within due bounds.

As to the revenue arising to the lord of Man, it was looked upon as certain, that the earl of Derby's fettled standing rents, his casualties, and his customs upon the goods requifite for the use of the natives, might amount to 2,500l. a year, from whence deducting his civil lift, which rose to about 700l. there remained 1,800l. per annum clear: the number of

his subjects was computed at 20,000.

There is no doubt, that in ancient times, the inhabitants of this illand must have possessed a very extensive commerce, otherwise they could not have had either arts, wealth, or a potent fleet; and there is as little room to doubt, that as thefe advantages were acquired by, so they gradually decayed with the loss of their commerce, which brought the people into a

itate of abject poverty.

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James earl of Derby, being himself in the island, confidering its fituation, and contemplating its other natural advantages, was fo sensible of this, and so much affected by it, that he affured his fon, he would rather mortgage and fell some of his lands in England, than not execute the schemes he had formed, for restoring the trade of Man. He wisely foresaw, that this would be equally beneficial to his subjects and his family; that it would excite the people to improve

prove their lands, encourage the setting up of manufactures, and quicken every species of industry among them; but the disorders of the times, for this was at the beginning of the civil wars, defeated his good intentions; nor does it appear that they were refumed, or at least resumed to any purpose, by his successors.

It is little more than half a century ago, when the fatal practice of fmuggling was brought in, which has been making a very rapid progress ever fince; and as every where else, so in this island, it has been attended with a numerous train of the most mischievous consequences. It was first introduced by foreign vessels landing their cargoes here, in order to elude the laws made for the benefit of British commerce, and by these means immense sums have been drained from these kingdoms. The goods thus landed are, from the convenient position of the isle, exported again in prodigious quantities, in barks and boats, into Wales, England, and Scotland, to the almost incomputable detriment of the revenue of the crown, and to the extreme prejudice alto of the fair trader. But independant of these injuries to their fellow subjects, it feems also to be in a fair way of becoming destructive to the island itself, by corrupting the manners of the inhabitants, and divefting them of all thoughts of honest improvements. It is very possible, that the computations made of the loffes fustained by these practices, may be much exaggerated, fince these have been swelled to upwards of half a million

The isle of Bute is about tweenty measured miles long; the breadth unequal, perhaps the greatest is five miles. It is fruitful in corn and pasturage. It has a

royal

† In a memorial laid before the lords of the Treasury, many years ago, by the fair traders in Cumberland, it was stated at 400,000l. per annum; but modern accounts, how truly I know not, carry it higher than even what is above mentioned. Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain,

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royal burgh, called Rothsay, with an ancient castle. From this the royal family of Stuart is supposed to derive its origin: and duke of Rothfay is now one of the titles of the prince of Wales. It has another caftle, called the castle of Kermes, and four churches. This island lies in the mouth of the Clyde, eight miles west from Arran; and is remarkable for its herring fishing. The isle of Bute gives title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Stuart, who is the chief proprietor, and heretable coroner of the island, and has a feat at Rosa; as Callartine has at Kermes, and Stuart of Ascog another. Queen Mary, before fhe married lord Darnley, conferred upon him the title of duke of Rothfay. Near Bute are two small islands, called Great and Little Cumbrays, the property of the earl of Glasgow.

The seat of the earl of Bute (says Mr. Pennant) is a modern building, with a handsome front and wings: the situation very fine, on an eminence in the midst of a wood, where trees grow with as much vigour as in the more southern parts, and extend far beneath on each side. Throstles, and other birds of song, fill the groves with their melody: nothing disturbs their harmony; for instinct, often stronger than reason, forbids them to quit these delicious shades, and wander, like their unhappy master, into the un-

grateful wilds of ambition.

The air is in general temperate: no mists or thick rolling fogs from the sea, (called in the north a haile) ever insested this island. Snow is scarcely ever known to lie here; and even that of last winter, (1771) so remarkable for its depth and duration in other places, was in this island scarcely two inches deep. The evils of this place are winds and rains, the last coming in deluges from the west.

When the present earl of Bute came to his estate, the farms were possessed by a set of men, who carried

on, at the same time, the profession of husbandry and shifting, to the manifest injury of both. His lordship drew a line between these two incongruent employs, and obliged each to carry on the business he preterred, distinct from the other; yet, in justice to the old farmers, notice must be taken of their skill in ploughing, even in their rudest days; for the ridges were strait, and the ground laid out in a manner that did them much credit. This new arangement, with the example given by his lordship of enclosing, by the encouragement of burning lime for some, and by transporting gratis to the nearest market, the produce of all, has given to this island its present flourishing aspect. Such indisputable talents has his lordship for the government of little islands.

The Isle of Arran, which with Bute makes up one sherissidom, lies also in the mouth of the Clyde, 24 miles in length, and near 16 broad; fruitsul in corn andpasturage. It is very well inhabited on the coast, and is a safe and good harbour, covered by Lamlash, or the Holy-Isle. It has two churches, and several castles, of which that of Brodich is the strongest and most noted, and is the residence of the Hamilton samily, when in these parts: and the island gives title of earl to the duke of that name. The island has several rivers in it, which abound with salmon, as the sea about it does with herrings, cod, and whitings.

The climate of this island is very severe; for befides the violence of winds, the cold is very rigorous, and snow lies here in the vallies for many weeks together. In the summer, the air is remarkably salubrious, and many invalids resort here on that account, and to drink the whey of goat's milk.

The principal disease here is the pleurify, smallpox, measles, and chin-cough visit the island once in seven or eight years. The practice of bleeding twice every year seems to have been intended as a preservawith the utm of Hamilton feasons, man his approace in the open a hole made of the vita

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tive against the pleurisy; but it is now performed, with the utmost regularity, spring and fall. The duke of Hamilton keeps a surgeon in pay, who, at those seasons, makes a tour in the island. On notice of his approach, the inhabitants of each farm assemble in the open air, extend their arms, and are bled into a hole made in the ground, the common receptacle of the vital sluid.

Themen are strong, tall, and well made; all speak the Erse language, but the ancient habit is entirely laid aside. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal; and, during winter, some dried mutton or goat is added to this hard fare. A deep dejection appears in general through the countenances of all: no time can be spared for amusement of any kind, the whole being given for procuring the means of paying their rent, of laying in their suel, or getting a scanty pit-

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The method of letting a farm is very fingular. Each is commonly possessed of a number of small tenants: thus a farm of 40l. a year is occupied by 18 different people, who by their leases are bound, conjunctly and severally, for the payment of the rent to the proprietor. They live on the farm in houses clustered together, so that each farm appears like a little village. The tenants annually divide the arable land by lot: each has his ridge of land, to which he puts. his mark, such as he would do to any writing; and this species of farm is called run-rig, that is ridge. They join in ploughing: every one keeps a horse or more; and the number of these animals consume so much corn as often to occasion a scarcity, the corn and peas raised being, much of it, designed for their sublistence, and that of the cattle, during the long winter. The pasture and moor land annexed to the farm is common to all the possessors in general.

All the farms are open: inclosures of any form, except

except in two or three places, are quite unknown, So that there must be a great loss of time in preserving their corn, &c. from trespass. The usual ma-

nure is fea-plant, coral, and shells.

The run-rig farms are now discouraged; but since the tenements are set by roup, or action, and advanced by an unnatural force to double the old rent, without any allowance for enclosing, any example set in agriculture, or any security for tenure by lengthening the leases, affairs will turn retrograde, and the sarms relapse into their old state of rudeness: migration will encrease, (for it has begun) and the rents be reduced even below their former value. The late rents were scarce 1,200l. a year; the expected rents 3,000l.

Hogs were first introduced here about the year 1772. The foil produces oats, peas, and potatoes.

The women manufacture the wool for the cloathing of their families; they set their potatoes, and dress and spin the flax. They make butter for ex-

portation, and cheese for their own use.

The inhabitants in general are fober, religious, and industrious. Great part of the summer is employed in getting peat for fuel, the only kind in use here; or in building or repairing their houses, for the badness of the materials requires annual repairs. Before and after harvest they are busied in the herring fithery; and during the winter the men make their herringnets, while the women are employed in spinning their linen and woollen yarn. The light they often use is that of lamps. From the beginning of February to the end of May, if the weather permits, they are engaged in labouring their ground; in autumn they burn a great quantity of fern to make kelp, So that, excepting at new-year's day, at marriages, or at the two or three fairs in the illand, they have no leifure for: for any amu

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On one part of the island, we descended through a narrow cleft of a rock to a part of the western shore, called Druim-an-duin, or the ridge of thefort, from a round tower that stands above. The beach is bounded by cliffs of whitish grit stone, hollowed beneath into vast caves. The most remarkable are those of Fin-mac-cuil, or Fingal, the fon of Cumbal, the father of Ossian, who, tradition fays, resided in this island for the fake of hunting; one of these caverns is 112 feet long, and thirty high, narrowing to the top like a Gothic arch; towards the end it branches into two. Within these two recesses, which penetrate far, are on each fide feveral small holes, opposite to each other. In these were placed transverse beams, that held the pots, in which the heroes feethed their venison; or probably, according to the mode of the times, the bags formed of the skins of animals slain in the chase, which were filled with flesh, and served as kettles sufficiently strong to warm the contents; for the heroes of old devoured their meat half raw, maintaining, that the juices contained the best nourishment.

Near the isle of Arran is Flada, a small island,

which abounds with rabbits.

South-west from Bure lies Mernoch, about a mile

long, and a mile broad, fruitful in corn.

Now we are upon the western coasts, I shall mention, that, in the month of August 1740, an attempt was made by diving, to come at one of the largest ships of the Spanish Armada, stranded in 1588, on these coasts. Another was dived for some years ago; but the sand being loose, it turned to little or no account. The other, which was lost near Portincross, was begun to be searched after by Sir Archibald Grant, and captain Roe, in August 1740, and the sollowing was the account that was transmitted to

us; which we the rather infert, as it gives some no-

tion of the operation by the diving-engine.

The country people had preserved, by tradition. the fpot pretty near where the funk, and gave them all the information they were able: immediately the divers went to work, and fwept for her, which they do thus: they have a long line which they fink with leads, one end of the rope is fixed to one boat, and the other end to another; they row, and whatever interrupts them, the diver goes down to make a discovery. They foon happened on the place where the ship lay, which is scarce a quarter of a mile from the shore, in ten fathom and a foot water. Captain Roe immediately went down, and found the vessel to be very intire, to have agreat number of guns on board, but to be full of fand. The first thing he fixed upon was a cannon, which lay upon the fand at the head of the ship: to this he fixed his tongs, which are made of strong bars of iron; they are open, when they are let down, and have teeth, which join into one another. As foon as they are fixed upon any thing, he gives the fignal, when they are made to shut; and the heavier the subject, the closer they hold. The cannon was drawn up with a good deal of difficulty: it measures full nine feet, is of brass, greenish coloured, but nothing the worse. On the breech there is a rose, with an E on the one side, and an R on the other, with this inscription, Richard and John Philips, brethren, made this Piece, anno 1584. But we may be allowed to observe, that by the E. R. on the cannon, which denotes Eliz. Regina, and the rofe, as also the English inscription of the makers, it should seem to us, that it could not belong to the Armada; but rather to some English ship, that might have been cast away there. Ten of these brass cannon, and ten iron ones, have been fince carried into Dublin; and they hope to recover 60 out of this ship. The guns were all charged, a under water,

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Several people have scraped the iron guns, which are as mouldy as bricks; and, by keeping the metal some time in their hands, it grows so hot, that they are not able to bear it; but when it is exposed two or three hours in open air, it loses all its burning quality. This is accounted for in the following manner, viz.

Dr. Tournefort, a French physician, in his Voyage to the Levant, part I. says, It is certain that the filings of iron, steeped in common water, will grow considerably warm, and much more so in sea-water. And, if you mingle therewith some sulphur powder-

ed, you will really fee this mixture burn.

Sir Isaac Newton, in his Optics, p. 354, says: That even the gross body of sulphur, powdered with an equal weight of iron filings, and a little water, made into a paste, acts upon the iron; and in five or fix hours grows too hot to be touched, and emits a same.

Now it is certain, that cast iron contains a great deal of bitumen, or sulphur, in its composition; and that iron in its sensible quality effects heat, and cannot be perceived without the admission of air; which is the reason why the scrapings should go hot, although the guns are actually cold to the touch.

We quitted the isse of Arran, weighed anchor, and going through the south passage of the harbour, got into the middle of the Firth. Here we had a magnificent view on all sides of Arran and Lamlash, and the coast of Cantyre on one side, and of the coast of Cunningham and Carrick on the other. In front lay the hills of Galloway on the coast of Ireland; and the vast crag of Ailsa, appearing here like an inclined haycock, rose in the midst of the channel. In our course, we left to the west the little and low island of Plada, opposite to, and as if rent from that of Arran.

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After a very tedious calm, we reached the crag of Ailfa, and anchored on the north-east, within fifty yards of the side, in twelve fathom of water, gravelly bottom. On this side is a small beach: all the rest is a perpendicular rock of an amazing height; but, from the edges of the precipice, the mountain assumes a pyramidical form, and the whole circumference of the base is two miles. On the east side is a stupendous and amazing assemblage of precipitous columnar rocks of great height, rising in wild series one above the other. Beneath these, amidst the ruins that had fallen from time to time, are groves of elder trees, the only trees of the place, the sloping surface being almost entirely covered with fern and short grass.

The quadrupeds that inhabit this rock are goats and rabbits: the birds that neftle in the precipices are numerous as fwarms of bees, and not unlike them in their flight to and from the crag. On the verge of the precipice dwell the gannets and the shags. Beneath are the guillamots, and the razor bills; and under them the grey gulls and kittiwaks, helped by their cry to fill the deafening chorus. The pussins made themselves burroughs above; the sea-pies found a scanty place for their eggs near the base. Some land birds made this their haunt: among them ravens, hooded crows, pigeons, wheat ears, and rock larks; and what is wonderful, throstles exerted the same melody in this scene of horror as they do in the groves of Hertfordshire.

Three reptiles appeared here very unexpectedly: the naked black finail, the common, and the striped shell finail: not volunteer inhabitants, but probably brought in the sallads of some visitants from the neighbouring shore.

This rock is the property of the earl of Cassils, who rents it for 33l. per annum to people, who come here to take the young gannets for the table, and the

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other birds for the fake of their feathers. The last are caught when the young birds are ready for their flight. The fowler ascends the rock with great hazard, is provided with a long rod, furnished at the end with a short hair line with a running noofe. This he flings round the neck of the bird, hawls it up, and repeats it, till he takes ten or twelve dozen in an evening; but to what use these feathers were applied, we could not learn.

We landed on the beach, and found the ruins of a chapel, and the veftiges of places inhabited by fishermen, who refort here during the season for the capture of cod, which abound here from January to April, on the great bank, which begins a little fouth of Arran, passes this rock, and extends three leagues beyond. The fish, which are taken with long lines, are dried and then falted; but there are feldom sufficient caught for exportation.

With much difficulty we ascended to the castle, a square tower of three stories, each vaulted, placed pretty high on this only accessible part of the rock. The path is narrow, over a vast slope, so ambiguous that it wants but little of a true precipice; the walk is horrible, for the depth is alarming. It would have been thought, that nothing but an eagle would have hxed his habitation here; and it was probably some chieftain not less an animal of rapine. The only mark of civilization I faw in the cattle was an oven: a conveniency which many parts of North Britain are yet strangers to.

We made a hearty dinner under the shade of the cattle, and even at that height procured fine water from a spring within 100 yards of the place. view of the bay of Girvan in Carrick, within nine miles, and that of Cambletown, about 22, bounded

each fide of the Firth.

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The weather was so hot, that we did not ascend to the summit, which is said to be broad, and to have had on it a small chapel, designed (as is frequent on the promontories of foreign shores) for the devout seaman to offer up his prayers of supplication for a safe voyage, or of gratitude for a safe return.

Near the isle of Bute lie two islands, called Cumbra, the Greater and Lesser; the first is about a mile in length, has a church in itt and a well, the waters of which are reckoned, by the natives, good against all diseases: the other island is less; and both belong to Montgomery of Skelmerly; the larger is fruitful in corn, and the smaller abounds with deer.

About a mile from the promontory of Kintyre lies Avona, which fignifies a good harbour. The Danes came hither with their fleets, when they were mas-

ters of the isles.

The next remarkable island is Gigaia, four miles from Kintyre, six miles in length, and a mile and an half in breadth. The inhabitants are Protestants. There is a church in this island, and a sepulchre for the Mac Neils, the proprietors of it. Corkir, which dyes a crimson colour, and Crostil, which dyes a philamort, grow upon the stones here. The soil is good for pasture and arable. They have also an universal well, which they esteem a catholicon.

A quarter of a mile fouth lies Cary, about a mile in compass, has good pasturage, and abounds with rabbits. It belongs to the family of Macalister.

Jura, the most rugged of the Hebrides, is reckoned to be about 34 miles long, and in general 10 broad, except along the sound of llay. It is composed chiefly of vast mountains, naked, and without the possibility of cultivation. Some of the southern and a little of the western sides only are improvable; it is therefore natural to suppose, that this issand is ill peopled;

This island than once: a from Mr. Ca Colansey, an of weather-b

The product who come for nually. Her excellent fin feafons fuffic maintain the I fuppose, is whiskey. The potatoes and ed, that the

Fern ash 200 tons of 10s. to 41. island. An a the mounta ed from the

Neceffity of native dy heath, boile of the whit the yellow verum, rù inferior to

The qua wild cats, of ed game, b The stags rous, for th peopled; especially as it has been a little thinned by epidemic migrations.

This island seems to have changed masters more than once: at present, Mr. Campbell, by purchase from Mr. Campbell, of Shawsield, Mr. Mac-neile of Colansey, and the duke of Argyle, divide this mass

of weather-beaten barrennels among them.

The produce of this island is about three or 400 head of cattle, sold annually at 31. each, to graziers who come for them. About 100 horses are sold annually. Here are a sew sheep with sleeces of most excellent sine ess, and a numbers of goats. In good seasons sufficient bere and oats are raised as will maintain the inhabitants; but they sometimes want, I suppose, from the conversion of their grain into whiskey. The chief sood of the common people is potatoes and sish, and shell-sish; and it is to be feared, that their competence of bread is very small.

Fern ashes bring in about 100l. a year; about 200 tons of kelp is burnt annually, and fold from 3l. 10s. to 4l. per tun. Sloes are the only fruits of the island. An acid for punch is made of the berries of the mountain ash, and a kind of spirit is also distill-

ed from them.

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Necessity has instructed the inhabitants in the use of native dyes. Thus the juice of the tops of the heath, boiled, supplies them with a yellow; the roots of the white water lily with a dark brown; those of the yellow water-iris, with a black, and the galium verum, rù of the islanders, with a very fine red, not inserior to that from madder.

The quadrupeds of Jura are about 100 stags, some wild cats, otters, stoats, rats, and seals. The feathed game, black-cocks, grous, parmigans, and snipes. The stags here must have been once more numerous, for the original name of the island was, the Isle

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of Deer, so called by the Norwegians from the a-

bundance of those noble animals.

The women are very prolific, and very often bear twins. The inhabitants live to a great age, and are liable to very great distempers. Men of ninety work; and there is now living (1772) a woman of eighty, who can run down a sheep. The account given by Mr. Martin of Gillour Mac-Crain was confirmed to me. His age exceeded that of either Jenkins or Par; for he kept 180 Christmases in his own house, and died in the reign of Charles I.

This parish is supposed to be the largest in Great Britain, and the duty the most troublesome and dangerous: it consists of Jura, Colonsay, Oransay, Skarba, and several little isles divided by narrow and dangerous sounds, forming a length of not less than so miles, and supplied only by one minister and an

affiftant.

Superstitions are observed here to this time. The old women, when they undertake any cure, mumble certain rhymatical incantations; and, like the ancients, endeavour decantare dolorem. They preserve a stick of the wicken-tree, or mountain-ath, as a pro-

tection against elves.

After dinner, we walked down to the found of Ilay, and visited the little island of Frucklan, near to the shore, and a mile or two from the eastern entrance. On the top is a ruined tower of a square form, with walls nine feet thick. On the west side, the rock on which it stands is cut through to a vast depth, forming a fosse, over which had been a draw-bridge. This fortress seemed as if intended to guard the mouth of the sound, and was also the prison where the Mac-Donalds kept their captives, and in old times was called the Castle of Claigs.

We rode along the shore of the sound, took a boat at the ferry, and went a mile more by water. On Jura fide we faw goatherds, who of the milk and falt, which they of fea tang, and natives lay it.

We landed on habitations of formilch cows. The were oblong, mais forbidden, wopening, which birch twigs place firucted of bran furniture a bed two blankets are bove, certain per to hold the checone of the little fleep, under the

perfectly in a st miles, we reach the south-east, for there are thr tain, a task of m posed of vast sto the base, but all each other.

We croffed a

ingly improvab

We gained to recompensed by this sublime spot scene of rock, From the west rock, terminating Old Hag. To

Jura Vol. IV.

Jura side we saw some sheelins, or summer huts for goatherds, who keep here a slock of 80, for the sake of the milk and cheeses. The last are made without salt, which they receive afterwards from the ashes of sea tang, and from the tang itself; in which the

natives lay it.

We landed on a bank covered with sheelins, the habitations of some peasants, who attend the herds of milch cows. These formed a grotesque group: some were oblong, many conic, and so low that entrance is forbidden, without creeping through the little opening, which has no other door than a faggot of birch twigs placed there occasionally. They are constructed of branches of trees, covered with sods; the furniture a bed of heath, placed on a bank of sod; two blankets and a rug, some dairy vessels; and above, certain pendent shelves, made of basket-work, to hold the cheese, the produce of the summer. In one of the little conic huts, I spied a little infant assep, under the protection of a faithful dog.

We croffed a large plain of ground on foot, feemingly improvable, but covered with deep heath, and perfectly in a state of nature. After a walk of four miles, we reached the Paps, and lest the smaller to the south-east, preferring the ascent of the greatest, for there are three. We began to ascend this mountain, a task of much labour and disticulty, being composed of vast stones, slightly covered with mosses near the base, but all above bare, and unconnected with

each other.

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We gained the top, and found our fatigues fully recompensed by the grandeur of the prospect from this sublime spot. Jura itself afforded a stupendous scene of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes. From the west side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock, terminating into the sea, called the slide of the Old Hag. To the south appeared slay, extending Vol. IV.

like a map beneath us; and beyond that, the North of Ireland; to the west, Gigha and Lara, Cantyre and Arran, and the Firth of Clyde, bounded by Airsshire; an amazing track of mountains to the northeast, as far as Ben-lomond; Sharba sinished the northern view; and over the western ocean were scattered Colonsay, Mull, Jona, and its neighbouring group of isses; and still farther, the long extent of Firey and Col just apparent.

Even this vast heap of stones was not uninhabited; a hind passed along the sides sull speed, and a brace of ptarmigans often savoured us with their appearance, even near the summit. The other paps are seen very distinctly, each inferior in height to this, but all of the same figure, perfectly mamillary.

Lismore is about nine miles long, and one and a half broad, and is extremely fertile in oats and bere. The parts that are not arable are filled with the tips of sharp rocks, peeping above the surface. The land is in general low, and the strata limestone.

Here is a church of modern but mean building, and in the church-yard are two or three old tombs, with clymores engraven on them. Here is also a remarkable tomb, consisting of nothing more than a thick log of oak, On a live rock is cut the radii of a dial, but the index is lost.

This island had been the fite of the bishop of Argyle: the see was disjoined from that of Dunkeld about the year 1200, at the request of John the Englishman, bishop of that diocese. There are no reliques of the cathedral, or of the bishop's house.

Bernera, formerly a sanctuary in popish times, has a noble wood of yew. In this isle, which is five miles in circumference, and lies about two leagues to the south of Harries, is a fresh-water lake, called Lochbruist, where many land and sea-fowl build.

The isle dented on the divided from which is no broad. The channel where there

The leng to the Mull divided int Kilchonian, is hilly, but excellent, but absolutely i

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and oats; to great a de is drank in shape of bar success, in but in an or suffered to that grain, Much flax in the island in ed on the natives.

The national poverty; the of loofe flow excepting to other of the location of fuffocation A pot-hook a pot pend that may re-

The isle of Ilay is of a square form, deeply indented on the south by the great bay of Loch-anidaal, divided from Jura, on the north-east, by the sound, which is near sourteen miles long, and about one broad. The tides are most violent and rapid; but the channel is clear, excepting at the south entrance, where there are some rocks on the Jura side.

The length of this island, from the point of Ruval to the Mull of Kinoth, is twenty-eight miles, and is divided into the parishes of Kildalton, Killarow, Kilchonian, and Kilmenie. The face of the island is hilly, but not high, and the land in many parts is excellent, but much of it is covered with heath, and

absolutely in a state of nature.

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It produces corn of different kinds, such as bere and oats; but a ruinous distillation prevails here, to so great a degree, that it is supposed more of the bere is drank in the form of whisky, than eaten in the shape of bannocs. Wheat has been raised with good success, in an enclosure belonging to the proprietor; but in an open country, where most of the cattle are suffered to go at large, it is impossible to cultivate that grain, and the tenants are unable to enclose. Much flax is raised here, and 2000s. worth sold out of the island in yarn, which might better be manufactured on the spot, to give employment to the poor natives.

The natives are a set of people worn down with poverty; their habitations are scenes of misery, made of loose slone, without chimnies, and without doors, excepting the sagget opposed to the wind at one or other of the apertures, permitting the smoke to escape thro' the other, in order to prevent the pains of suffocation. The surniture perfectly corresponds. A pot-hook hangs from the middle of the roof, with a pot pendent over a grateless fire, filled with sare that may rather be called a permission to exist, than

a support of vigorous life: the inmates, as may be expected, are lean, withered, dusky, and smokedried.

Though the land is exceeding good, yet they import annually 1000l. worth of meal; and there have been instances in which they have been threatened with a famine. Ale is frequently made in this island of the young tops of heath, mixing two thirds of that plant with one of malt, sometimes adding hops. The country is blest with sine manures; for besides sea-wrack, coral, shell sand, rock and pit marle, it possesses a track of thirty-six square miles of limestone. What a pity it is, that these inexhaustible sources of wealth and plenty to this island thould be wholly neglected!

Numbers of cattle are bred here, and about 1700 are annually exported at the price of 2l. 10s. each. The island is often overstocked, and numbers die in March for want of fodder. None but milch cows are housed; for cattle of all other kinds, except the

faddle horfes, run out during winter.

The air is less healthy than that of Jura. The epidemical distempers are dropsies and cancers, undoubtedly the natural effects of bad food. Here are weasels, otters, and hares; eagles, falcons, and black and red game; plaices, dabs, dragonet, and

other fish; and vipers swarm in the heath.

The power of fascination is as strongly believed here, as it was by the shepherds of Italy in times of old; but here the power of the evil eye affects more the milch cows than lambs. If any good housewise perceives the effects of the malicious on any of her kine, she takes as much milk as she can drain from the enchanted herd, for the witch commonly leaves very little. She then boils it with certain herbs, and adds to them shints and untempered steel: she then secures the door, and invokes the three sacred persons. This puts the witch into such an agony, that she comes nil-

ling-willing to tain relief by woman then milk to the pains. But charms, (for from another by immerging are supernatu

We visited tion of Mr. F is of lead, n fions expence veins rife to vals for ages, gians, a nati worked by tro The trenches veins which inches thick, known to us the ore with row space to

The veins merous, con hausted. The pounds per hausted to firm furnace near since the firm brought in 6

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ling-willing to the house, begs to be admitted, to obtain relief by touching the powerful pot. The good woman then makes the terms, the witch restores the milk to the cattle, and in return is freed from her pains. But sometimes to save the trouble of those charms, (for it may happen the disorder may arise from another cause than an evil eye) the trial is made by immerging in milk a certain herb, and, if the cows are supernaturally affected, it instantly distils blood.

We visited the mines, carried on under the direction of Mr. Frebairn, since the year 1763. The one is of lead, much mixed with copper, which occafions expence and trouble in the separation. The veins rise to the surface, have been worked at intervals for ages, and probably in the time of the Norwegians, a nation of miners. The old adventurers worked by trenching, which is apparent every where. The trenches are not above six seet deep, and the veins which opened into them, not above sive or six inches thick, yet, by means of some instrument unknown to us at present, they scooped or picked out the ore with good success, following it in that narrow space to the length of sour feet,

The veins are of various thickness, the strings numerous, conducting to large bodies, but quickly exhausted. The lead ore is good; the copper yields 33 pounds per hundred, and 40 ounces of silver from a ton of the metal. The lead ore is melted in an air surnace near Freport, and as much sold in the pig as, since the first undertaking by this gentleman, hath

brought in 6 or 7000l.

Not far from these mines are vast strata of that species of iron called bog-ore, of the concreted kind, and beneath that vast quantities of vitriolic mundic. On the top of a hill, at some little distance, are some rocks, with great veins of emery running in the midst, in an horizontal direction, and from one to 3 feet N 3

thick. A small quantity of quickfilver hath been found in the moors, which ought to encourage a further fearch.

In some parts of this island, particularly at Donnvallan, are feattered small holes, formed in the ground, large enough to hold a man in a fitting pofture. The top is covered with a broad itone, and that with earth. Into these unhappy fugitives took shelter after a defeat, and drawing together fods, found a temporary concealment from enemies, who, in early times, knew not the giving or receiving of quarter. The incursions of barbarians are always short; so that the fugitives could eafily subsist in their earths till the danger was over. Men were then almost in a state of nature: How strong was their resemblance to beasts of prey! The whole scene of this place was unspeakably favage, and the inhabitants of Doun-vallan, and its neighbourhood, fuitably adapted thereto. Falcons screamed incessantly over our heads, and we disturbed the eagles perched on the precipice.

The island of Oransay is three miles long, the sout h part low and sandy, and the rest high and rocky. It is divided from Colonsay by a narrow sound, dry at low water. This island is a single farm, yielding bere, slax, and much potatoes, which are lest in their beds the whole winter, covered with sea-wrack to protect them from the frost. Sixty milch cows are kept here, and in the year 1774, eighty head of cattle were fold from the island at 31, each. Some but-

ter and cheefe are also exported.

This island is rented by Mr. Mac Neile, brother to the proprietor of both islands. The rent is not more than 40l. a year, yet the farm employs a number of servants.

Here are the ruins of an ancient monastery, founded, as some say, by Columba, but more probably by one of the Lords of isles, who fixed here a priory of regular canons of Augustine, dependent on the abbey

of Holy-rood in by 18, and contributed is cient islanders, t long; a flattery ture ages exalt these, are scatte heroes, prietts, some order; an of full size, app

The feals are in nets placed be cies is taken on mile round, ter the nearest of a

We croffed the illand of Co broad, and ful with variety of and most exce ing plenty of vallies want i fect of all the toes: much of very flarving port meal for cattle are ann the price was two years after does not enric their whole bread, which

The foil plants of kelp a the poverty of fing the very railing a comfoil, plenty of

of Holy-rood in Edinburgh. The church is 59 feet by 18, and contains the tombs of numbers of the ancient islanders, two of warriors recumbent, seven seet long; a flattery perhaps of the sculptor, to give suture ages exalted notions of their prowess. Besides these, are scattered over the sloor smaller sigures of heroes, prietts, and semales, the last seemingly of some order; and near them is a sigure cut in stone, of sulfsize, apparently an abbess.

The seals are here numerous, and a few are caught in nets placed between these rocks. The great species is taken on Du-hirtach, a great rock about a mile round, ten leagues to the west, reported to be

the nearest of any to America.

We croffed the found at low water, and entered the island of Colonfay, which is 12 miles long, three broad, and full of rocky hills, running transverily, with variety of pretty meandring vales full of grafs, and most excellent for pasturage, even the hills having plenty of herbage mixed with the rock. The vallies want inclosures and woods, the common defeet of all the Hebrides. They yield bere and potatoes: much of the first is used in distillation, to the very starving of the islanders, who are obliged to import meal for their subsistence. About 200 head of cattle are annually exported at 31. each. In 1736, the price was only 11. 5s; but the rife commenced two years after the rebellion. Yet even this advance does not enrich the people of this pretty island, for their whole profit is exhausted in the purchase of bread, which their own industry ought to supply.

The soil produces oats and bere, and 40 or 50 tons of kelp are annually made in both islands; but the poverty of the inhabitants prevents them from using the very means providence has given them of raising a comfortable subsistence. They have a good soil, plenty of limestone, and a sufficient quantity of

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peat. A sea abounding with fish; but their distressed situation disables them from cultivating the one, and taking the other. These two islands contain 8400 acres, of which about 2600 are arable. How inadequate then is the produce of cattle, and how much more so is that of corn! Neither frogs, toads, nor vipers are found here, nor any kind of serpent, ex-

cept the harmless blind worms.

North-east from Isla lies the Isle of Mull, 24 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. It lies in the thire of Argyle. The air is temperate, cold, and moift, but qualified by fresh breezes from the mountains. This island in general affords good pasturage for cattle of all forts. They have a great many deer, and abound with wild-fowl, and very fine hawks. Their horses are little, but very sprightly; their black cattle excellent meat. Their corn is barley and oats. It formerly abounded with wood, but most of it is now cut. The heaths, besides pasturage for cattle, afford good fuel for the natives. The bay of Duart, on the west-side, is a good anchoring-place. Upon this stands the castle of Duart, the seat of the head of the ancient family of Maclean, who flill retain the property of one half of this island: the other moiety is the property of the duke of Argyle, There are two other castles, and several anchoring places about this island. There are some fresh-water lakes in it, which afford trout, eels, &c. Several smaller isles lie about it, and in its bays; some of which are very fruitful, and some impregnable. The bay called Lochletfan abounds with herrings and shell-fish. The inhabitants of this isle profess protestantism, and have two parish-churches, besides several ruinous places, formerly used for devotion. In the found or bay of Mull, betwixt this isle and Lochaber, a great ship, called the Florida, belonging to the Spanish Armada, was lost in the year 1588. Persons in several places have often dived for her, and found good account

is the guns, an got out of her. It feems here the life of Staffa Buchanan, but i the thousands w have paid the le characteristic, ti of August, 177 ed for a apartil which the follo In the found anchor on the A house called Dr leane, having le ed as on fhore. rived at his hou man, Mr. Lead us, that about where he belil been on which Canfeway. Th wished to have have allowed; ly and, adon vihons, and in bout one o'clo ordered the fla harbour on th - At mine woo had not a bre rection of Mr too dark to fe baggage near

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It feems here indispensibly necessary to mention the life of Staffa, which is taken notice of by Mr. Buchanan, but in the flightest manner; and among the thousands who have navigated these seas, none have paid the least attention to its grand and striking characteristics, till visited by Mr. Banks, in the month of August, 1773, and to whom the world is indebted for a particular description of its wonders, of which the following as an extract.

In the found of Mull, fays Mr. Banks, we came to anchor on the Morven fide, opposite to a gentleman's houle called Drummen. The owner of it, Mr. Macleane, having learned who we were, very civilly invited as on thore. We accepted his invitation, and arrived at his house, where we met an English gentleman, Mr. Leach, who no fooner faw us, than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an island, where, he believed, no one, even in these islands, had been, on which were pillars like those of the Giant's Capfeway. This was a great object to me, who had withed to have feen the Caufeway itself, would time have allowed. I therefore refolved to proceed direct+ ly and, addordingly, having put up two days provisions, and my little tent, we put off in a boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordereilthe ship to wait for us in Tobir-mere, a fine harbour on the Mull fide. alaban anga no and and

At nine o'clock, after a tedious paffage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr. Macleane's fon and Mr. Leach. It was too dark to feel any thing, for we carried our tent and baggage near the only house upon the island, and began loveook our suppers, in order to be prepared for the earlieft dawn, to enjoy that, which, from the conversation of the gentlemen, we had now been raifed southe highest expectations of.

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The impatience which every one felt to fee the wonders we had heard fo largely defcribed, prevented our morning's reft. Every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and, with the first light. arrived at the fouth-west part of the island, the feat of the most remarkable pillars; where we no fooner arrived than we were struck with a scene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we thought, upon the most fanguine expectations. The whole of that end of the island is supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above fifty feet high, flanding in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land formed themselves. Upon a firm basis of folid unformed ock, above these the ftratum which reaches to the foil or furface of the island. varied in thickness, as the island itself formed into hills or vallies; each hill which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment. Some of these were above 60 feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed by the floping of the hill on each fide, almost into the shape of those used in architecture.

Compared to this, what are the cathedrals or palaces built by men! mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to those of nature. Where is now the boast of the architect! Regularity, the only part in which he fancied himself to exceed his mistres, Nature, is here found in her possession, and here it

has been for ages undeferibed. In A half no auco

With our minds full of fuch reflection, we proceeded along the shore, treading upon another Giant's Causeway, every stone being regularly formed into a certain number of sides and angles; till, in a shoretime, we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the most magnificent I suppose, that has ever been described by travellers,

The mind can hardly form an idea more magniacent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roosed by the bottom of those which which have be tween the ang ter has iffued, cifely, and, at great deal of e greeable, the the farthest ex out, and the and reflux of some, free e which natura

We asked to faid our guide Mac Coul, (reworks has cal this cave we that chief, whole epic person who experience who expe

" The Ear people, who had they conceived has been lately many will startl a written langua nufcript of an l Highlanders we books of piety Pfalms was ma fore, now write perception of t letters. The W Welfh, two hu bours, for the i merely floated fore receive lit

"The Earle islands are not though the promon speech me the fouth of Sepervades all diwhere the who

which have been broken off in order to form it: between the angles of which a yellow thalagminic matter has iffued, which ferves to define the angles precifely, and, at the fame time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance; and, to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without: so that the farthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tide; is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

We asked the name of it: "the cave of Fiuhn," said our guide. "What is Fiuhn?" said we, "Fiuhn Mac Coul, (replied he) whom the translator of Ossian's works has called Fingal." How fortunate, that in this cave we should meet with the remembrance of that chief, whose existence, as well as that of the whole epic poem, is almost doubted in England."

" The Earle language is the rude speech of a barbarous people, who had few thoughts to express, and were content, as they conceived grossly, to be grossly understood. After what has been lately talked of Highland bards; and Highland genius, many will startle when they are told, that the Earse never was a written language; that there is not in the world an Earle manufcript of an hundred years old; and that the founds of the Highlanders were never expressed by letters, till some fittle books of piety were translated, and a metrical version of the Pfalms was made by the Synod of Argyle. Whoever, therefore, now writes in this language, spells according to his own perception of the found, and his own idea of the power of the letters. The Welsh and Irish are cultivated tongues. The Welsh, two hundred years ago, insulted their English neighbours, for the instability of their orthography; while the Earse merely floated in the breath of the people, and could therefore receive little improvement.

"The Earse has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others. In literate nations, though the pronunciation, and sometimes the words of common speech may differ, as now in England, compared with the south of Scotland, yet there is a written diction, which pervades all dialects, and is understood in every province. But where the whole language is colloquial, he that has only one

The little island of Staffa lies on the west coast of Mull, about three leagues north-east from Jona. Its greatest length is about an English mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side of the island is a small bay, where boats generally land; a little to the southward of which the first appearance of pillars are to be observed. They are small, and, instead of being placed upright, lie down on their sides, each forming a segment of a circle. From thence you pass a small cave, above which the pillars, now grown a

part, never gets therest, as he cannot get it but by change of residence. "In an unwritten speech, nothing that is not very short is transmitted from one generation to another. Few have opportunities of hearing a long composition often enough to learn it, or have inclination to repeat it so often as is necessary to retain it; and what is once forgotten is lost for ever. I believe there cannot be recovered, in the whole Earse language, sive hundred lines, of which there is any evidence to prove them a hundred years old. Yet I hear that the father of Ossian boasts of two chests more of ancient poetry, which he suppresses, because they are too good for the English.

"I suppose my opinion of the poems of Offian is already discovered. I believe they never existed in any other form than that which we have seen. The Editor, or author, rever could shew the original, nor can it be shewn by any other. To revenge reasonable incredulity, by refusing evidence, is a degree of insolence with which the world is not yet acquainted, and stubborn audacity is the last refuge of guilt It is too long to be remembered, and the language formerly had nothing written. He has doubtless invented names that circulate in popular stories, and may have translated some wandering ballads, if any can be found; and the names, and some of the images being recollected, make an inaccurate auditor imagine by the help of Caledonian bigotry, that lie has formerly heard the whole."

We have here given the opinion of Dr. Johnson, (in his Journey to the western siles of Scotland, published in 1775 of the originality of the peems of Ossian, which has been attacked and defended by different pens. It is, however, but justice to observe, that Dr. Blair's treatise on these poems is perhaps the best desence hitherto made of their originality, and which, in the opinion of many, proves them, beyond a doubt, to be genuine.

little larger, ar place in particular resemble the ribe ed the cave, who do in a boat, y which are still the beyond. Ou called in Erse, by a channel in island is comparabove them. The above them.

The main if towards the no lars pretty nea uncovered to feet is an irreg of fuch as had under water at the pillars are fix, and feven are by much was of feven,

Proceeding with the hig appearance they are barlow them is

The sky and the win rain, we qui ed us from we proposed to the west,

The view picturesque found, exhiplain, a litt covered wi little larger, are inclining in all directions: In one place in particular, a small mass of them very much resemble the ribs of a ship. From hence, having passed the cave, which, if it is not low water, you must do in a boat, you come to the first range of pillars, which are still not above half as large as those a little beyond. Over against this place is a little island, called in Erse, Boo-sha-la, separated from the main by a channel not many fathoms wide. This whole island is composed of pillars without any stratum above them. They are still small, but by much the neatest formed of any about the island.

The main island, opposite to Boo-sha-la, and farther towards the north-east, is supported by ranges of pillars pretty neat, and though not tall (as they are not uncovered to the base) of large diameters. At their seet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper sides of such as have been broken off, which extend as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent: there are of these, sour, sive, six, and seven sides; but the numbers of sive and six are by much the most prevalent. The largest I met was of seven, and was sour feet sive inches in diameter.

Proceeding further to the north-west, you meet with the highest ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is past all description. Here they are bare to their very basis, and the stratum below them is also visible.

The sky growing black towards the afternoon, and the wind freshening into a gale, attended with rain, we quitted the island. The weather discouraged us from a chace of seals, the pleasure of which we proposed to enjoy on the rock Heiskyr, a little to the west, where they swarm.

The view of Jona, as we approached it, was very picturefque: the east side, or that which bounds the found, exhibited a beautiful variety. An extent of plain, a little elevated above the water, and almost covered with the ruins of the sacred buildings, and

with the remains of the old town, is still inhabited. Beyond these the island rises into little rocky hills, with narrow verdant hollows between (for they merit not the name of vallies) and numerous enough for every recluse to take his solitary walk, undisturbed by society.

This island belongs to the parish of Ross in Mull, and by some writers is called St. Columbus. It is three miles long, and one broad; the east side is mostly slat, the middle rises into small hills; the west-side is very rude and rocky, and the whole is a singu-

lar mixture of rock and fertility.

The foil is a compound of fand and comminuted fea-shells, mixed with black loam, and is very favourable to the growth of bere, natural clover, crowsfoot, and daisies. Oats do not succeed here;

but flix and potatoes come on very well.

The tenants here run-rig, and have the pasturage in common. It supports about 108 head of cattle, and about 500 sheep. There is no heath in this island: cattle unused to that plant give bloody milk on their eating it, which is the case of the cattle of Jona transported to Mull, where that vegetable abounds; but the cure is soon effected by giving them plenty of water.

The number of inhabitants is about 150, and are the most stupid and most lazy of all the islanders; yet most of them boast their descent from the compani-

ons of St. Columba.

A few of the more common birds frequent this island; wild geese breed here, and the young are often reared and tamed by the natives. The beautiful sea-bugloss makes the shore gay with its glaucous leaves and purple flowers. The eryngo, or sea-holly, is frequent, and the satal belladonna is found here.

The town consists of about fifty houses, mostly very mean, thatched with straw of bere, pulled up by the roots, and bound tight on the root with ropes made of heath. Some of the houses that lie a little beyond the rest seemed to have been better construct-

ed than the othe the inhabitants t flate; but at preous condition.

We visited even the village. The filled with cancerated to St. Or community for formation, and rochet of fine it.

The church east-end is intithin stones, bo the centre. The cow-dung, the shelter for the to remove this tury, to enrich

With much bribe, we preremove a gree means once a prioress. Her angel on each is a little plaonly one hal the form of the her queen of

We next place of Ora of interment deposited he and their litthis holy sparave-stone

ed than the others, and to have been the mansions of the inhabitants when the place was in a flourishing state; but at present (1774) they are in a very ruinous condition.

We visited every place in the order they lay from the village. The first was the ruins of the nunnery, filled with canonesses of St. Augustine, and consecrated to St. Oran. They were permitted to live in community for a considerable time after the Reformation, and wore a white gown, and above it a rochet of fine linen.

The church was 58 feet by 20: the roof of the east-end is intire, and is a pretty vault made of very thin stones, bound together by four ribs meeting in the centre. The stoor is covered some seet thick with cow-dung, this place being at present the common shelter for the cattle; and the islanders are too lazy to remove this sine manure, the collection of a cen-

tury, to enrich their grounds.

With much difficulty by virtue of fair words and a bribe, we prevailed on one of these idle sellows to remove a great quantity of this dunghill, and by that means once more expose to light the tomb of the last prioress. Her figure is cut on the sace of the stone, an angel on each side supports her head, and above them is a little plate and a comb. The prioress employs only one half of the surface, the other is filled with the form of the Virgin Mary, with a crown and mitre on her head; the child in her arms, and to denote her queen of heaven, a sun and moon appear above.

We next arrived at Reilig-ourain, or the buryingplace of Oran. It is a wast enclosure, a great place of interment for the number of monarchs who were deposited here, and for the potentates of every lsle, and their lineage; for all were ambitious of lying in this holy spot. The place is in a manner filled with grave-stones; but so overgrown with weeds, especially the common butter-burb that very few are at present to be seen world and native annihilation

It may not be amis here to observe, that I dona derives its name from a Hebrew word, a signifying a dove, in allusion to the name of the great taint, Columba, the sounder of its sawe. This sholy man, instigated by his zeal, lest his native country, I reland, in the year 565, with the pious design of preaching the gospel to the Picts and how a not viscountry.

miles long and three broad. It is reckoned to be the miles long and three broad. It is reckoned to be the miles long and three broad. It is reckoned to be the miles long and three islands in the necessaries of human life, abounding with corn, cattle, fifth, and fowl. Here is a fresh-water lake, with an island, and an old castle in it, and an harbour for long boats, which are used in that country. It formerly belonged to the family of Maclean, but now belongs to the duke of Argyle. There is one church in this island, called Sorabi, whereof the dean of the isless was minnister. The people are protestants; they are not very healthy, as the country lies low.

Near this are two islands, called Kenniberg, so strong by nature, that a little art would make them impregnable.

About half a league to the north-east lies the island of Col, which is computed to be a souther in length and three in breadth. Both the ends are the property of the duke of Argyle, but the middle belongs to Maclean, who is called Col, as the only laird. The inhabitants are Protestants a they have a notion here that Tyre-ty breeds more women than men, and Col more men than women a so that they may people each other without the assistance of their meighbours.

Col is not properly rocky; it is rather one continued rock; of a furface much diverlifted with protubernaces, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and discovers the stones of Such a foil is not for pl haps in the who has ever yet gro cultivated parts which industry corn. Young improving his p of turnips, of where the wh hand. His inte in the winter. Macsweyn, as t with English fa turnips will rea and cows will

By fuch acquire, rife abore heath will grow better may dr production of able to every

Col has mand eels, and other proof of might take fift not go to fea.

Their quagoats; but the They have no lately brought they are free

On our arring around us manity, being of cattle. If for the verdu scarcely any the natives so

were

foil is not for plants that strike deep roots; and perhaps in the whole island (says Dr. Johnson) nothing has ever yet grown to the height of a table. The uncultivated parts are cloathed with heath, among which industry has interspersed spots of grass and corn. Young Col, who has a very laudable defire of improving his patrimony, has introduced the culture of turnips, of which he has now (1775) a field, where the whole work was performed by his own hand. His intention is to provide food for his cattle in the winter. This innovation was considered, by Macsweyn, as the idle project of a young head heated with English fancies; but he has now found that the turnips will really grow, and that the hungry sheep and cows will really eat them.

By fuch acquisitions as these, the Hebrides may, in time, rise above their present distress. Wherever heath will grow, there is reason to believe something better may draw nourishment; and, by trying the production of other places, plants will be sound suit-

able to every foil.

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Col has many lochs, some of which have trout and eels, and others have never yet been stocked: another proof of the negligence of the islanders, who might take fish in the inland waters when they can-

not go to fea.

Their quadrupeds are horses, cows, sheep, and goats; but they have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin except rats, which have been lately brought thither by sea, as to other places; and they are free from serpents, frogs and toads.

On our arrival in the harbour of Cannay, on looking around us, each shore appeared pleasing to humanity, being verdant, and covered with hundreds of cattle. Both sides gave a full idea of plenty, for the verdure was mixed with very little rock and scarcely any heath; but a short conversation with the natives soon dispelled this agreeable error: they

were at this time in fuch want, that numbers had neither bread nor meal for their poor babes. Fish and milk were now their whole subsistence, but the first was a precarious relief; for, besides the uncertainty of success, to add to their distress, their stock of sish-hooks were almost exhausted, and to ours, that it was not in our power to supply them. The ribbands, and other trifles I had brought, would have been insults to people in distress. I lamented that my money had been laid out in so useless a manner; for a few dozens of sish-hooks, or a few pecks of meal, would have made them happy.

The crops had failed there the last year, (1773) but the little corn sown at present had a promising aspect, and the potatoes the best I had seen; but these were not fit for use. The Isles, I fear, annually experience a temporary famine, perhaps from improvidence, perhaps from eagerness to increase their stock of cattle, which they can easily dispose of to satisfy the demands of their landlords, or the oppresent

fions of an agent.

The cattle are of a middle fize, black, long legged, and have their starling manes from the neck along the back, and up part of the tail. They look well, for, in several parts of the island, they have good warm recesses to retreat to in the winter. About sixty head of cattle are annually exported. Each couple of milch cows yields, at an average, seven stones of butter and cheese; two thirds of the first, and one of the last. The cheese sold at 3s. 6d. a stone, and the butter at 8s.

Here are very few sheep, but horses in abundance. The chief use of them in this little district, is to form an annual cavaleade at Michaelmas. Every man in the island mounts his horse, unsurnished with saddle, and takes, behind him either some young girl, or his neighbour's wise, and then rides backwards and forwards from the village to a cer-

tain crofs, withouthe original of over, they alightrange to fay, their ride. Wan entertainment city, the chief cake, called Strucomposed of two quadrant of a citeggs, and then

Matrimony is old maid or an firm belief have ding difgrace in avoid that dang and the laffes here with more ployed only in the labours of and eggs.

Great quantitaken, there betand the rock and Barra; but vents their att Cambletown, ceffary for this veffel of 20 to fathom of long lines, wifunk, would, must be proviced past the ability and the past the ability and the past the ability and the proviced past the ability and the past the ability and the proviced past the ability and the past t

This island property of the in the possession tain cross, without being able to give any reason for the original of this cultom. After the procession is over, they alight at some public house, where, strange to say, the semales treat the companions of their ride. When they retire to their houses an entertainment is prepared with primaval simplicity, the chief part of which consists of a great outcake, called Struan-Michiel, or St. Michael's cake, composed of two pecks of meal, and sormed like the quadrant of a circle. It is daubed over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the sire.

Matrimony is held in such esteem here, that an old maid or an old batchelor is scarcely known, such firm belief have they in the doctrine of the ape leading disgrace in the world below; and, in order to avoid that danger, the young men marry at twenty, and the lasses at seventeen. The fair sex are used here with more tenderness than common, being employed only in domestic affairs, and never forced into the labours of the field. Here are plenty of poultry

and eggs.

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Great quantities of cod and ling might be here taken, there being a fine fand-bank between this island and the rock of Heisker, and another between Skie and Barra; but the poverty of the inhabitants prevents their attempting a fishery. While I was at Cambletown, I enquired about the apparatus necessary for this business, and found that it required a vessel of 20 tons, which would cost 2001; that 600 sathom of long line, 500 hooks, and two stuoy lines, 80 sathom long, which are placed at each end of the long lines, with buoys at top to mark the place when sunk, would, all together, cost 51. 5s. and the vessel must be provided with four sits: so that the whole charge of such adventure is very considerable, and past the ability of these poor people.

This island is about three miles long, and was the property of the bishop of the isles, but, at present, is in the possession of Mr. Macdonal, of Clan-Ronald.

His father, a resident agent, has the letting of the lands, to the impoverishing and starving of the wretched inhabitants, as he exacts more than they can easily pay. It is said, that the factor has, in a manner, banished sheep, because there is no good market for them: so that he does his best to deprive the inhabitants of clothing as well as food. At present they supply themselves with wool from Rum, at the rate of 8d, the pound.

All the clothing is manufactured at home; for the women not only spin the wool, but weave the cloth. The men make their own shoes, tan the leather with the bark of willow, or the roots of the tormentil, and in defect of wax-thread use split thongs. About 20 tons of kelp are made on the shores every third year.

The illands of Rum, Muck, and Egg, form one parish. Cannay is inhabited by 220 people, all of whom, except four families, are Roman Catholics; but in the whole parish there is neither church, manie, nor school. There is indeed in this island a catechist, who has 91, a year from the royal bounty. The minister and the popish priest reside in Egg; but, by reason of the turbulent seas that divide these isles, are very feldom able to attend their flocks. I admire the moderation of their congregations, who attend the preaching of either indifferently as they happen to arrive. As the Scotch are economists in religion, I would recommend to them the practice of one of the little Swiss mixed cantons, who through mere frugality, kept but one divine, a moderate, honest fellow, who, steering clear of controversial points, held forth to the Calvinist flocks on one part of the day, and to his catholic on the other. He lived long among them much respected, and died lamented.

After having left Cannay, and passed with a favourable gale through a rolling sea, we anchored in the isle of Rum, in an open bay, about two miles

quotes of the billion of the files, but, as prefeat, is a the poffellion of Mir. Mineforel, of Clan Ronald,

deep, bounded by tains. At the boo of Kinloch, confiin a fingular man with the roofs or inner edge, fo inhabitants, who numbers, expect for news commo

We entered th but found it little This indeed had tinguished it from riority of the ow nor chimnies; f exit to the fmok neath, and abo the end, to hole fare, a little fift neath the roof I liteness from th nishing: fuch p treat, the curd were tendered will, as by an him in his Ody

Rum is the landlord mentition. It is about is one great me the highest of bay, on the eater; but on the superior of the manner covery mine little han

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deep, bounded by high, black, and barren mountains. At the bottom of this bay is the little village of Kinloch, confifting of about a dozen houses, built in a singular manner, with walls very thick and low, with the roofs or thatch reaching a little beyond the inner edge, so that they serve as benches for the inhabitants, whom we sound sitting on them in great numbers, expecting our landing with that avidity

for news common to the whole country.

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We entered that house which had the best aspect, but found it little superior in goodness to those of Ilay. This indeed had a chimney and windows, which diftinguished it from the others, and denoted the superiority of the owner. The rest knew neither windows nor chimnies; for a little hole on the fide gave an exit to the smoke. The fire is made on the floor beneath, and above hangs a rope, with a pot-hook at the end, to hold the vessel that contains their hard fare, a little fish, milk, or potatoes. However, beneath the roof I entered, I found an address and politeness from the owner and has wife that were aftonishing: fuch pretty apologies for the badness of the treat, the curds and milk that were offered, which were tendered to us with as much readiness and good will, as by any of Homer's dames, celebrated by him in his Odyffey for their hospitality!

Rum is the property of Mr Macleane of Col, a landlord mentioned by the natives with much affection. It is about 12 miles long, and 6 broad. The island is one great mountain, divided into several points, the highest of which is called Aisgobhall. About this bay, on the east-side, the land slopes towards the water; but on the south west it forms precipices of a stupendous height. The surface of the island is in a manner covered with heath, and in a state of nature. There is very little arable land, excepting about the nine little hamlets that the natives have grouped in

different places, near which the corn is fown in diminutive patches, for the tenants here run-rig as in Cannay. The greatest farmer holds 51, 12s. a year, and pays his rent in money. The whole rent of the

island is about 1101.

The little corn and potatoes they raise is very good; but so small is the quantity of bere and oats, that there is not a sourth part produced necessary to supply their annual wants; all the subsistence the poor people have besides is curds, milk, and fish. They are a wellmade race, but carry famine in their aspect; and are often a whole summer without a grain in the island, which they regret not on their own account, but for the sake of their poor babes. In the present management of the island, there is no prospect of any improvement.

A number of black cattle is fold, at 30 or 40s per head, to graziers who come annually from Skie, and other places. The mutton here is small, but the most delicate in our dominions, if the goodness of our appetites did not pervert our judgments. The purchase of a fat sheep was 4s. 6d. of these the natives kill a few, and also of cows, to salt for winter provisions. No hay is made in this island, nor any fort of provender for winter provision; so that the domestic animals support themselves, as well as they can, on spots of grass preserved for that purpose. A very sew poultry are reared here, on account of the scarcity of grain.

No wild quadrupeds are found on this island, excepting stags. These animals once abounded here, but they are now reduced to eighty by the eagles, who not only kill the sawns, but the old deer also, seizing them between the horns, and terrifying them till they sall down some precipice, and become their

prev.

Here are only the ruins of a church in this island, fo that the minister is obliged to preach, the few times

times he visits hattention of our vers down great informed descended and the place of tives to want b

Muck lies for in circumference ed with rocks,

Egg lies not and a mile a pretty good fo fouth-end of i an high rock, with a fresh w only one pass t the fouth-west containing for several medicing

The island being above fi qual breadth, penetrate far this island is o a mift; and fre hang on the t nach, or the fuit the place is fcarcely a themselves a The westerly any other, a from the vaft it wasts on th lin, and their unknown in times he visits his congregation, in the open air. The attention of our popish ancestors in this article delivers down great reproach on the negligence of their informed descendents: the one leaving not even the most distant and savage part of our dominions without a place of worship; the other suffering the natives to want both instructor and temple.

Muck lies fouth-west of Rum, is about four miles in circumference, fruitful in corn and grass, surround-

ed with rocks, and noted for good hawks.

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Egg lies not far from Coll, is there miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for pasturage and cultivation. On the south-end of it is a mountain, and on the top of that an high rock, of about 150 paces in circumserence, with a fresh water pool in the middle of it: there is only one pass up to it; so that it is a natural fort. On the south-west side of the isle is a cave, capable of containing some hundreds of people; and there are several medicinal wells in this island.

The island of Skie is the largest of the Hebrides. being above fixty measured miles long, but of an unequal breadth, by reason of the numbers of lochs that penetrate far on both fides. The modern name of this island is of Norwegian origin, derived from skie, a mist; and from the cloids, which almost constantly hang on the tops of its hills, was stiled Ealand Skinnach, or the Cloudy Island. No epithet could better fuit the place; for, except in the fummer feafon, there is scarcely a week of fair weather: the summers themselves are generally wet, and seldom warm. The westerly wind blows here more regularly than any other, and arriving charged with the vapou's from the vast Atlantic, never fails to dash the clouds it wasts on the lofty summits of the hills of Cuchullin, and their contents deluge the island in a manner unknown in other places. What is properly called the rainy season, commences in August. The rains begin with moderate winds, which grow stronger and stronger till the autumnal equinox, when they rage

with incredible fury.

The husbandman then fighs over the ruins of his vernal labours, fees his crop feel the injuries of climate, some laid prostrate, and the more ripe corn shed by the violence of the elements. The poor foresee famine and confequential disease, and agonize over those distresses which inability deprive them of the power of preventing. The nearer calls of family and children naturally first excite their attention: to maintain and educate are all their hopes; for that of accumulating wealth is beyond their expectation. Thus the poor are left to the care of Providence: they prowl like other animals along the shore to pick up limpets and other shell-fish, the cafual repails of hundreds during part of the year, in these unhappy islands. Hundreds thus annually drag through the feafon a wretched life; and numbers unknown, in all parts of the western islands, fall beneath the pressure, some of hunger, more of the putrid fever, the epidemic of the coafts, originating from unwholesome food, the dire effects of necessity. Moral and innocent victims! who exult in the change, first finding that place, " where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at reft."

The farmer labours to remedy his distress to the best of his power, but the wetness of the land, late in the spring, prevents him from putting into the ground the early seed of suture crops, bere and small oats, of which the last are sittest for the climate, since they bear the sury of the winds better than other grain, and require less manure, of which there is a deficiency in this island. Poverty prevents him from making experiments in rural economy: the ill success of a few made by the more opulent, determines him to follow

the old track, willing, like the shadow, and lo

The produce degree proporti Golden feasons had superfluity to one. The he

The poorer to under the necessiame roof with often obliged to figned for their through want of shores, and fe These creature hasten from the they are not wi

Cattle is at p which about for al. to 3l. a heat chased from he but what are k wool for the are not yet into food for them. annually; but the land of for

At Struan, in on the top of a the figure of we meter, from our of the infide apartments, on The walls are covered with a

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the old track, as attended with more certainty, unwilling, like the dog in the fable, to grasp at the shadow, and lose the substance, even poor as it is.

The produce of the crops very rarely are in any degree proportioned to the wants of the inhabitants. Golden feafons have happened, when they have had superfluity; but the years of famine are as ten to one. The helps of the common years are potatoes.

The poorer tenants, who have no winter parks, are under the necessity of keeping the cattle under the same roof with themselves during the nights, and are often obliged to keep them alive with the meal designed for their families. The cows are often forced, through want of other food, to have recourse to the shores, and feed on the sea-plants at low water. These creatures, merely by instinct, at ebb of tide, hasten from the moors, down to the sea-shore, though they are not within sight of it.

Cattle is at present the only trade of the island, of which about four thousand are annually sold, from 21. to 31. a head. About 250 horses are also purchased from hence every year. Here are no sheep but what are kept for home consumption, or for the wool for the cloathing of the inhabitants. Hogs are not yet introduced here, they having no proper food for them. They make about 300 tons of kelp annually; but it is thought not to answer, as it robs the land of so much manure.

At Struan, in this island, is a beautiful Danish fort on the top of a rock, formed with excellent masonry, the figure of which, as usual, is circular. The diameter, from outside to outside, is sixty seet, and that of the inside 42. Within are the vestiges of sive apartments, one in the centre, and sour round that. The walls are 18 feet high, and the entrance six, covered with great stones.

About a furlong north-west of this, is another large rock, precipitous on all sides but one. On that is the ruin of a very thick wall, and the traces of a dyke quite round, even on the inaccessible parts; between which and the wall is a large area. This seems to have been built without regularity, yet probably belonged to the same nation. Each seems designed to cover an assemblage of people, who lived beneath their protection in an hostile country; for under both are remains of numbers of small buildings with regular entrances. The last inclosure is supposed to have been designed for the security of the cattle, of which these freebooters had robbed the natives.

Dun-vegan is the feat of Mr. Macleod, a gentleman descended from one of the Norwegian viceroys, governors of the ifles while they bore a foreign yoke; but the antiquity of his descent is an accident that would convey little honour to him, had he not a much more substantial claim: for to all the mildness of human nature, usually concomitant with his early age, is added the fense and firmness of a more advanced life. He feels for the diftreffes of his people, and, infensible of his own, with uncommon difinterestedness, has relieved his tenants from them oppressive rents: he has received, instead of golden trash, the treasures of warm affections and unfeigned prayers. He will foon experience the good effects of his generofity: gratitude, the refult of that ferfibility, still existing among those accustomed to 1 feudal government, will shew itself in more than empty words; and, in time, they will not fail to exert every nerve to give his virtue the reward it merits.

The castle of Dun-vegan is situated on a high rock, over a loch of the same name, a branch of local Falact. Part is modernized, but the greater portion is ancient. The oldest is a square tower, which with a wall round the edge of the rock, was the

original streng lage and the p boat, supported for the Long I

Sota-Britil lis five miles in for pasturage tis covered with abound with o

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A little fartl and three broad pasture than of spring, which into a fine whit tities. Here is west-side is ab who go thithe ing or grazing this island, for The proprieto and is much re

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original strength of the place. Adjacent is a village and the post-office, for, from hence, a packet-boat, supported by subscription, fails every fortnight for the Long Island.

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Sota-Britil lies a quarter of a mile fouth of Skie, is five miles in circumference, full of bogs, and fitter for pasturage than cultivation. On the west-side it is covered with wood. The coasts of this island abound with cod and ling.

On the north-fide of Skie lies Scalpa, five miles in circumference. It has wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in corn and grass.

A little farther north lies Raarfay, nine miles long, and three broad. It has much wood, and is fitter for pasture than cultivation. On the east-side of it is a spring, which runs down from a rock, and petrifies into a fine white lime, of which it yields great quantities. Here is also a quarry of good stone. On the west-side is abundance of caves, where people lodge, who go thither in summer upon the account of sishing or grazing of cattle. There are several forts in this island, some of which are naturally very strong. The proprietor is a cadet of the samily of Macleod, and is much respected by the inhabitants.

A quarter of a mile farther north, lies Rona, three miles in length. It is fruitful in pasturage; and the rocks about it are of hectic stone.

Alfvig lies on the north-west corner of Skie, is two miles in circumference, fruitful in corn and grass, and noted for the vast shoals of herrings about it, which sometimes entangle the fishing-boats.

Fladda, two leagues distant, is but two miles in compass, but much noted for its fishing of all forts, and for large whales, which pursue the fish on the coast of it. The sea-fowl, called coulterness, are very numerous here; and a great flock of plovers come hither from Skie, in the beginning of September, and return again in April. There are several

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rocks about this island, particularly one, called The Round Table, about half a mile in circumference, with a fresh-water spring, which makes an impregnable fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one man at a time. The natives of Skie, and the neighbouring islands, have a peculiar way of euring the distempers which are incident to them, by simples of their own product, wherein they are successful to a miracle: they have also several medicinal wells.

Sixty miles fouth-west from Skie lie nine islands, the chief of which is Vatersa, which, besides many other conveniencies, has a large harbour, capable of receiving the largest ships, where, at stated times, great numbers of sishermen meet from the neigh-

bouring countries.

Two miles from Vatersa lies Barra, seven miles long, and three broad, called so from St. Bar, the tutelar saint. It is fruitful in corn, and noted for its cod-sishing. The sea-enters this island at a small channel, and afterwards enlarges itself into a round bay, in which is an island, with a very strong castle. It has a good harbour on the north-east side, where is plenty of sish; and the rivulets on the east-side abound with salmon.

About a quarter of a mile fouth from Barra lies Kismul, the seat of Mac Neil of Barra, which is encompassed with a stone wall two stories high; within which there is a tower, a hall, a magazine, and other houses. They have a church in this island, and a chapel, where the Mac Neils are buried. The natives are papists, and generally very ignorant and superstitious.

Here are several other less islands belonging to Mac Neil; some of them fruitful enough in corn and grass, others lest for pasturage, and some of them remarkable for fishing of ling and cod. The inhabitants are very healthy and hospitable: they have

abundance

abundance of them for use, them for use, the sea-ware, which Mac Neil hold donald, of Slaannum, and an to furnish him traordinary oc

Betwixt Bar very confidera

A little nort long, and in f miles broad. west plain and fresh-water la hih, particular are illands with long, into wh the people did habitants are years, and ret tongue is here donalds, desc islands, are pro fels the popish but yields a g

Betwixt this lies Benbecula betwixt them, deep at a tide boats at a tide islands on the three miles lo the east side sometimes tak ble: it has sev 6sh and sowl,

abundance of sea-sowl; and, when they kill any of them for use, they salt them with the ashes of burnt sea-ware, which preserves them from putresaction. Mac Neil holds his lands of Sir Alexander Macdonald, of Slate, to whom he pays 40 l. Scots per annum, and an hawk, if required; and was obliged to surnish him with a certain number of men on extraordinary occasions.

Betwixt Barra and Uist lie 14 small islands, not

very confiderable.

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A little north of Barra lies South-uift, 21 miles long, and in some places three, and in others four miles broad. The east-side is mountainous, but the west plain and arable. The island abounds with fresh-water lakes, which have plenty of fowl and hih, particularly trouts and eels. In feveral of them are islands with forts. There is one lake three miles long, into which the fea has made its way, though the people did all they could to hinder it. habitants are healthy: one man lately lived 130 The Irith years, and retained his understanding. tongue is here spoken in great persection. The Macdonalds, descended from the ancient kings of these islands, are proprietors, and, with the inhabitants, profess the popish religion. The soil is generally sandy, but yields a good produce of barley, oats, and rye.

Betwixt this island and North-uist, two miles north, lies Benbecula. The ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little channels, about kneedeep at a tide of ebb; but the whole is navigable by boats at a tide of flood; and there lie several small islands on the east of these channels. Benbecula is three miles long, and three broad. It has a bay on the east side for small vessels, where herrings are sometimes taken. The east part of this island is arable: it has several fresh-water lakes well stored with soft and sowl, and some small forts upon the islands

in those lakes. The natives are papists, and the

proprietor is one of the Macdonalds.

A little north of this island lies North-uift, belonging to SirAlexanderMacdonald, nine miles long, and about 30 in circumference. It is fitter for pafturage than cultivation on the east part, where it is mountainous; but the west-side is plain and arable, and where it is not ploughed, is covered with clover, daify, and variety of other plants, very pleafant to the fight, and of a fragrant finell; and affords good pasturage. The grain here is barley, oats, and rye, which yields from ten to thirty-fold; and there is no doubt, but wheat would grow here very well. This island has several bays on the east-side, where ships may ride; the chief of which are Loch-eport, Lochrona, and Loch-maddes; the latter is capable of containing hundreds of veffels of the largest fize: 400 vessels have been laden with herrings there in a season. Cod, ling, and all forts of fish that frequent the western seas, are to be found here. There is a fmall island in this bay, upon which a magazine was erected for carrying on a fifthery in the reign of king There is fuch a number of fresh-water lakes in this island, as can hardly be believed; they are generally well stored with trouts and eels, and, which is more strange, with cod, ling, and other fea-fish, brought into them by the spring-tides. These lakes have many small islands, which abound with variety of land and fea-fowl; and fome of them have islands, with forts: it has also feveral rivers, which afford falmon, and fome of them speckled, with large scales. The inhabitants are Protestants.

There are several other less islands, which lie on both sides of North-uist, the most remarkable of which is Eousmil, on the west, a rock about a quarter of a mile in circumference, noted for its seal-fishing about the e

Three leagu ten more rocks great numbers

A little farth it has a freth-v This island aff It is possessed

Half a leag furnishes the na It has abundant meat; the na fay, preserves salted in casks sea and land-shawks, eagles and North-unhealthy, and are very hosp

The isle o word Leog, abounds: it Long Island fouth, and fi part of the fl perly fo call 12 broad; a It reaches fi fouth of H Harries. T the natives a corrective the middle, west-side fo likewife pla It is fruitfu

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ing about the end of October, where 320 were once taken at a time.

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Three leagues and an half farther west lie nine or ten more rocks, which abound with sea fowl, and great numbers of seals.

A little farther north lies Borera, four miles round: it has a fresh-water lake, well stored with large eels. This island affords the largest and best fort of dulse. It is possessed by the family of Maclean.

Half a league fouth from this lies Lingay, which furnishes the neighbouring islands with peat for suel. It has abundance of black cattle, that make excellent meat; the natives salt it in the hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better, than when salted in casks. This island abounds also with deer, sea and land-sowl of all forts; among the rest, with hawks, eagles, and swans. The inhabitants of South and North-uist are generally well proportioned and healthy, and many of them live to a great age: they are very hospitable and kind to strangers.

The isle of Lewes derives its name from the Irish word Leog, fignifying a lake, with which this island abounds: it is by the islanders commonly called The Long Island. It is near 100 miles from north to fouth, and from 13 to 14 in breadth. It is reckoned part of the thire of Rofs; but the isle of Lewes, properly so called, is but 36 miles in length, and 10 or 12 broad; and belonged to the late earl of Seaforth. It reaches from the north of Bowling-head to the fouth of Haffiness. The southern part is named Harries. The air is temperately cold and moist, and the natives commonly use a dose of usquebaugh for a corrective. The island is healthy, especially in the middle, from fouth and north: it is arable on the west-side for about 16 miles on the coast; and is likewife plain and arable in feveral places in the east. It is fruitful in corn, and yields a good increase; their common grain is barley, oats and rye; and they have also flax and hemp. There are feveral convenient bays and harbours here, particularly Loch-storn. vay on the east-fide, in the middle of the island, on the fide of which stands a neat regular town, called Stornoway, where are to be feen the ruins of a castle, faid to be built by Oliver Cromwell; the Birkin Island, seven miles southward; Locholmkil, three miles farther fouth; Lochsefort and Lochcarlvay, 24 miles fouth-west. This bay is remarkable tor great numbers of cod, ling, and whales, which frequent it; and all the bays and coasts abound with cod, ling, herring, and all other forts of fish taken in the western seas, besides plenty of shell-fish of all forts, in fuch vast numbers, that the inhabitants are not able to confame them. There are feveral extraordinary fprings and fountains in this island, and abundance of caves on the coasts, which otters, feals, and fowl, frequent in great numbers. That obelisk (if I may call it so) in the parish of Barwas, in the island of Lewes, called The Thrushel-stone, is very remarkable; being not only above 20 feet high, but likewife almost as much in breadth, which no other comes near. The Dun, or fortification, built on an eminence in St. Kilda, which is an old fort, is about 18 leagues distant from North-uist, and 20 from the middle of Lewes or Harries, to be feen only in a very clear day, like a bluish mist; but a large fire there would be as visible at night, as the ascending sinoke by day. In this small isle (where are many fuch Duns), north of the village of Brago, is a round fort, composed of huge stones, three stories high: that is, it has three hollow pasfages, one over another, within a prodigious thick wall quite round the fort, with many windows and flairs.

Here also, at the village of Classernis, is a Druidical temple extremely remarkable. The circle confists of 12 obelisks, about seven feet high each, and distant from each other six seet. In the centre stands a stone

13 feet high, in ship. Directly s liks running ou and a third to t of these stones b this temple, th fame time both reach (by way lisks, of the fan the circle; yet diftant each, co in the entrance aftronomically and the four p four others, by fide of the at years, it appe pally to the fu and the eleme winds, as is m

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13 feet high, in the perfect shape of the rudder of a ship. Directly fouth from the circle stand four obelifks running out in a line, another fuch line due eaft, and a third to the west: the number and distances of these stones being in these wings the same : so that this temple, the most entire that can be, is at the fame time both round and winged. But to the north reach (by way of avenue) two strait ranges of obelisks, of the same bigness and distances with those of the circle; yet the ranges themselves are eight feet distant each, confisting of 19 stones, the 39th being in the entrance of the avenue. This temple stands astronomically, denoting the 12 signs of the zodiac, and the four principal winds, subdivided each into four others, by which, and the 19 stones on each fide of the avenue, representing the cycle of 19 years, it appears to have been dedicated principally to the fun, but subordinately to the seasons, and the elements, particularly to the fea, and the winds, as is manifest by the rudder in the middle.

This island abounds with cows, horses, sheep, goats, and hogs; the black cattle are small, but very prolific, and prove excellent meat: the horses are likewise smaller than those on the continent, but as serviceable for all domestic uses; and live very hard, having little to seed upon in the spring but sea-ware. The inhabitants are well proportioned, and in general healthy and strong, and of a sanguine complexion; they are very quick of apprehension, and lovers of poesy and music: they are dextrous in swimming, vaulting, and archery, and make stout able seamen.

In a little island near the greater one of Lewes, was a couple of eagles, which would never suffer any other of the kind to continue in the place; driving away their own young ones, as soon as they were able to fly. The natives said, that those eagles were so careful of their habitation, that they never

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killed:

killed any sheep or lamb in the island, though the bones of lambs, fawns, and wild-fowl, were frequently found in and about their nests: so that they made their prey in the opposite islands, the nearest

of which is a league distant.

There are many other less islands, which lie round this: the chief of which are, Grave, in the mouth of Lochcarlvay, an high rock, half a mile in compass, affording good pasturage, and naturally a strong fort: the two Berneras, one two miles, and the other four miles long, and four miles broad; both fruitful in corn and grass.

Near Carlvay-bay lie four small islands, which belong to the inhabitants of Lewes, who go thither every summer, and bring from thence great store of sowls, eggs, down, seathers, and quills: one of them is called the Island of Pygmies, because many little bones, resembling those of men, are digged out

of the ground there.

Twenty leagues from the point of Ness, in Lewes, hes Rona, a mile long, and half a mile broad. It has an hill on the west part, which makes it visible from Lewes in the fummer time. It was inhabited by about five families, who had the island, and the fishery about it, divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their properties; and, when their number increased, the supernumeraries were sent to their landlord in Lewes, who once a year fends the minister of his parish, and a servant, to visit them, and bring his rents, which are paid in barley-meal, fewed up in fkins, fea-fowl, and some fish, &c. They have a chapel dedicated to St. Ronan, in which they repeat the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments, every Lord's day. Buchanan fays, that the inhabitants were, in his opinion, the only people in the world who never wanted any thing, and were fatisfied with their condition, having plenty of all that they they defired; avarice, and provides, that in which others and with the tin affirms, in that the ancie ed about 40 first, a swarm the island, a place, some some for provisions the before the use.

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they defired; being equally ignorant of luxury and avarice, and possessing, through their freedom from vices, that innocence and tranquillity of mind, to which others can scarcely attain by great labour, and with the help of the best instructions. Mr. Martin assirts, in his Description of the Western Islands, that the ancient race of poor people was all destroyed about 40 years before in the following manner: first, a swarm of rats, none knows how, came into the island, and eat up all their corn: in the next place, some seamen landed, and robbed them of what provisions they had lest. By this means they all died before the usual time of the arrival of the boat from Lewes; upon which another colony was sent thither.

Four leagues east from Rona lies Soulisker, a rock, a quarter of a mile in circumference, which abounds with vast numbers of sea fowl, particularly Solan geefe. On this rock there builds one fowl, not found elsewhere, called colk; it is less than a goose, and all covered with down, but of different colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a tust on its head refembling that of a peacock, and a train longer than that of an house cock. There were formerly 24 churches in Lewes and Harries, and the islands belonging to them; but, to our shame may it be faid, as papifts were profecuted or discouraged, profanenels gained ground of superstition, and one fort of ignorance succeeded another; for, few or no minifters being fent with fuitable provision and encouragement, places of religious worthip became ruinous, and the service of God and the edification of the people very much neglected; so that several parishes in the Highlands and isles, at present, are 20, 30, or near 40 miles long, and very often without any minister at all.

That part which is called Harries, produces the same forts of corn, but with a greater increase than Lewes. The west side is for the most part arable on the

the coast. It has a noble harbour called Scalpa, a mile and a half long, and a mile broad, and there are two other harbours within three leagues of it, which abound with oysters and other shell fish. They have excellent springs here, some of which are medicinal; one particularly near Marvag is good for restoring a lost appetite; and one near Borve, good against the cholic and gravel. There are several caves on the mountains, and on each fide of the coast, and in the middle of an high rock, capable of holding 50 men; which has two wells, and but a narrow pass to it by climbing up the rock; so that in time of war it is an impregnable fort. There are likewise several ancient forts in this island. The hills and mountains abound with deer, which none are allowed to hunt without leave from Macleod the proprietor. Metricks, a four-footed creature, about the fize of a large cat, are pretty numerous here; their fkins are very fine, of a brown colour, and make good fur; and, it is faid, the dung of this animal yields a scent like musk. There are abundance of otters and feals here, great plenty of land and feafowl, and among others, eagles and very good hawks. The inhabitants both of Lewes and Harries are Protestants.

There are other islands of small extent belonging to the Harries, the chief of which are—Bernera, two leagues to the south: it is sive miles in circumference, very fruitful in barley and rye, and yields sometimes from 20 to 30 fold. There are two chapels in this island.

Half a league from thence to the westward lies Pabbay, three miles in circumference, and fruitful in

corn and grafs: it has also two chapels.

Half a league to the north lies Sellay, a mile in circumference; it yields extraordinary pasture for sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large horns.

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Taransay, a round, fruitful yellow talc.

There are for hood, of two all tolerably frelarly Hermatra was erected in

Eighteen le Harries, lies t As this Hirta is the most for first, properly and one broad cept at the bay The land rife veral fountain Their grain is the largest in about 200 in comely: they cording to the want of instru in their conv excess, being have a chape day, to hear mandments, allow any ftr to the lord of who common ard of this if in fish, fowl, and corn: a fence, the ch

> cept when baptizes and

Taransay, a league farther north, is three miles round, fruitful in corn and grass, and yields much

vellow talc.

There are several other islands in the neighbourhood, of two or three miles in circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in corn and pasturage; particularly Hermatra, where a magazine for the fishery

was erected in the reign of king Charles I.

Eighteen leagues from North-uist, and 20 from Harries, lies the island called St. Kilda, or Hirta. As this Hirta is the most north-west, so Dow Hirta is the most fouth-west of all the Scots islands. The first, properly called St. Kilda, is two miles long, and one broad, faced round with a fleep rock, except at the bay on the fouth-east, where veffels enter. The land rifes high in the middle, and there are feveral fountains of good water on each fide the island. Their grain is oats and barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The inhabitants are about 200 in number, very well proportioned and comely: they are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their knowledge, which is but small, for want of instruction. They are very regular and just in their conversation, and strangers to luxury and excess, being ignorant of the use of money. They have a chapel, where they affemble on the Lord'sday, to hear the Lord's-prayer, creed, and ten-commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any stranger to work on that day. It belongs to the lord of Macleod, the chief of that ancient clan, who commonly makes fome cadet of his family fleward of this island, to receive his rents, which are paid in fish, fowl, feathers, wool, butter, cheese, cattle, and corn: and the steward's deputy is, in his abfence, the chief man of the island; and generally, except when a minister is sent thither from Harries, baptizes and marries. They have an altar and crucifix in their chapel, which have continued there fince the time of popery; and, though they pay no worthip to the crucifix, yet they twear decifive oaths, by laying their hands upon it, and take the marriage oath in the same manner. Not long ago an illiterate fellow, one of the natives, imposed upon their ignorance, by pretending that St. John the Baptift, and the Virgin Mary, had appeared to him, and taught him fermons, prayers, and hymns; the latter, he alledged, were effectual to secure women against miscarriage: and his price for teaching them was a sheep. He told them of a little hill, where St. John and the Virgin appeared to him, and made them believe, that if any of their black cattle, or sheep, came near to tafte the grass of that hill, they must immediately be killed and eaten; and it was necessary, that he himself should always partake of the treat. He was discovered at last by his lewd attempts upon several women; and being, by Macleod's order, transported from hence to Harries, he made public confession of his imposture in several churches, and seemed to be very penitent; but was not allowed to return any Their houses are low, built of thone, and a cement of dry earth, and covered with turf thatched over with straw. They make their beds in the walls of their houses, and lye commonly on straw, though they have great plenty of feathers and down. They live altogether in a little village on the outfide of the island, in good harmony; are very exact and nice in their feveral properties, and allow no encroachment upon one another; nor will they admit of it from their landlord, or his steward; but pay exactly what they agree for. The island is naturally strong, and with a little art, might be made impregnable. There is an old fort at the fouth end of the bay.

In the island of St. Kilda is the house of a druides, built all of stone, without lime, mortar, or earth, to

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cement it: it open at the t floor. It can fy by each of three low valars, and cap

They have them; one west-side of yery high as

The other north of St. and most of three afford gious numbe ber. They es are good pe called fulma its food out any one ap from their catch, whe of it for thei rheumatic p fexes have a itrangers, a whole main on. They h in which ev the rent he ftout rower without int their measu chiefly fron know very

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cement it: it is also arched, and of a conic figure, but open at the top, and a fire-place in the middle of the floor. It cannot contain above nine persons to fit easy by each other. From the fide of the wall go off three low vaults, feparated from each other by pillars, and capable of containing five persons a-piece.

They have two other islands, which belong to them; one called Soa, about half a mile from the west-side of St. Kilda, a mile in circumference, and

very high and steep all round.

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The other is called Borera, lies about two miles north of St. Kilda, is about a mile in circumference, and most of it surrounded with an high rock. three afford good pasturage, and abound with prodigious numbers of sea-fowl from March till September. They eat the Solan geefe-eggs raw, and fay they are good pectorals. They have another bird here, called fulmar, about the fize of a moor-hen; it picks its food out of live whales, and other fithes. When any one approaches them, they fpout out pure oil from their bills, which the natives have a way to catch, when they surprise the fowl; and make use of it for their lamps, and likewife as a remedy against rheumatic pains, aches, and other diffempers. Both fexes have a genius for poefy, are very hospitable to strangers, and charitable to their own poor; for whose maintenance they all contribute in proportion. They have but one boat belonging to the island, in which every man has a share proportionable to the rent he pays. The men are generally strong, flout rowers, and will tug a long time at the oar without intermission. They use no compass, but take their measure from the sun, moon, or stars, and chiefly from the courses of the sea-fowl, because they know very well to what rocks or islands they refort. They are excellent at climbing of rocks, being accultomed to it from their infancy, in order to catch the the fowl which build on them. They have two ropes, which belong to them in common, for climbing the rocks; they are 24 fathom in length each, and covered with cows hides falted, to prevent their being cut by the rocks. The men climb by turns, and bring home fome thousands of eggs and fowls at a time. They also make gins of horse-hair, for catching the fowl: yet sometimes they lose their lives by climbing. The richest man in the island has not above 8 cows, 80 sheep, and two or three horses. They have no money, but barter with one another for what they want.

I shall conclude this description of the Western Islands with an extract from Mr. Toland's Specimen of the History of the Druids; where he treats in general of the properties of all these isles, whither, it seems, he had intended to have travelled, in order to perfect his history, and rescue many valuable

pieces of antiquity from oblivion.

" It is certain, fays that gentleman, no country abounds more with the necessaries of life, and at less. labour or charge, than the Hebrides. In the first place, there is known to be, in those islands, a prodigious plenty of flesh and fish. Their cattle of all. forts, (as cows, fheep, goats, and hogs) are exceedingnumerous and prolific; small indeed of fize (as are likewise their horses) but of a sweet and delicious taste; so are their deer, which freely range in herds on the mountains. No place can compare with this for tame and wild fowl, there being of the latter no where in the world a greater diversity, many forts of them extremely beautiful, and rare, or utterly unknown elsewhere. The like may be said of their various amphibious animals. Numberless are their fountains and fprings, rivulets, rivers, and lakes, very wholesome in their waters, and every where super-abounding with fish, especially the most delicate,

as trout and that all Europe with more kin harbours or be to number or riety of excel of marine groor physic. I might live or quantity of excess and isseed that the control of the contro

"Lewes is and rye, be the ground, islands, is fit mes of all for crop at all, or griculture, le to till the gromanure but for the inhabit inclofing, and tivated: bu choice eatab

"It is eving reat improve of ties, especivation. Nor monuments of the ploughtains (which of culture), more flourishins of spacious forts, temples sides, that the as appears bout of the g

as trout and salmon: nor is it by herrings, alone, that all Europe knows no seas to be better stored, nor with more kinds, from the shrimp to the whale; as no harbours or bays are superior, whether regard be had to number or commodiousness. Add to this their variety of excellent roots and plants, particularly those of marine growth, every one of them serving for food or physic. Their pastures are so kindly, that they might live on milk alone, with that inconceivable quantity of eggs they yearly gather off the desart rocks and islets.

"Lewes is very fruitful; and, though barley, oats, and rye, be the only grain fown there at prefent, yet the ground, both in that, and most of the other islands, is sit to bear wheat, and consequently legumes of all forts. It is truly amazing they have any crop at all, considering how unskilful they are in agriculture, how destitute of the proper instruments to till the ground, and that they scarce use any other manure but sea wreck or tangles. From the ignorance of the inhabitants in these respects, as also in planting, inclosing, and draining, many fruitful spots lie uncultivated: but they are abundantly supplied with choice eatables, and the most nourishing shell-sish.

"It is evident that these islands are capable of great improvement, as they abound in many curicities, especially in subjects of philosophical observation. Nor is it less plain, by the many ancient monuments remaining among them, and the marks of the plough reaching to the very tops of the mountains (which the artless inhabitants think incapable of culture), that in remote ages they were in a far more flourishing condition than at present. The ruins of spacious houses, and the numerous obelisks, old forts, temples, altars, &c. undeniably prove this; besides, that the country was formerly full of woods, as appears by the great oak and fir trees daily dug out of the ground, and by many other tokens, there being

being several woods and coppices still remaining in Skie, Mull, and other places. The inhabitants are not to be mended in the proportion of their persons; no prepofterous bandages difforting them in the cradle, nor hindering nature from duly forming their limbs: which is the reason, that bodily imperfections of any fort are very rare among them. Neither does any over-officiously preventive physic, in their infancy, spoil their constitution; whence they have so ftrong a habit of body, that one of them requires treble the dose as will purge any man in the south of Scotland. But what contributes, above all things, to their health and longevity, is constant temperance and exercise. Their food is commonly fresh, and their mais two a day, water being the ordinary drink of the vulgar. They cure all disorders of the body by fimples of their own growth, and by proper diet or labour : hence they are flout and active, dextrous in all their exercises; as they are withal remarkable fagacious, choleric, but eafily appeafed, fociable, good-natured, ever chearful, and having a strong inclination to music. They are hospitable beyond expression, entertaining all strangers, of what condition foever gratis; the use of money being ftill, in some of those islands, unknown, and till a few ages past, in all of them. They have no lawyers, or attornies: the men and women plead their own causes; and a very speedy decision is made by the proprietor, who is perpetual prefident in their courts, or by his bailiff, as his substitute.

"The present (says Mr. Toland) is the 35th lord of Barra by uninterrupted lineal descent, a thing whereof no prince in the world can boast; and he is regarded as no mean potentate by his subjects, who know none greater than he. When the wife of any of them dies he has immediate recourse to his lord, representing first bis own loss in the want of a semale

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companion; a himself, if he him. Hereupo (neither fide e it as the high brated withou but they neve with a bottle hand, when upon the like husband, and supplies any as he may ch ther, or by o his own fam death, as man become unfit by on purpol

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cades, have German oce from Shetlar miles long, the main lar thors differ them 40, Ories, that the deg. 11 mid day is 18 he as in most from fea, are get wind is very

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companion; and next, that of Mac Neil, his lord himself, if he should not go on to beget followers for him. Hereupon Mac Neil finds out a suitable match, (neither fide ever difliking his choice, but accepting it as the highest favour); and the marriage is celebrated without any courtship, portion, or dowry: but they never fail to make merry on fuch occasions, with a bottle or more of usquebaugh. On the other hand, when any woman becomes a widow, the is, upon the like application, foon provided with an husband, and with as little ceremony. Mac Neil also fupplies any of his tenants with as many milk-cows, as he may chance to lose by the severity of the weather, or by other misfortunes. He takes likewise into his own family, and maintains to the day of their death, as many old men, as through age and infirmity, become unfit for labour, an house being built hard by on purpose for them."

Of the Northern Isles of SCOTLAND.

WE come now to the isles of Orkney and Shetland. The Orkneys, called by the Latins Orcades, have the Caledonian ocean on the west, the German ocean on the east, the sea that divides them from Shetland on the north, and Pentland Firth, 24 miles long, and 12 broad, which divides them from the main land of Scotland on the south. Ancient authors differ about their number: Pliny reckoned them 40, Orosius 33; but it appears by late discoveries, that they are only 28. They lie in longitude 22 deg. 11 min. latitude 59 deg. 2 min. The longest day is 18 hours and some odd minutes: the winters, as in most small islands, and indeed always near the sea, are generally more subject to rain than snow. The frost and snow do not continue long, but the wind is very boisterous; and it rains sometimes not by drops, but by violent spouts of water.

Stroma lies so near the coast of Caithness, that it was always possessed by the earls of that county, and therefore not reckoned among the Orcades. This is a small island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the reason of giving the name of Pentland Firth to that strait, in breadth about 12 miles, which lies between the Orcades and the main land some say, it is a corruption of the word Pictland Firth, which was so called, because the Picts formerly inhabited those islands, and part of the neighbouring continent; and that many of them perished here, when repulsed by the ancient inhabitants of Orkney.

Others think Pentland Firth the proper name; and that it was so nominated from the Highlands or hills in the North of Scotland, by which it is bounded on one fide, for the fame reason that the high hills, which take their rife some miles south west of Edinburgh are called Pentland Hills. This firth is remarkable for its swift, violent, and contrary tides, occasioned by the multitude of the isles, and the narrowness of the passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to strangers; and which is remarkable, the whirlpools, with which the firth abounds, occasioned, as is thought, by some hiatuses in the earth below, are most dangerous in a calm, and whirl the boats or ships round, till they swallow them up; but if there be any wind, and the boat under fail, they are passed without danger. The mariners, who carry paffengers between the main land and the illes, if at any time they are driven near those whirlpools by the tide, throw a barrel, or, bundle of straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the whirlpools, which make them fmooth enough till the veffel pass over them; and what is thus cast in, is generally found floating again a mile or two distant. The different tides in this firth that no ship us to make way fides, who kn day safely, ex

The first of between sever fome places fi It is fruitful is fafe harbour of the dangerous bounds with oches, whereo

A little to island, about and in some breadth. It is ing a sew hus fishery on its quarry. The the Wells of

Beyond S but one Isle, tains: that well inhabit bours, parti the best in t defign a fish which it is highest mou which strike fion to trave many sheep caught by a ged promo fowl, which at is about t are reckoned 24, and run with such impetuous force, that no ship under sail, with the sairest wind, is able to make way against them; yet the natives on both sides, who know the proper seasons, pass it every day safely, except when the weather is tempessuous.

The first of the Orkney islands is South Ronalsa, between seven and eight miles in length; and in some places five, in others scarce two miles broad. It is fruitful in corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe harbour on the north side, but the south-east has the dangerous rocks called Pentland Skerries; it abounds with cattle, and has two united parish churches, whereof the dean was minister.

A little to the fouth-west lies Swinna, a small island, about four miles in length from west to east; and in some parts two, in others, only one mile in breadth. It is fruitful in corn, capable of maintaining a sew husbandmen, and their families; has a good sistery on its coasts, and is noted for a good slate-quarry. The whirl-pools near this island are called

the Wells of Swinna.

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Beyond Swinna lie Wayes and Hoy, which are but one Isle, 12 miles long, and full of high mountains: that part called Wayes is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This island has several good harbours, particularly that called North-Hope, one of the best in the world, and properest for those who defign a fishing-trade. That part called Hoy, from which it is only separated by a spring-tide, has the highest mountains in Orkney, and the deepest vallies; which strike a terror into strangers, who have occafion to travel that way. On the mountains there are many sheep, which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any art. On Rora head, an high and rugged promontory in this island, an extraordinary fowl, which the inhabitants call lyer, builds its neft; at is about the fize of a duck, and fo fat, that it feems to be nothing else; the inhabitants admire it much, and adventure their lives to climb for it by ropes, &c. It is reckoned delicious food, eaten with vinegar and pepper. On a barren heath in this island lies an oblong stone, in a valley between two moderate hills, called, by way of contraries, the Dwarfy Stone. It is 36 feet long, 18 feet broad, and 9 feet high: no other stones are near it: it is all hollowed within, having a door on the east-fide, two feet square, with a stone of the same dimension, lying about two feet from it; which was intended, no doubt, to close this entrance. Within is cut out, at the fouth-end of it, the form of a bed and pillow, capable of holding two persons, as, at the north-end, is another bed, both very neatly done. Above, at an equal distance from both, is a large round hole; which is supposed not only to have been designed for letting in light and air, when the door was shut, but likewise for letting out smoke from the fire, for which there is a place made in the middle between the two beds. The marks of the workman's tool appear every where; and the tradition of the vulgar is, that agiant and his wife had this stone fortheir habitation; though the door alone destroys this fancy, which is whollygroundless every way besides. Just by it is a clear and pleasant spring for the use of the inhabitant.

From the top of these hills the sun is to be seen, all night about the summer solstice. On the north part of this island are a church, a gentleman's seat, and several farm houses, as also many lakes, which

abound with fish, especially trouts.

Three miles from South Ronalfa lies Burra, three mils, long and one broad, fruitful in corn and patturage, and affords excellent fuel. Stewart of Mains built a noble and sumptuous stone house here. This island

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island abounds with rabbits, and has a chapel; but

belongs to the parish of South Ronalsa.

West from this lies Flotta, five miles long, and three and a half broad, most of it encompassed with high rocks. It has a church, and a gentleman's seat; and abounds with excellent land sowl in its heaths, but has little corn ground, and not many inhabitants.

Near this lie Fara, Cava, and Gransey, fruitful

and pleafant, though small islands.

We pass by several holms, as they call them, which are left for pasturage, and come to Pomona, the largest of the Orkney islands, and for that reason called the Mainland. It is very regular in its form, shooting northward about 16 miles in length, and about nine in breadth. It is very fruitful, and well inhabited; though there are no trees in all thefe islands, but what grow in the bishop's gardens at Kirkwall, the only town in Orkney, a royal burgh, long poffesfed by the Norwegians, pleasantly situated upon a bay, near the middle of it. It is about a mile in length, and is the feat of justice, where the sheriffs, &c keep their courts. It consists of one street, which is narrow; but the houses are well built, and most of them covered with slate. The crown had formerly a strong castle here, which now is in ruins. Near the caftle stands a stately house, formerly the bishop's seat, and near to that a palace, which was begun by Patrick Stewart, earl of Orkney, in the year 1574, but not finished, because of his untimely death: feveral rooms of it have been curiofly painted with Scripture stories. At the north-end of the town is a fort built by the English, during Oliver Cromwell's administration, ditched about, with a breaft-work, and other fortifications, on which they have fome cannon planted, for the defence of the harbour. There is a stately cathedral church here, called by the name of St. Magnus, who, the natives fay, was their first apostle : it is very magnistmagnificent for this part of the world, and built of hewn stone, excellently polished: it has 14 pillars on each fide, and a steeple erected on four large pillars in the middle, with fine bells in it. There are fo many turnings, that it is hard for a stranger to find the same way out or in. Here is a public grammarschool. They have a charter for two weekly markets, and an annual fair, which holds three days. The town is governed by a provoft, four bailiffs, and a common-council. This island has nine parish churches, many promontories, and bays, and feveral mines of good white and black lead: it has also several gentlemen's seats, and divers lakes and rivulets, which abound with salmon and other fish. It has four very good harbours, viz. one at Kirkwall, both large and fafe; another at Deerfound very large, with good anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest fleets : the third is at Graham's hall; and the fourth at Kerson, which is very commodious, and well-fenced against all winds. In this island are two temples, where the natives believe by tradition that the fun and moon were worthipped; whichbelief of theirs is very right, fince the leffer temple is semicircular: the greater is 100 paces diameter. There are two green mounts erected at the east and west-end of it; and round each of the temples a trench or ditch is drawn, like that about Stone-henge. Many of the stones are about 20 or 24 feet in height above the ground, about five in breadth, and a foot or two in thickness. Some of them are fallen down; and the temples are one on the east, and the other on the west-side of the lake of Stennis, where it is shallow and fordable, there being a passage over by large stepping stones. Near the smaller temple (which is on the east fide of the lake, as the greater on the west) stand two stones of the same bigness with the rest; through the middle of one of which runs a great East from the but very high good fishing, a spicuous to sea of it, called the

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East from the Mainland lies Coppinsha, a small but very high island, fruitful in corn and grass; has good fishing, and abounds with fowl. It is very contpicuous to seamen, as is the holm to the north-east of it, called the Horse of Coppinsha.

North from the Mainland lies Shapinsha, five or fix miles long, and three broad; it has a very safe

harbour, and a parish-church.

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To the fouth-east lies Stronsa, seven miles long, and sour broad, well known, because of its good harbours, to those who frequent this country and Shetland for fishing: it is very fruitful, and well inhabited; and has a rock belonging to it, called Outkerrie, remarkable for its good fishery.

A little north east of it lies a little pleasant isle, called Papa-Stronsa, very fruitful and well inhabited.

Farther north lies Sanda, about 12 miles long, and 3 broad, well inhabited, and has two harbours; it abounds with cattle, hay, and fish; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring their fuel from Eda, which lies west of it; it is 10 miles long, and in some places sive miles broad. There is good salt made here; and it abounds with sish and sowl, but not with corn and grass.

Three miles west from Kirkwall lies Damsey, a small, but fruitful island, and abounds with fish.

To the north-west lies Rousa, 8 miles long, and 6 broad; it has many promontories, and high hills, but on the coast is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds also with fowl, fish, and rabbits.

There are several other islands in the neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their extent.

Eight miles north from Kirkwall lies Eglisha, 3 miles long, and 2 broad; it has a safe road for ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a parish-church.

Five miles north-east lies North Fara, 3 miles long: it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the general commodities of the country.

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South Fara, which lies near Burra, is much of

the fame extent and nature.

North from Eglisha lies Westra, eight miles long; in some places five, and in others three miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with corn, cattle, fish, and rabbits; and has a strong castle, with a convenient harbour.

Two miles north-east lies Papa-Westra, three miles long, a mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good harbour, and, together with the other Westra, makes up a parish. In this island stand, near a lake (now called St. Tredwell's Loch), two obelisks, in one of which is an hole used by the heathens for the tying of criminals and victims; and, behind them, lying on the ground, a third stone,

hollowed like a trough.

The people of the Orcades are generally healthy, flout, and well proportioned: they are more numerous than might be imagined. Bleau, in his Atlas, fays, they mustered 10,000 men at once, near Kirkwall, fit to carry arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the ground. The commodities, which they export yearly, are butter, tallow, hides, barley, malt, oat-meal, fish, salted beef, pork, rabbit-skins, otterkins, white falt, stuffs, stockings, wool, hams, quills, down, feathers, &c. Molucca beans, figured stones, and peculiar forts of fish and fowls, are found here. The Claik geefe, or barnacles, which are reckoned to breed in the trunks of trees, or in the timber of old ships, and have been so frequently seen about these and the neighbouring islands, have occasioned abundance of wrangling among the learned. Some of them have denied the matter of fact, and boldly afferted, there could be no fuch thing in nature, as that birds should proceed from trees; others, who could not refift the evidence of fo many persons of credit, who had feen and attested the hanging of

birds of that recourse to fu plaining this more ridiculo ways to folve thors, both of the concha and in his Natura chap. 12. wh fea-ware, or them ; that t fish, but unsh of feet, as ref takes for feat given us a cr in his Descrip tells us, he ha flicking to lo But the folut fities of Nati ing, printed plain, if the their eggs, as mercy of the flick to what ware, and o may observe are hatched

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birds of that fort to the trunks of trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange philosophical notions for explaining this phoenomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two ways to folve this difficulty, found out by modern authors, both of which feem very probable : the first is the concha anatifera, mentioned by Sir Robert Sibbald, in his Natural History of Scotland, book III. part II. chap. 12. wherein he fays, that those shells stick to fea-ware, or logs of fir, and fuck nourishment from them: that the animal contained in those shells is a fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a multitude of feet, as refemble hair, which the unwary observer takes for feathers: and of this animal Sir Robert has given us a cut at the end of his book. Dr. Wallis, in his Description of Orkney, has done the like; and tells us, he has feen fome thousands of those conche, flicking to logs of wood driven ashore in that country. But the folution given by a late author, in his Curiofities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening, printed at London, p. 311, feems to be still more plain, if the fact be true, viz. that the barnacles lay their eggs, as fish do theirs, and leave them at the mercy of the waves; and that as they float, they flick to what they meet, especially rotten wood, seaware, and other maritime plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous substance; and that they are hatched there by the heat of the fun.

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The people of the Orcades, generally speaking, are very civil and industrious, hospitable, sober, and religiously disposed. Though the air is sharp and cold, yet it may be called temperate. They are generally long-lived, the women handsome, bearing children sometimes at 60 years. They are seldom afflicted with severs, stone, or gout; but are often liable to the scurvy, agues, and consumptions. They generally speak the English tongue after the Scots way; but

many ancient people of the poorer fort speak the Norse, Norway, or old Danish tongue, which has been continued from the first planters of these islands. They have plenty of black cattle, sheep, swine, rabbits, geese, and several forts of fish. They export great quantities of oil, butter, and salt-sish, which turn to good account. Their corn-land is every where inclosed; and without these inclosures their sheep and swine, and most of their cattle, go loose, without an herdsman.

They formerly had their own kings, after the manner of the Picts, who were harraffed by the Romans; but, by the injury of time, or negligence of writers, only two are come to the knowledge of posterity, viz. Bladus or Balus, and Ganus, who was cotemporary with Caractacus, the 18th king of Scotland,

in the first century.

These isles, it is likely, were under their own princes (of the Pictish blood), till they were subdued by king Kenneth Macalpin, about the year 840. But, anno 1099, Donald Bane having affigned them to the king of Norway, for affifting him in his usurpation, the Norwegians invaded them; and were masters for about 164 years, when Magnus king of Norway fold all again to Alexander king of Scotland, who gave the property hereof to a nobleman, furnamed Speire, an heirefs of whose family brought it to the Sinclairs, or St. Clares, one of whom earried the title of prince of Orkney, duke of Oldenburgh, &c. and married a daughter of the king of Denmark. But one of his fuccessors having forfeited, the title and estate fell to the crown; though, in truth, the Scots reaped but little profit by them, being often disturbed by the kings of Denmark and Norway, who claimed the fovereignty; and, in fome meafure, continued possessed of it, till the marriage of king James III. with a daughter of Denmark, when they were first mortgaged for a great sum, due then by a contract;

contract; and fon (afterward them was fur farther confirm ing Anne his The earldom continued in marry James advice of he dignity of du James VI. ci earl; which crown; and, Morton, havi king Charles for his money Parliament, excepting w suppressed th a different na Orkney and Union-Parlia and her late the then earl fum of 500l. within the b fold, as before fent Sir Law fome judges bailiffs: in office is to o to hold cour the value of the matter b his deputy. are fix or fev

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contract; and thereafter, upon her bringing forth a fon (afterwards king James IV.) the entire right to them was furrendered to king James III. which was farther confirmed to king James VI. upon his marrying Anne his queen, the king of Denmark's daughter. The earldom of Orkney, and lordship of Zeiland, continued in the crown, till queen Mary, being to marry James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, by fatal advice of her privy council, advanced him to the dignity of duke of Orkney. After his death, king James VI. created a natural fon of king James V. earl; which failing in his fon, it returned to the crown; and, anno 1647; William Douglas, earl of Morton, having advanced, as he faid, great fums to king Charles I. procured this country in mortgage for his money; but it was redeemed, and, by act of Parliament, all re-annexed to the crown, anno 1669, excepting what belonged to the bishop; which act suppressed the office of sheriff, and erected one with a different name, viz. to be called, the Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland. But the faid country, by the Union-Parliament, was disfolved from the crown; and her late majesty thereupon granted the same to the then earl of Morton, for payment of the yearly fum of 500l. and appointed him steward and justicier within the bounds thereof. The late earl, however, fold, as before observed, those offices, &c. to the prefent Sir Lawrence Dundas. Under the steward are some judges of his creation and appointment, called bailiffs: in every parish and isle there is one. Their office is to overfee the manners of the inhabitants, to hold courts, and to determine in civil matters, to the value of 101. Scots (16s. 8d. English); but if the matter be above, it is referred to the fleward, or his deputy. Under and subservient to those bailiss are fix or feven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the parish, called Lawright-men: these In

in their respective bounds, have the overlight of the people, in manner of constables, and inform the bailift of fuch enormities, as occasionally happen, which the latter punishes according to the importance and circumstances of the fault; and, if it be above his limits, or the extent of his power, he fends the delinquent to the feat of justice, which is held, as we hinted, at Kirkwall, by the steward, or his deputy. These lawright-men have a privilege inherent to their office by the custom of the country, which is not usual else-where; and this is, if there be any suspicion of theft, they take some of their neighbours with them, during the filence of the night, and make fearch for the theft, which is called ranfacking, from ransaka, which is to make enquiry, in the ancient Danish: they search every house they come to, and feizing him upon whom the theft is found, bring

him to the feat of justice. The Christian religion was not only preached, but planted very early in these isles; for we find Servanus (or St. Serf) was their bishop, and preceptor to the famous Kentigern (whom, in a familiar, he called Mongah, or Mungo, in his vulgar tongue), who founded the bishopric of St. Afaph in Wales, about the year 560, and who had been also bishop of Glasgow. And anno 1071, the people of Orkney fent one of their clergy to York, with letters, defiring that archbishop (who was then, in fact, possessed of a jurisdiction over the church of Scotland) to confecrate him to be their bishop. The last popish bishop was Adam Hepburn, who conformed to the Reformation, and lived many years after it. He was an eminent man in his time, a lord of council and felfion; he crowned king James VI. was father to the lord Holy-rood-house, where he was abbot, and where his tomb remains to this day. The brave lieutenant general George Hamilton, field-marshal of Great Britain, was earl of Orkney.

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eaft or on the

The bare description of these islands, short and simple as it is, will be abundantly sufficient to shew. (fays a learned and modern writer *) that the Orkneys are very far from being mean or inconsiderable, even in point of territory or extent; fince, taken together, they are equal to the county of Huntingdon in South Britain, of much the fame fize with the principality of Neufchatel in Swifferland, and not at all inferior in this respect to Zealand, which is the third of the United Provinces. In point of fituation, these islands have also many, and those very fingular advantages. They are in the centre of trade, or at least might be made so, to all the northern kingdoms of Europe; they lie open at all seasons for the navigation to and from America, and are feated in the middle between the Shetland and the Western Islands; to which we may add, that vessels from them may run down with equal facility either on the eaft or on the west-side of Great Britain.

This subject may be, (and surely, on all the principles of humanity, justice, and found policy, it deferves to be) placed in a stronger and more conspicuous point of light; for, though hitherto little confidered, these remote islands are most conveniently and happily disposed, from their different fizes and circumstances, for the introduction of many valuable commodities from foreign countries, to encrease the number of their materials; and the same methods might be used for the improvement of their own breed of horses, swine, sheep, goats, and black cattle. Thus supplied with the means of an easy and plentiful fublistence, together with an additional stock of commodities, proper to exercise their skill, their labour, and their application, and the present inhabitants being instructed by a few families sent and settled

^{*} Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain, Vol. I. p. 662.

tled among them for that purpose, these isses, in the space of a few years, would be made, what it is the undoubted interest of Britain they should be made, the seats of a variety of manufactures; by the help of which, the people who live there would quickly be enabled to carry on a beneficial and extensive foreign trade; more especially if to, or rather previous to, all these considerations, we add, that which is indeed the most obvious improvement, their entering into, and steadily pursuing what was intended them by nature, almost every kind of sishery.

There is no doubt of the possibility of embracing most, if not all these means, of emerging from want and infignificance; and if a few vigorous steps were once taken, in order to give a beginning to any of these, it would soon change the face of affairs in the Orkneys. We should then gradually see, what furely was the defign of Providence, every island, holm, and rock, applied to some useful purpose; and the people being enabled and encouraged to be induftrious, would, feizing with alacrity what they have fo long and ardently fighed for, become active in agriculture, fishing, manual arts, navigation, and commerce, and of courfe, from the vigorous exertion of their own industry, become easy and happy. As the natural and infallible confequence of fuch a change, instead of their being as they are of little use to themselves, and scarce at all known to the inhabitants of the fouthern parts of Britain, it would, in no very long space, bring their numerous islands to be esteemed a very valuable and profitable province of the British empire.

It is, from the preceding account of these isses and their produce, rendered manifest, that there are sufficient materials in them to work upon; and, indeed, this was observed and insisted upon above a century ago. But because it was neglected then, and has been so ever since, it does not sollow, that it ought to be neglected nation, and tile in, and Orkneys, fro be extremely of all things being within fide, and the be commodi means ofente of husbandry own benefit, any other at ver into the illands are n and North might depoi extract their proper marl be an excel majesty's sh own commo in which lig

It would Dutch mod ture much This is no carefully as as from the vantages, a ample, as eing, in any bays of diffiand conven The enco

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be neglected for ever, more especially by so potent a nation, and in age of speculation like this, so fertile in, and fo famous for, its improvements. The Orkneys, from their centrical fituation, feem to be extremely fit for the erecting a general magazine of all things requisite for every kind of fishery, and being within a day's fail of the Western Islands on one fide, and the Shetland Isles on the other, they might be commodiously furnished from thence with the means of entering at once upon this important branch of husbandry, in their own bottoms, and for their own benefit, which would infallibly, and without any other affiftance, put this trade totally and for ever into the hands of British subjects. Several of these islands are no less happily disposed for the Greenland and North American whale-fishery; for here they might deposit their stores, bring hither their blubber, extract their oil, and from hence export it in casks to proper markets. In time of war, these islands would be an excellent station for a small squadron of his majesty's ships, as well for the protection of our own commerce, as for annoying that of our enemies; in which light also, its ports and roads would be very convenient for privateers.

It would be highly expedient to introduce the Dutch model, for rendering islands, in their own nature much worse than these, rich and slourishing. This is no other, than maturely considering, and then carefully adapting particular matters to such islands, as from their size, intuation, produce, and natural advantages, are fittest for their reception. Such for example, as encouraging boats, sloops, and bark-building, in any island where there are many creeks and bays of different sizes, for the commodieus launching and convenient reception, of such, vessels when built. The encouraging, in some or other of the larger islands, the raising and manufacturing of hearp and

flax, for the important purposes of making twine, nets, cordage, and other fithing and naval stores, than which nothing would be easier, when sufficient markets are once open for them among themselves.

These are modes of improvement which have been, some of them at least, mentioned long ago. and are all of them fo plain and obvious, that they cannot be controverted; but there are two others which must not be omitted. The first is the erecting an university, which might be done at a very small expence, added to the application of what the people pay in virtue of the old ecclefiaftical effablishment. This university, from the centrical situation of the Orkneys, would probably be attended with the following happy effects. First, it would take away the necessity of fending the youth out of the country, where their parents are compelled to be at the charge of their education, and who, from this very circumstance of being brought up in another place, and accustomed to other objects, people, and manners, are so weaned from their country, that not one in five of them return. In the next place, it would save the expence which their parents are now at, or in other words, would keep confiderable fums of money in the country, (which now, and unless some fuch remedy is applied, will for ever go out of it), and confequently contribute to encrease the circulation, which is a point of infinite importance. Laftly, it would attract numbers of young persons from the northern extremity of the continent, from the islands, and it may be from Norway, Denmark, and Germany, which would bring both men and money into the Orkneys, and be productive of other advantages.

If this description and account of their produce and resources, should be so fortunate as to throw light sufficient on this subject, to induce any able and intelligent administration, to look with attention upon

the Orkney any other, ties and lal molument, perhaps ver deavours of with those enjoy, wo Britain and tion of the confequent customs. T peopling co be less prud at home, e diffant con confessed to find the fwe industry re nation to re fleets, to b kets, in or theirs, to b amples, an the British fuch people In a word

From the proceed to which and up in three Orkney are fearce half in this islam is very fru considerable this for personal considerable this cons

power to p

the Orkneys, and by the methods here proposed, or any other, enable the inhabitants to turn their abilities and labour, to their own, and to the public emolument, it will certainly produce very falutary, perhaps very furprifing effects. The bringing the endeavours of 30,000 persons to live in that ease, and with those comforts their fellow-subjects in general enjoy, would encrease their correspondence with Britain and other countries, promote the confumption of their commodities and manufactures, and confequently the revenues of the excise as well as customs. These are advantages we have fought, by peopling countries at a vast distance: would there be less prudence in drawing the same resources here at home, especially as we know not how soon our diftant connections may fail us? These people are confessed to be frugal and diligent; but they wish to find the fweets of their own labour, and to feel their industry rewarded. What is this but an earnest inclination to refume their fisheries, to serve on board our fleets, to bring more raw commodities to our markets, in order to carry more of our manufactures to theirs, to be instructed in our arts, to copy our examples, and thereby add to the mutual splendor of the British islands? Ought we not to turn an eye to fuch people, ought we not to encourage their defires? In a word, ought we not to put it in their power to pay us tribute?

From this general survey of the Orkneys, let us proceed to the SHETLAND ISLANDS, between which and the former lies the Fair-isle, which rises up in three high promontories, and is seen both in Orkney and Shetland. It is full three miles long, scarce half a mile broad, and very craggy. There is in this island a small quantity of arable land, which is very fruitful, and well manured: they might have considerably more; but they are obliged to preserve this for peat and pasturage. They have, for the

fize of the island, a great many sheep, and those are very good and fat; but they have no kind of moorfowl or other game, but great plenty of sea and water-fowl, and all kinds of fish upon their coasts. They have a very pretty church, but no minister, being annexed to one of the parishes in Shetland, or served by an itinerant minister, as some late accounts affert. A layman reads the Scriptures every Sunday in the church, the inhabitants being a very religious, harmless, sober, and honest people. This island produced to its proprietor between 50 and 601. Sterling per ann. and was sold at Edinburgh, in the year 1766, for the sum of 10,2001. Scots, or about 8501. Sterling,

to James Stuart of Burgh, Efq.

The first of these islands, called the Mainland, is 60 miles long, and, in some places, 16 broad: it runs into the fea with abundance of promontories. It is best inhabited, and cultivated, on the shore; but the inner part is mountainous, and full of lakes or bogs, which makes travelling there dangerous to strangers. The air is cool and piercing; yet many of the inhabitants live to a great age. About the summer folftice they have fo much light all night, that they can see to read by it. The sun sets between 10 and 11 at night, and rifes betwen 1 and 2 in the morning; and, on other hand, the day is fo much shorter, and the night longer, in the winter; which, with the violence of the tides, and the tempestuousness of the seas, deprive them of all foreign correspondence from October to April, during which time they hear nothing of what paffes in other parts of the world. A known instance of this was, that though the Revolution happened to begin in November, they knew nothing of it till the May following, when a fisherman, who arrived there, told them of it; and then they imprisoned him, in order to try him for spreading such news.

They are much subject to the scurvy, by eating too much sish; but nature has furnished them with

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great quantit have little c import great drink is whe cold cellars; quickly turi their drink they Call Bl ale, of which have abunda most part of cod, ling, a all forts, wil and in the instead of c towl, except frequent hea thither, thou have store o have plenty very ht for t They make for their ow ans. Their ter. They h Their ewes bring forth Their chie produce of necesseries. German, nerally nov habit they ter fort im ligion is Pr

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great quantities of scurvy-grass for an antidote. They have little corn of their own growth, and therefore import great quantities from Orkney. Their common drink is whey, which they barrel up, and keep ia cold cellars; this makes it very flrong, fo that it quickly turns their heads. Some of them keep for their drink butter-milk mixed with water, and this they Call Bland. The better fort have good beer and ale, of whichthey are very liberal to strangers. They have abundance of fish of all forts, on their coasts for most part of the year: those that abound most are cod, ling, and herring. They have also shell-fish of all forts, with whales, feals, fea-calves, and otters; and in the winter-time they burn oil of fish instead of candle. They abound with all forts of fowl, except heath-cocks; and other fowls, which frequent heaths, will not live there, when brought thither, though they have abundance of heath. They have store of geese, and many forts of ducks. They have plenty of little horses, which they call schelties, very fit for the husbandman's use, and pace naturally. They make coarfe cloths, stockings, and knit gloves, for their own use, and also for sale to the Norwegians. Their grain is oats and big, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black cattle and sheep. Their ewes are very prolific, and for the most part bring forth two, and sometimes three lambs at once. Their chief trade of export confifts in fith, by the produce of which they pay their rent, and purchase necesseries. Their native language is old Gothic, or German, as was also that of Orkney; but they generally now speak English. In their customs and habit they much resemble the Germans; but the better fort imitate the Scotch Lowlanders. Their religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the Orkneymen, very devout. There were few or no Presbyterians in these parts before the year 1700, when when new missionaries came, and ejected the old clergy; yet the people did not care to hear them, so long as they had any body else. They make use of no physicians; and if at any time they receive wounds they cure themselves. There are two little towns in this island; the first and oldest is Scalloway, on the west-side of the island, where there is a castle four stories high. The inhabitants are about 100 in number. The second and largest is Lerwick, which, by their sishing-trade, is increased now to about 300 families.

There are feveral ancient monuments in these islands, and particularly those called Picts houses.

The Dutch Hamburghers, &c. come hither to fish in June, and go away again in August and September; and sometimes there are 2000 busses fishing in Brassa's sound at once.

The most remarkable of the other islands here, are Zeal, commonly called Yell, which is said to be 20 miles long, and 8 broad. It is very mountainous, and full of moss; but there are pretty considerable pastures, in which they feed a great many sheep, and it also affords plenty of peat. It seems to have been populous in ancient times, since there are in it three churches twenty chapels, and many Pictish forts.

Farther north lies Vuist, much of the same dimensions, plain, pleasant to the eye, fruitful and well inhabited. It is the pleasantest of the Shetlandisles, has three churches, and as many harbours.

Tronda lies over-against Scalloway; and is three miles long and two broad.

A little north-east lies Walfey, three miles long, and as many broad.

On the east of Brassa's found lies Great Rule, eight miles long, and two broad: it has a good harbour.

Six leagues west from the Mainland lies Foula. It is about three miles long, narrow, and full of rough, steep,

freep, and barre runs up to fo from the Orkne very little arab however very with fowl and have nothing t commodities the feathers.

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Burray is the abounds with it. No mice we for sake the pla

Shetland is many more ch like Orkney, fish and fewl tants are very for fish, and i

The chief Bruces, Sincle Grahams, M. Bakies, South &c. But the are the Flet Grottes, &c.

In the most the most conformerly ded there by the was built in long from the mile broad has a fresh-

steep, and barren rocks, one of which is so large, and runs up to so great, a height, as to be clearly seen from the Orkneys. It has scarce any pasturage, and very little arable land; but, though small in fize, is however very fertile, out of the produce of which, with sowl and fish, the poor inhabitants subsist. They have nothing that can be called a port, and the only commodities they have are stock-fish, train-oil, and feathers.

More to the east lies Brassa, five miles long, and two broad; it has some arable ground, and two churches.

Burray is three miles long, has good pasturage, abounds with fish on the coast, and has a church in it. No mice will live here; and it is said, they will forsake the place, wherever the earth of it is brought.

Shetland is divided into 12 parishes; but there are many more churches and chapels in it. This country, like Orkney, has no wood in it; but they have some sith and sowl peculiar to themselves. The inhabitants are very bold in venturing to sea at all seasons for fish, and in climbing the rocks for sowl.

The chief families in Orkney and Shetland are the Bruces, Sinclairs, Mouats, Nivets, Chyneys, Stuarts, Grahams, Moodies, Douglasses, Honeymans, Trails, Bakies, Southerlands, Craiges, Youngs, Buchanans, &c. But the most ancient, and, I may say, original, are the Fletts, Hackrews, Richens, Feas, Skolas, Grottes, &c.

In the mouth of the river Forth lie feveral islands, the most considerable of which is the May: it was formerly dedicated to St, Adrian, who was martyred there by the Danes, and afterwards a religious place was built in memory of him. This island is a mile long from the north to fouth, and about a quarter of a mile broad: it lies seven miles from the coast of Fise; has a fresh-water spring, and a small lake. No corn grows

grows here; but in the fummer it affords pasturage for 100 sheep, and 20 black cattle. The west-side is inaccessible, because of high rocks; but the east-side is plain, and has four places, where boats may arrive, one of them a fafe harbour for ships during a strong west wind. Fish of all forts are numerous on the coast of this island; and it abounds with fowl, particularly those called skarts, dunters, gulls, scouts, and kittawaax; the latter is about the fize of a dove, and in July is preferred to a partridge. The scouts are fomewhat less than a duck, but their eggs are larger than those of a goose, and being boiled hard, eat very well with vinegar and parsley. This island of May formerly belonged to the priory of Pittenweem, but was granted in fee by king Charles I. to Cunningham of Barns, with liberty to build a light-house there for the benefit of ships; for the maintenance of which they were to allow 2d. per ton. A tower of 40 feet high is built there for that end, with a fire every night; and the first builder was cast away in returning from thence to his house in Fife, by a tempest which some poor old women were executed for raising.

Higher up in the Firth lies Inchkeith betwixt Fife and Lothian, a mile and a half long, and about half a mile broad; the soil is fat, and produces good grafs, and abundance of physical herbs. It has four treihwater fprings, and has many harbours, one towards each quarter. It rifes in the middle, and has a strong stone fort raised upon it by queen Mary. There is a stone quarry here, which sends forth a strong sulphureous fmell, when any pieces are broken off, but very fit for building. There are great shoals of fish round the coasts of this island, and abundance of oyfters during the winter. This island had its name from the noble family of Keith, whose founder had this island, with the barony of Keith-mareschal in Lothian, and the hereditary dignity of earlMarshal in

Scotland,

Scotland, conf in the year 10 the Danes at the crown, an lord Lyon of the barony o prince's daugh ferved, that h

Higher up, island called St. Columba: large endow on the aliena the lord Dov

Higher up two promont so fortified, a thore on both it without le

On the to the illands of is a fort of p gured, fome a weaver's f of a mile in l In removing on the unde the life, all pitched in a ry long, it chequered ! wall is de them are t to fet them so that, at ment will, Scotland, conferred upon him by king Malcolm II. in the year 1010, for his valour in the battle against the Danes at Bar in Angus. It came afterwards to the crown, and was given by king Robert II. to John lord Lyon of Glames, the chief of that family, with the barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that prince's daughter. It is fince in other hands. It is obferved, that here horses grow fat in a little time.

Higher up, within two miles of Aberdour, lies an island called St. Colm's Inch, as being dedicated to St. Columba: it had formerly a famous abbey, with large endowments; but it is now ruined; and, upon the alienation of the abbey-lands, was given to the lord Downs, a branch of the family of Stuart.

Higher up lies Incharvy, or Inchgary, between two promontories, near the Queen's-ferry; it was alfo fortified, and the guns of the forts could reach the shore on both sides, so that no ships could fafely pass it without leave.

On the top of a high rocky hill, at the west end of the islands of Orkney, near the village of Skeal, there is a fort of pavement, confifting of stones variously figured, fome like a heart, others like a crown, a leg, a weaver's shuttle, &c. It takes up above a quarter of a mile in length, and from 20 to 30 feet in breadth. In removing any of these stones, the figure is as neat on the under-fide as the upper; and being as big as the life, all of one colour, of a reddish kind of stone, pitched in a reddith earth, and the pavement fo very long, it cannot be any of the tessellated or chequered works of the Romans. Part of a gardenwall is decorated with these stones, and many of them are taken away by the neighbouring gentry, to fet them up like Dutch tiles in their chimneys; fo that, at this rate, in lefs than a century, this pavement will, in all likelihood, fubfift only in books.

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which has be It would b purpofe, an a at fixing the is certain, th century, it v portance in t ham Buckolo invention(or 1386,(to who and his fifter acknowledge Low Countr thefe fish, by engroffed thi them, thefe fay, this inv man, one W ever that m were exceed the United of the Dutc nances, in r porting her

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As the herring-fishery on the coast of Shetland still is, and has long been, the diftinguishing glory of these isles, I shall give as clear, but at the same time as concife an account of it as possible, notwithstanding we have already touched upon this subject in the beginning of the volume *. The herring is a fish that has been diffinguished by many honourable epithets, on account of the immense profits therefrom in commerce. It has the testimony of eminent physicians in its favour, as to wholesomeness, when eured in its proper season; and it is universally allowed, that the best herrings in the world are caught upon the Shetland coasts. I have no room to enter into conjectures or philosophical reasons, and shall therefore confine what is here advanced strictly to facts. The first of these is, that about the beginning of the year, the herrings, like the mackrel, plaife, and other fish of passage, issue from the remote recesses of the North, in a body surpassing description, and almost exceeding the power of imagination.

The first column detached, moves towards the west by the coasts of Newfoundland in North America; the eastern column, proceeding leifurely by the coast of Ireland, fends off one division along the coasts of Norway, which foon divides into two, one passing by the strait of the Sound into the Baltic, the other towards Holland, Bremen, &c. The larger and deeper column falls directly upon the isles of Shetland and Orkney; and, passing these, divide into two, the eastern column moving along that whole fide of Britain, detaching gradually smaller shoals to the coast of Friezland, Holland, Zealand, Flanders, and France, while the western column passes on the other side of Britain and Ireland. The remains of this body reaffemble in the channel, and proceeding thence into the

^{*} See this matter more fully discussed in Mr. Campbell's Survey of Great Britain, Vol. I. p. 692, &c,

the ocean, retire to their afylum in the North, where in peace and fafety they repair the losses they have sustained, and being grown large and lusty, break out again at the next season, to make the same tour

which has been already described.

It would be very difficult, and, in respect to my purpose, an almost useless undertaking, to endeavour at fixing the time when this fishery commenced. It is certain, that at the beginning of the fourteenth century, it was confidered as a matter of great importance in this as well as in other nations. But Wilham Buckold, who, as fome affirm, published this invention(or who, as otherfay, died) at Biervliet in 1386,(to whose tomb, it is afferted, Charles the fifth, and his fifter the queen of Hungary, made a vifit, in acknowledgment of the fervices he had done the Low Countries) invented a new method of curing thefe fish, by which his countrymen, the Flemings, engroffed this lucrative commerce, and, to diftinguish them, these were called Flemish herrings. Others, fay, this invention was taught them by an Englishman, one William Belkinson, much later; but however that matter be, certain it is, that the Flemings were exceedingly enriched by it, till by the revolt of the United Provinces, this fishery fell into the hands of the Dutch, who, by making many prudent ordinances, in reference to the catching, curing, and exporting herrings, fixed this trade in their own hands, and excited thereby the wonder, envy, and jealoufy of all their neighbours.

There is, however, very little doubt to be made, that the profits accruing to the Dutch from this fishery, have been at certain times, though probably without any bad intention, magnified much beyond the truth. We will therefore, in order to come at something like a calculation, lay down certain facts from the best authorities, which may serve to shew the

progressive

progressive state of the fishery, at the same time that it furnishes the means of guessing, with some degree

of probability, at its vast value.

Sir William Monson, Sir Walter Raleigh, and other writers of those days, men of experience, proper judges, and who had seen what they advanced as sacts, assure us, that the Dutch employed in their times, and had long employed, two thousand busses in the Shetland sishery. In 1633, Mr. Smith, who was sent to Shetland by the earl of Pembroke to look strictly into this affair, and to report the then state of the Dutch sishing, sixes the number of busses, when he was there, at 1500, and the vessels that were there besides employed in the cod-sishery at 400.

It appears from very exact researches made after the Rettoration, and by different modes of calculation which checked each other, that it was then to the full as confiderable. But the subsequent wars with England and France bringing great losses on the subjects of the States General, who had embarked their fortunes in this fithery, other nations beginning to interfere with them, and from a variety of causes, which it would be tedious here to mention, this trade gradually declined; so that in 1762, the Dutch had no more than 200 buffes here; the British Herring Fishery a very few ships (which, however, caughtmore in proportion, and cured them to the full as well as the Dutch); the Swedes had also some buffes, and there were some likewise from Ostend: from all of which, whatever they might do in former times, the natives drew but very little advantage. Though it is contrary to the orders from Holland, yet the natives frequently complain of ill usage from the Dutch buffes, by infulting, and fometimes spoiling their small boats, more especially when they attempt fishing in deep waters. However, in regard to the fubjects of that republic, the herring-fishery may be at present decay prove, to the critical enquing their hand of the ocean the amount circumstance the Shetland

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present decayed, it would be no difficult thing to prove, to the satisfaction of the candid as well as critical enquirer, that while it continued to flourish in their hands, the Dutch drew from their fishery out of the ocean washing the coasts of these islands, to the amount of two hundred millions sterling.—A circumstance that may surely, in some degree, entitle the Shetland islands to the notice of Great Britain.

It is pretty evident, that if Britain had been as attentive to her interest as the Dutch, she might have drawn from the possession of the Shetland isles no small share of wealth to herself; in consequence of which, the inhabitants must have been in a much better state than they now are. The business now is to look forward, and to confider past mistakes as proper admonitions; and there is no doubt, that they may still be made profitable by proper means, and a constant attention. A great part of the lands. at least a considerable proportion of them, that now, and perhaps without encouragement for ever may, continue useless, might be brought into cultivation, if distributed among industrious families, at very eafy, and till in some degree improved, at no rents. This would give fuch as were fettled on them a property, instil thereby a deep-rooted affection and strong attachment to their country, and furnish a part of their sublistence.

To facilitate their fishery, which must ever furnish the rest, magazines should be erected to supply them with all things requisite for that employment, without respect of persons, at equal, and at the lowest rates; and means must be likewise sound to enable them gradually to procure larger boats, busses, and other vessels, so as to put it in their power to catch, cure, and export their herrings and other fish in their own bottoms, towards which nothing would contribute more than to send a frigate annually to

protect them from the encroachments and infults of

foreigners.

The smaller islands should be also improved, by erecting falt works in some, by establishing the manufacture of nets in others, by supplying the necessary materials and conveniences for building fout boats, and making casks in the larger islands. Kelp might certainly be made even on the holms and fkerries; and having that and train-oil, would lead them to the making coarse glass and soap, which would vary and encrease their cargoes. Two or three companies of invalids, properly chosen and employed as garrifons, would prove an easy and effectual method to teach the natives many little manual arts, and a variety of useful trades, of which they are at present ignorant, and by which industry would spread, in confequence of its being apparently, certainly, and fpeedily rewarded.

As the people come to live better, and to bring home cargoes in return for their fish and other commodities, customs and excise would quickly repay the public for the encouragements proposed; and, if this was not sufficient, they might be obliged to surnish a certain supply of seamen to the royal navy in time of war, which they would be very far from con-

fidering as a hardship.

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In the fun that fome presented in the French repretence of a were stilled of clothed in beard a frig being ready, been for for to Port Laz July, he en order to lan

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LETTER V.

Containing a brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Extinction of the Rebellion raised in SCOTLAND in the Year 1745.

SHALL now proceed to give a brief account of the rife, progress, and suppression of the rebellion of 1745, which I have referved for a distinct article, rather than give it in detached pieces in different parts of this volume.

In the summer of the year 1745, it was discovered, that some preparations were privately making for an expedition into Scotland; and a principal officer in the French navy raised a company of 100 men, under pretence of the East-India Company's service, which were stiled Grassins de Mer, and were handsomely clothed in blue, faced with red. They were put on board a frigate carrying 18 guns; and, every thing being ready, the eldest son of the Pretender, who had been for some time before in France, came privately to Port Lazarre, in Britanny, where, on the 14th of July, he embarked with about 50 Scots and Irish, in order to land in the south-west of Scotland.

This frigate was joined off Belleisle by the Elizabeth, a man of war of 66 guns, which had been taken from us by the French, and was now extremely well manned for this service. In their passage she fell in with a fleet of English merchantmen under convoy of three men of war, one of which, viz. the Lion, commanded by the gallant captain Brett, engaged the Elizabeth for nine hours; but soon after the engagement began, the frigate bore away, and continued her intended voyage. The Elizabeth, when night came

on, made a shift to get away, and returned to Brest quite disabled, having her captain and 64-men killed, and 130 dangerously wounded. She had on board a large sum of money, and arms for several thousand men.

The frigate cruised for some days between the islands of Bara and Uist, and at last stood in for the coast of Lochaber, and there landed, betwixt the islands of Mull and Skie, the young Chevalier, and his attendants. He went first to the house of Mr. Macdonald, of Kenloch-Moidart, where he remained for some time before he was in any condition to shew himself in public; but, about the middle of August, being joined by the Camerons of Lochiel, the Macdonalds of Glengary, the Stuarts of Appin, and others of the clans, to the number of between 1500 and 2000 men, he resolved to set up his standard. This was accordingly done, and the motto he made choice of was Tandem Triumphans, that is, At length Triumphant.

About the middle of August he appeared with his forces in the neighbourhood of Fort William, and about this time published several of his father's manifestoes; among which one was dated in 1743, which plainly shewed that an invasion was then intended; another in 1745, declaring his for regent; and a third, containing large promises to the people of Scotland. Soon after, two companies of St. Clair's regiment fell in with the rebels, whom they were fent to reconnoitre, and were most of them taken prisoners, as captain Sweatnam of Guile's regiment was presently after; but he was released upon his parole; and it was from this gentleman that the first distinct accounts were obtained of the force, disposition, and defign of the rebels, who began then to think themfelves ftrong enough to march fouthward.

Lieutenant-general Sir John Cope, commander in chief of the king's forces in Scotland, drew together the the troops and took fu fite: and a northward, that they which is th cross the if endeavour they did ne and fatigui the flip, and ry-eroch, th Perth, on claimed th duke of Pe himself du ther, and him; by that on the Forth ; w 13th, and

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the troops then in that kingdom, armed the militia, and took fuch other precautions as he thought requifite: and at length judged it expedient to march northward, in order to find out the enemy, supposing that they would either wait for him at the Chain, which is the name usually given to the great road cross the island from Inverness to Fort William, or endeavour to meet and fight him in his passage; but they did neither : for while the general made a long and fatiguing march to Inverness, the rebels gave him the flip, and, instead of marching thro' the passof Corry-eroch, they took the way over the mountains, feized Perth, on the 4th of September, and on the 5th proclaimed the Pretender there; the person called the duke of Perth, the late marquis of Tullibardin stiling himself duke of Athol, lord George Murray his brother, and feveral others, joining and declaring for him; by which their numbers fo much encreased, that on the 11th they began their march towards the Forth; which river they forded at the Frews on the 13th, and fummoned Glasgow; but receiving no answer, on the 14th they directed their march eastward towards Edinburgh.

Mean time Sir John Cope reached Inverness, from whence he dispatched orders for transports to be sent him to Aberdeen, in order to bring his forces back by fea to the port of Leith; and with this view he marched with all possible expedition from Inverness to Aberdeen, where he embarked his men; and, on the 16th of September, entered the harbour of Dunbar, where the next day the men landed, and on the 18th, the artillery. They were scarce well ashore, before they had advice of the city of Edinburgh being in the hands of the rebels, with whom the lord provost and some other magistrates had a kind of treaty on the 16th in the evening; and, terms being fettled, the rebels entered the place the next morning about five o'clock. General Guest had retired into the castle, VOL. IV.

with a small number of regular troops; the Bank, and most of the public offices having been removed into that fortress before. Brigadier Fowke, with Gardiner's and Hamilton's dragoons, having joined Sir John Cope's army, they, on the 19th, marched from Dunbar, and, encamped at night on the west-side of Haddingtoun; the next morning early they continued their march, and in the evening reached Preston-Pans, the Highlanders appearing on the high grounds to the south of them.

Some firing passed during the night. Sept. 21st in the morning, about three o'clock, they attacked the king's troops; and the dragoons breaking on the first fire, lest the foot exposed to the Highlanders, by whom, after a short dispute, they were deseated, a considerable number killed, and the best part of the rest made prisoners, the sew field-pieces they had with them being likewise taken. This is by some called the battle of Preston-Pans, by others the battle of Seaton, from two little towns near which it was sought.

The rebels, on the 28th, sent out parties to Haddingtoun and Dunbar, and their prisoners to Perth; and, on the 29th, began to take their measures for eutting off all communication between the castle of Edinburgh and the town; which, considering that they wanted heavy artillery, and indeed all other requisites for a siege, was a very needless and wild at-

tempt.

On the first of October, they opened their trenches on the Castle hill, a little below the reservoir; upon which the castle fired upon them, killing three men, and wounding a commanding, officer; so that by sour in the asternoon they abandoned their works.—The city of Glasgow being summoned a second time, and 15,000 l. being demanded by way of contribution, they were constrained to compound the matter for 5000 guineas, which were immediately paid. Hostilities continued between the garrison of the castle of Edinburgh,

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Edinburgh, and the rebels, till the 5th in the evening: when, several houses being beat down by the artillery, and the rebels having lost 20 men in an attempt to drive part of the garrison from Castle-hill, the communication between the town and castle was

restored, and hostilities ceased.

On the 7th, the rebels demanded half a crown in the pound from the landlords of houses in Edinburgh, under pain of military execution. About the middle of this month, they were joined by confiderable reinforcements under the command of feveral persons of diftinction, particularly old Gordon of Glenbucket, Forbes, lord Pitsligo, the earl of Kilmarnock, and others. They likewise received from abroad considerable supplies of ammunition, military stores, small arms, and fome field-pieces. There was also one Mr. Boyer, or, as he stiled himself, marquis De Guilles, came over in one of these vessels from France, as an agent, whom they dignified with the title of ambaffador. Towards the latter end of the month, a great part of their army marched to Dalkeith, to which place they removed their field-pieces and ammunition; and, having erected a battery at Alloway, to fecure the passage of the Firth, they transported, from Montrole, Stone-hive, and other places, the supplies they had received from abroad, and made other difpolitions to march fouthward.

Mean time field marshal Wade, commander in chief of the army intended for the north, began to move that way with his forces; confisting of some English regiments, both horse and soot, together with the Dutch auxiliaries, and a train of field artillery, while a body of English troops, under the command of the earl of Albemarle, landed at Newcastle. The Tryal sloop brought likewise into Bristol, a Spanish ship, on board of which were 2500 sussess with bayonets, and 100 barrels of gunpowder, seven chests of money, &c. designed for the service of the rebels. By

this time likewise the militia in the northern counties were raised, and affociations and voluntary contributions set on foot in most parts of the kingdom.

In the county of York particularly, through the timely vigilance and zeal of the archbishop (Dr. Thomas Herring) affifted by the nobility and gentry, four new regiments were raifed, cloathed, and disciplined, at the expence of the county. There was likewise a considerable body of gentlemen volunteers on horseback, stiled the royal hunters, who ferved at their own expence, put in motion under the command of major-general Oglethorpe. In Scotland, the lord prefident of the Court of Session, Duncan Forbes, Esq. distinguished himself by his zeal and activity, in distributing commissions for raising feveral independent companies in the North; which were to be put under the command of the earl of Loudon; so that by the end of the month there was an army of 14,000 men formed in the north of England, and a very considerable body raised in the north of Scotland, for the fecurity of Inverness, Fort William, and other garrifons there: which military preparations, joined to the loyal spirit which shewed itself in all parts of the nation, and more particularly at London, very probably disappointed the designs of the disaffected, hindered many from joining the rebels, and even drew off fome, who had gone to Edinburgh with that resolution.

On the 1st of November the young Chevalier came to the camp at Dalkeith, and there fixed his head-quarters, as lying very conveniently, either for fending spies, or detachments, to see what was doing in the Forth of England. He had, however, but cool encouragement, some refusing to read his letters, and several of his emissaries being seized at Newcastle, Berwick, and other places. He detached two advanced corps from thence, one of which marched towards Pennycook, and the other to Loanhead, both places be-

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ing in the way to Peebles and Carlisse: these detachments escorted their baggage and ammunition; and on the 5th their force began their march southwards in three columns.

At this time the duke of Perth, (as he stiled himfelf) had the title of general; lord George Murray had the post of lieutenant-general; lord Elcho, who was eldest son to the then earl of Wemys, commanded those that were about the person of the young Pretender, and were stiled his life-guards; the earl of Kilmarnock acted as colonel of hussars; and lord Pitsligo had the command of the Angus horse.

But though, in regard to their interests, those people were honoured with those commands, it was known, that the Pretender confided entirely in a few persons, most of whom came over with him. At the head of his councils was Sir Thomas Sheridan, who had been long about him, an Irish gentleman, of a middle age, and reputed a man of capacity; colonel Sullivan, who had been a little while in the French fervice, and was somewhat of an engineer; general Macdonald, an Irish officer who was his aid de camp: Mr. Kelly, who was so long in the Tower on the affair of Atterbury, bishop of Rochester; and Mr. Murray of Broughton, who acted all along as his fecretary. The number of men that the young Pretender had with him at this juncture feems to have been about 7000; some of whom, when they considered the dangers to which they were exposed, deferted. But, notwithstanding this and other disappointments, the rebel chiefs, continuing firm in their first resolution, began to pass the Tweed on the 6th, and the same day their advanced guards entered England.

Marshal Wade, who was by this time arrived at Newcastle, had formed the king's army there, and would have marched to fight the rebels, if he had not found it necessary to be first informed, whether

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they really intended to invade England, and which route they meant to take, that of Newcastle or Carlisle. He caused likewise a declaration to be published, promising pardon to such of the Highlanders as returned to their duty by the 12th of November; and took such precautions for the security of the adjacent country, as obliged the rebels, who were too far advanced to think of retiring into Scotland, to throw themselves into the western road, to which their people in general, and most of their chiefs seemed at first to be least inclined.

The rigour of the season, their late forced marches, and a kind of flux among the soldiers, retarded the operations of the king's troops for some time; but good quarters, proper refreshments, and the extraordinary care of their officers, soon overcame those difficulties, and put the army into so good a condition, as enabled them to go through the winter campaign with sewer inconveniencies, and much less loss, than could have been reasonably expected, considering the great hardships and excessive fatigues to which those corps particularly that had served all the sum-

mer in Flanders had been exposed.

On the 7th of November the rebel army advanced to Halyhaugh, and from thence sent out parties to scour the adjacent country. On the 8th, they came to Langton; and on the 9th they appeared on a moor two miles from the city of Carlisle. This place was somerly very strong, and considered as a bulwark against the 8cots. The best part of its old walls were standing; and the castle, though an ancient irregular sortress, had such remains of strength, that, in the opinion of colonel Durand, who commanded there, it was tenable against a better army than that of the rebels. In point of sorce there was the whole militia of the two counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and some invalids in the castle; so that, when the young Pretender summoned them, they absolute-

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ly refused to give up the place; upon which the rebels filed off towards Brampton, where they spent some time in consulting what was to be done.

It is faid, that the officers were inclined to march on; but the men shewing a desire to return to Carlisle, it was not judged adviseable by their superiors to cross their inclinations: and therefore, after cutting a great deal of wood for fascines and scaling ladders, in Corby and Warwick parks, they, on the 13th, began to move back towards Carlifle. The place, in all probability, might even then have made a defence; but the threats of the rebels had fuch an effect, that the white flag was hung out, and the town capitulated on the 15th, and the castle too was given up; but the governor took care to withdraw, as difliking the terms, and perfifted in his first opinion, that the place might have been defended. Thus this city fell into the hands of the rebels, who immediately caused the Pretender to be proclaimed, and put a garrison into the castle, under the command of the duke of Perth.

As foon as marshall Wade had intelligence at Newcasile of the route which the rebels had taken, he refolved, notwithstanding the severity of the seafon, to march from thence to the relief of Carlifle; and accordingly, on the 16th, the army began to move for that purpose. His excellency intended to have begun his march as foon as it was light; but moving from the left, the Swifs troops had the van, which delayed their motions feveral hours, to the great prejudice of the expedition; for the weather being excessively cold, attended with a deep snow and a hard frost, the troops suffered very much. The major-generals Howard and Oglethorpe, and the brigadiers Cholmondeley and Mordaunt, marched on foot at the head of the infantry, to encourage the foldiers. It was eight at night, and very dark, before the front got into the camp at Ovington; and though

the foldiers marched with great chearfulness, yet the roads being terribly broken, and full of ice, it was foreseen, that many of the last column might drop through excessive fatigue; and therefore the major-generals Huske and Oglethorpe sent out countrymen with lights and carts, to affift the rear guard, and bring up the tired men; in which fervice they were employed till near nine the next morning.

On the 17th, the marshal continued his march to Hexham, where he arrived with the first line about four in the afternoon, but the rear of his army did not come up till near midnight. His excellency having intelligence that Carlifle had furrendered, refolved to march back to Newcastle; but the weather continuing bad, and the roads being become in a manner impassable, he did not arrive there with the army. till the 22d; and even then the forces under his command were so excessively fatigued, that, if it had not been for the great care taken of them by the people of Newcastle, who shewed the utmost zeal and affection in providing them quarters, they must have been in a great measure ruined by this fatiguing march.

This invasion of the rebels having thrown all the northern and north-western parts of the kingdom into great confusion, directions were given for forming The city of Chefter another army in Lancathire. was also put into a condition of defence, in a short space of time, by the care and diligence of the earl of Cholmondeley. At Liverpool likewife, all neceffary precautions were taken, and the inhabitants of that town shewed all the spirit and resolution that

could be defired.

The rebels did not continue long at Carlifle; for on the 19th the young Pretender made his entry into that city, and on the 20th his forces continued their march to Penrith, from whence they advanced, on the 22d, to Kendal; moved from thence to Lancaster

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on the 24th; and on the 27th reached Preston. They were at Wigan and Leigh on the 28th; and in the afternoon of the same day an advanced party entered Manchester, where they began to beat up for volunteers, but with much less success than they expected, though some sew people joined them; and they had likewise picked up some persons of desperate fortune in their march; but, however, nobody of any rank or distinction came in, which, without doubt, was a great disappointment; for they had flattered themselves with the hopes of a considerable insurrection in their sayour.

On the 29th, the main body of their army moved towards Manchester, and about ten in the morning their horse entered the town. About two in the afternoon the young Pretender, at the head of a considerable body of picked Highlanders, and in their dress, marched into Manchester, and was proclaimed. At night the rear of their army arrived; but though they had demanded quarters for 10,000 men, it was judged they never had in Manchester above half that number.

On the 30th of October, a part of the rebel army marched for Stockport, and the rest for Knutsford; they carried off all the horfes they could meet with in the neighbourhood of Manchester; at night several parties croffed the river Mersey at different places, over bridges made of trees and planks laid across, in framing of which they compelled the country people to assist them. It is very remarkable, that in their whole progress no discoveries could be made of the routes they intended to take, because they were never given out above an hour before their march began; and neither officers nor foldiers knew over night, whither they were to go, or what fervice they were to perform, the next morning: which fecrecy, in all probability, preserved them from destruction; fince,

fince, however formidable they might be at a diftance, those who saw them at Manchester, and other places, were very far from thinking they made a

dreadful appearance.

In the mean time the duke of Cumberland's army was forming in Staffordshire: for, upon the approach of the rebels, it was resolved, that his royal highness should be sent down to command the forces in that part of the kingdom; and accordingly he arrived at Litchfield on the 28th of November; that army being supposed to consist of upwards of 12,000 men, well surnished with artillery, and making a fine ap-

pearance.

The army under the command of field-marshal Wade began to move towards the latter end of the month, the cavalry having reached Darlington and Richmond by the 25th; and on the 29th, marshal Wade, with the infantry, was at Persbridge; from whence he proposed to march to Wetherby, and to canton the whole army in the adjacent villages; looking upon this as the most convenient situation, either for distressing the enemy, in case they should attempt to retire, or for co-operating with his royal highness's forces, as occasion should require. By these well concerted dispositions, all apprehensions of danger were in a great measure taken off, and the country people began every where to recover their spirits, and to put themselves in the best posture of defence they could, for fear of being vifited by these Highland invaders. Such was the fituation of things at the close of November; and we now return to the progress of the rebels fo long as they continued to perfift in their wild scheme of advancing into South Britain.

On the first of December, the young Chevalier, with the main body of his army, and all his artillery, entered Macclessield; and at this time the greatest part of the rebels really expected an engagement, as appeared by their fine pieces all what were his councifirft it was Wales; but that schemand reduce country, abandone about 200 about the gleton; a their force

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by their scaling, firing, and putting in order their pieces all the afternoon and evening of that day. But what were the true intentions of the Chevalier, and his councils of war, it is impossible to say, since at first it was believed, they intended to march into Wales; but perceiving that, if they should accomplish that scheme, they should certainly be shut up there, and reduced to great necessities in a mountainous country, with which they were not acquainted, they abandoned this project as impracticable. On the 2d, about 2000 of their soot passed by Gowsworth, and about the like number of horse and soot entered Congleton; and the next day, these two great bodies of their forces advanced, one of them to Leck, and the other at Asburn, within 15 miles of Derby.

On the 4th in the morning, the Pretender's fon entered Derby with near 5000 horse, and about 2000 foot; and in the evening the rest of their forces, their artillery, and baggage, arrived there likewife; but with all the precaution possible, to hinder any exact account from being taken of their numbers : which was a point they laboured with the utmost diligence during their whole march. On their first coming into Derby it was judged, both from the measures they took, and from the behaviour of their chiefs, that they were disposed to march on. In the evening, however, they held feveral councils of war, in which the disputes among their chiefs rose so high. that they could not be concealed; yet they agreed upon nothing that night, except levying the public money, which they did with unufual circumftances of terror and violence. The next day they continued at Derby, and about noon in a council held, in the presence of the young Pretender, a final resolution was taken of returning back into Scotland.

It was observed by the people of the houses, where their principal commanders quartered, that, upon the rising rifing of this last council, their chiefs looked very dejected; and that some of them railed at the French and Irish about the young Pretender, and others made no scruple of saying they were betrayed. This is certain, that, whatever was the matter, they were, thenceforwards always diffident of each other; and that the Pretender himself was afterwards not much

confidered, and but indifferently obeyed.

The duke of Cumberland, at the head of the king's forces, took all imaginable pains to force the rebels to a decifive engagement; and (when that was found impossible) to hinder their march into North Wales, or to alarm the nation by continuing their incursion, and advancing farther into the heart of the kingdom. In order to effect the former of these purposes, his royal highness advanced to Stone, upon the first advice of the rebels being at Congleton; but when it appeared, that their true defign was to march to Derby, the king's forces moved towards Northampton, to intercept them in their route fouthwards; and having been informed, that the rebels had poffessed themselves of Swarkston bridge, his royal highness encamped on the 6th with the greatest part of the forces on Meriden Common, between Coleshill and Coventry.

In the mean time marshal Wade had marehed the army under his command to Wetherby, where he encamped on the 5th; and the same day orders were given for the horse and dragoons to proceed to Doneaster, whither the foot were to follow them. These dispositions afforded sufficient reason for the rebels to retreat, since whoever considers them attentively, will find, that, in the first place, it would have been very difficult for them to have proceeded farther, without meeting with, and being obliged to sight, the duke's army, which was what they never designed; and, on the other hand, if they had succeeded in their scheme, and by some means or other conti-

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nued their march, without coming to a battle, it must have ended in their absolute ruin, since a delay of two or three days would have rendered their re-

treat northward altogether impossible.

Before we proceed farther, it is requifite to observe, that the fecond fon of the Pretender being arrived in France, there were about this time vast preparations made for the invasion of this kingdom; and though, by the timely and prudent precautions taken by the lords of the Admiralty, they were prevented, yet they occasioned a great deal of confusion, and proved, in that respect, of some service to the rebels; but, in another sense, they were of service to the nation, fince they not only kept alive, but heightened, that fpirit of zeal and loyalty, which had appeared from the breaking out of the rebellion, and of which all ranks and degrees of people gave at this time fuch lively testimonies, as were sufficient to convince even our enemies, that his late majesty reigned in the hearts and affections of his subjects, as well as over their persons.

Yet, in North Britain, the flame of rebellion began again to spread itself, by the assistance of the French; for lord John Drummond having landed with about 500 men at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Montrofe, he was very foon joined by that body which lord Lewis Gordon had been raising in the North, as well as by other of the disaffected clans, such as the Mackenzies, the Mackintothes, the Farquharfons, and the Frasers, to the number of between 2 and 3000 men; with which forces he drew down towards Perth. about the time the young Pretender was at Derby. The earl of Loudon, who was at the head of a small body of men for the king's service in the North, fpared no pains or diligence in exciting the well-affected clans to join him; and by the reinforcements he received from the Macleods, the Grants, the Monroes, the Sutherlands, and the Guns, he was

foon 2000 strong. At Edinburgh likewise, and at Glasgow, they began to raise men for the service of the government, with great chearfulness and success; so that two good regiments were completed, besides several independent corps; as will be seen more at large, when we speak of the measures taken by the government in North Britain to suppress the rebellion.

After the rebels had raised all the money they could on the town of Derby, they set about prosecuting their resolution of endeavouring to retire into Scotland by the same road they came; and accordingly marched, on the 6th of December 1745, to Ashburn, from whence they moved the next day to Leek, destroying, in their passage, whatever they judged might be of use to the king's forces that were in pursuit of them; and, shewing a warm spirit of resentment for the disappointments they had met with, thereby provoking the country-people to do them all the mischief they could. They carried with them a train of artillery, consisting of 15 small pieces of cannon, and one mortar.

On the 8th in the evening their vanguard reached Manchester; and the next morning the young Chevalier; and the main of his forces, came thither, where they were not received as they had been before; but, on the contrary, the town's people, or at least the mob, gave them some pretty visible marks of their dislike; which was instantly punished by an order or precept in the name of the Chevalier, and signed and sealed by Mr. Murray his secretary, directed to the constable and collector of the land-tax for the town of Manchester and Salford, requiring them to collect and levy, by the next day at noon, the sum of 2500l. to be paid to the said Mr. Murray, with a promise of repayment, however, when the country should be peaceably settled under his government.

On the 10th, they continued their march by Pendleton-Pole, towards Leigh and Wigan, which last place

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they reached on the 11th, and pushed on from thence to Preston the next day; being extremely apprehenfive of finding themselves surrounded in that neighbourhood. On the 13th in the morning, they quitted Preston, and continued their route to Lancaster; and, on the 14th, they moved from thence to Kendal, which they entered about ten in the morning, and where they met with a bad reception; for the town's people fired upon their hustars, killed one, and took two prisoners. Their vanguard continued their march from thence to Shap in their way to Penrith: but, feeing the beacons every where lighted, and being informed that it was done to raise the country, and that the people were disposed to fall upon them on all fides, they thought proper to return to Kendal, which they accordingly did about two in the morning.

On the 15th, the Pretender, with all his forces, arrived there, and began to march from thence for Penrith on the 16th, by break of day; lord George Murray commanding the rear guard, as he had done during the whole march. They intended to have reached Penrith that night, but, finding it impracticable, they thought fit to halt at Shap, where we shall leave them for the present, that we may better give the reader an account of the motions of the

king's forces, in order to overtake them.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, having certain intelligence, on the 7th of December, that the Highlanders had begun to move northward, put himself the next morning at the head of all the horse and dragoons, with 1000 volunteers, in order to follow the rebels from Merriden, and stop them till the foot came up. On the 9th, Sir John Ligonier marched with the brigade of guards, and the regiment of Sempil, to Litchfield, pursuant to his royal highness's instructions.

On the 10th, the duke arrived at Macclesfield with

two regiments of dragoons, having a body of 1000

foot at no great distance, from whence he sent orders

to Manchester, and other parts of the country, that

nothing might be neglected, that could contribute to

retard or distress the enemy. On the 11th, major

Wheately was detached with an advanced party of

dragoons to harrass the rear of the rebels, and to

join the light-armed troops that were expected

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from the other army. Marshal Wade having received certain intelligence, of the proceedings of the rebels, and of the fituation of his majesty's forces under the command

of his royal highness, held, on the 8th of December, a great council of war at Ferrybridge, to confider of the most effectual means for cutting off the High-

landers in their retreat; and in this council of war it was refolved to march directly by Wakefield and Hallifax into Lancashire, as the most likely way of intercepting them. But, arriving at Wakefield on the 10th, and having advice that the main body of

the rebels was at Manchester, and their vanguard moving from thence towards Preston, his excellency, finding that it was now impossible to come up with

them, judged it unnecessary to fatigue the forces by hard marches; and therefore detaching major general Oglethorpe, on the 11th, with the cavalry un-

der his command, he began his march with the rest of his forces, for Newcastle.

On the 13th, a great body of the horse and dragoons, that were, as has been faid, under major-general Oglethorpe, arrived at Preston, having marched 100miles in three days, over fnow and ice; which was a noble testimony of zeal and spirit, especially in the new-raised forces. His royal highness arrived about one at the same place, and immediately gave his orders for continuing the pursuit of the rebels with the utmost diligence. On the 14th, accordingly, general

Oglethorpe advanced towards Lancaster, which place they reached on the 16th; general Oglethorpe continuing his pursuit at the heels of the rebels. On the 17th, the major general was at Shap, and his royal highness entered Kendal, having now more hopes of coming up with the enemy, than at any time during the march; and the dispositions made by the duke for this purpose, were such, as shewed not only the greatest intrepidity, but also the utmost

penetration, and military capacity.

On Wednesday the 18th of December in the evening, part of the cavalry, with his royal highness, came up with the rebels, after ten hours march, a little beyond Lowther-hall, which they had quitted on the approach of the king's forces, and threw themselves into the village of Clifton, about three miles from Penrith; where they had great advantages from the fituation of the place, and from fome decayed broken walls, which terved them instead of retrenchments. His royal highness, however, caused the village to be immediately attacked, by the first force that came up, which were the king's own regiment of dragoons, and part of the duke of Kingston's horse, who behaved extremely well upon this occasion; and in an hour's time drove the mout of the place, though a very strong and defensible post.

While their rear-guard was engaged with the king's forces at Clifton, the main body of the rebels were at Penrith, and so apprehensive of being overtaken, that at ten o'clock at night they ordered their artillery and baggage to advance towards Carlisle; and on the 19th in the morning, they entered that city, excessively fatigued, and in much consustant of themselves with putting a fort of garrison into the place, composed of between 4 and 500 men, most of them being those that had joined them in England,

and which they had formed into a corps under the

title of the Manchester Regiment.

The main body of their army continued their march towards Scotland, passing the river Esk, though very high, which cost many of them their lives: and on the 20th and 21st they again entered North Britain, leaving those they had thrown into Carlifle to shift for themselves as well as they could, and without any hopes of fuccour. These pretended. at first, that they would make an obstinate defence; and, having most of their artillery with them, they mounted them on the walls, took possession of the caftle, and carried into itall the provisions they could find, leaving the inhabitants little or none to fustain themselves with; so that they were in the utmost diffress, being able to draw no relief from the adjacent country, because the people were sensible, that whatever they fent them would be taken from them by the rebels. They did not, however, continue long in this deplorable condition, being relieved from it by the speedy arrival of the king's forces, who soon put an end to the dispute, and restored the people of Carliffe to the king's protection, the rebels in the castle being obliged to surrender at discretion; but not till cannon was brought up, and the necessary dispositions made for besieging them *.

While the rebels were doing the business of the French in the North, vast preparations were still made on the coast of Franch and French Flanders, for invading this kingdom; and the informations which the government received of their embarkation, particularly at Dunkirk, induced his majesty to give such directions as were necessary for appointing proper alarmposts at which the troops were to assemble, and such

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Those who visit Carlisse castle are always shewn a smallspot of ground not far from the citadel, on which the duke of Cumberland erected a battery, and from thence made a breach in the walls, as well as in the castle itself.

under

fignals as were requisite for assembling them; and at the same time a proclamation was issued, commanding all officers, civil and military, to cause the coasts to be carefully watched, and, upon the first approach of the enemy, to direct all horses, oxen, cattle, and other provisions, to be driven and removed 20 miles from the place where the enemy should attempt to land; and such regiments of regular troops as were at this time quartered in and about London, were ordered down to the coasts of Kent and Sussex.

These wise and timely precautions, joined to the zeal and spirit shewn by the gentlemen, clergy, and other inhabitants of the maritime counties, had so good an effect, together with the diligence used by the officers of his majesty's navy, that served on board the squadron then in the channel, that the designs of the French were totally deseated, notwithstanding

they frequently changed their schemes.

As lord John Drummond, lord Lewis Gordon, and the rest of the rebel chiefs in Scotland, were all this time labouring with great diligence, as well as much violence, to draw together a considerable force, in order to join the Pretender on his return into that country, the king's loyal subjects there shewed the greatest zeal and spirit, in exerting their utmost endeavours to raise troops to oppose them. The city of Glasgow particularly distinguished itself, upon this occasion, by levying 15 companies of 60 men each, at their own expence; and having completed them by the beginning of the month of December, they marched from thence, under the command of the earl of Hume, for Stirling.

The city of Edinburgh also, having received his majesty's licence for that purpose, raised 1000 men for the king's service; and the earl of Loudon, with the forces under his command, marching from Inverness, obliged a body of the rebels to raise the blockade of Fort Augustus, which they had formed

under the command of the son of lord Lovat; and, at the same time, the Macleods and Monroes scoured all the North of the rebel parties, as far as to within 12 miles of Aberdeen. Such were the transactions in South and in North Britain to the close of the year 1745, when the rebels, having been obliged to sly out of England, began again to gather strength in the West of Scotland, and to resume their design of attacking Stirling castle.

The rebels, having passed the river Esk, divided into two bodies; the lesser, consisting of about 2000 men, marched, on the 20th of December, to Eccleseckan, and from thence the next day to Mossat. The larger body, of about 4000, proceeded to Annan, near the sea-side, and, on the 21st, marched to Dumsries; and, having obliged the town of Dumsries to pay them 1100l. and to give hostages for 900l. more, they arrived on the 25th at Glasgow.

In the mean time the northern rebels, under lord John Drummond, lord Lewis Gordon, the master of Lovat, and some other of their chiefs, having with them some artillery, ammunition, and money, which had been landed from on board some Spanish privateers, arrived at Perth, which they fortified for a place of arms, fitting out an armed sloop there, as they did the Hazard, which they had lately taken,

and another flout privateer at Montrose.

The young Pretender entered Glasgow at the head of all his forces, and had thereby the inhabitants at his mercy, the regiment they had raised being at Edinburgh, and they entirely desenceles. But, how sensible soever they might be of their danger, they did nothing contrary to their duty to deliver themselves; on the contrary they shewed very visible signs of sorrow and sadness; and the Chevalier though he often appeared in public, was scarce attended so much as by a mob.

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It is not at all surprising, that the behaviour of the rebels at Glasgow, these provocations considered, should be rather worse than in other places; and so it was. They sound themselves in a rich city, abounding in whatever they wanted; and therefore they considered it as a magazine, and began to surnish themselves immediately with broad-cloth, tartan, linen, shoes, and stockings, to the amount of 10000l. sterling; so that, by this means, the Pretender in a manner new-cloathed his army, which proved a great means of keeping them together; otherwise, in all probability, the greater part of them would have dispersed.

On the 3d of January having finished their business at Glasgow, and gleaned up what they could, they marched to Kilsyth; the next day to Bannockburn; and on the 5th, having now the best part of their forces together, they summoned the castle and town of Sterling to surrender. General Blakeney answered, that he would defend the place to the last extremity, and that, as he had lived, he was determined to die, a man of honour. The town, which is indeed of no great strength, after some time spent in treaty, surrendered; and the rebels entered it upon the 8th, when, having again summoned the castle, to as little purpose as before, they took a final resolution of bestieging it in form with what artillery they had.

The king's forces, under the command of lieutenant-general Hawley and major-general Huske, proceeded from Edinburgh to the relief of the castle. Part of the forces under major-general Huske were sent to dislodge the earl of Kilmarnock from Falkirk, where he lay with most of the cavalry belonging to the rebel army. On the 13th, the forces, appointed for this service began to move towards Linlithgow, which they entered in the evening, at the very instant the earl of Kilmarnock was marching in on the side next Falkirk, with some of his people; but, having early early intelligence of the general's purpose and nearness, he retired, with some precipitation, to the main

body of the rebel army before Stirling.

On the 16th, general Huske, with the forces under his command, took possession of Falkirk, and was followed thither, foon after, by general Hawley, and the rest of the army, who determined, as next day, to attack the rebels; but being informed, that the rebels were in motion towards him, and endeavoured to gain some rising grounds near the Moor of Falkirk, he formed his army, and advanced in good order, the dragoons on the left, and the foot in two lines. As foon as they came within 100 yards of the enemy, the dragoons were ordered to fall on fword in hand, and the two lines of infantry to advance. But, before they could put these orders in execution, the rebels made a very fmart fire, which threw the dragoons into some disorder, and they the foot, who made only one irregular fire, Barrel's and Ligonier's battalions excepted; who being prefently rallied by brigadier Cholmondeley, were attacked afterwards by the rebels, whom they repulsed, and at length drove them quite out of the field.

In the mean time major general Huske, with wonderful prudence and presence of mind, drew together and formed a body of soot in the rear of these two regiments; which the rebels seeing, did not venture to renew the attack. General Mordaunt, taking advantage of this delay, rallied and formed the rest of the troops, in which the officers, who in general behaved well, assisted; which prevented their prose-

cuting their first advantage.

There were feveral unforeseen, and, indeed, inevitable accidents, that contributed greatly to, or rather might be said to have been the sole occasion of, the rebels gaining this advantage. In the first place, there was some difficulty and consusion in forming the

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king's troops, which was fucceeded by another unlucky accident; fome of the battalions fired without orders, which occasioned a great confusion among the dragoons. But the greatest misfortune of all was, that, just as the army began to move, there came on a violent form of wind and rain, which hindered the men from feeing before them; and many of their firelocks were fo wet, that it is thought scarce a fifthpart of them were of use; add to this, that they had not the benefit of their artillery; for, the weather having been two days very wet, and there being a very steep hill to climb, they could not get up time enough to do any fervice in the action; and the commander of the train having quitted it, for which, afterwards, he was, as defervedly as difgracefully, broke, most of the people who belonged to the horses rode away with them; fo that when the troops retired to their camp, they found it extremely hard to carry off their cannon to Linlithgow, to which the king's army retired, rather to avoid the inclemency of the weather, than in fear of the rebels.

The rebels returned to Stirling on the 18th in the afternoon, and again fummoned the castle; but general Blakeney repeated what he had before told them, that he had been always looked upon as a man of honour, and they should find he would die so. Upon this they began to erect two new batteries, one upon Gawan-hill, within 40 yards of the castle, and one upon Lady's-hill, upon which they proposed to mount what battering cannon they had, which were but 7 pieces, viz. two 18 pounders, two 16 pounders, and three 12 pounders; and, while this was doing, they continued to fire upon the castle with small arms, which did little or no mischief, though at the fame time it exposed their men extremely, and they fuffered by the fire of the castle very severely; which put them more and more out of humour with the fiege; and what contributed to encrease their uneasiness was the great want of provisions, which obliged them to send out parties on all sides, to carry off what meal they could find in any part of the

country.

The greatest part of their army being returned into the neighbourhood of Falkirk, they sent away their prisoners to Down-castle on the 25th, except the officers: and the Hazard sloop, which was now resitted, was ordered to sail to France to carry the news of this advantage, which they magnified extremely, as appeared by the accounts that were printed of it at Paris.

On the return of the king's army to Edinburgh, a very strict enquiry was made into the loss sustained by the late action, which appeared to be, officers ex-

cepted, very Imall.

It happened very luckily, that, as this action proved more fatal to the officers than to the private foldiers, it proved as fortunate to a great many others; for the rebels having fent most of the officers that were taken prisoners at Preston-Pans to Glamis, Coupar, and Lesly, when they were drawing together their forces about Stirling, the loyal inhabitants of Dundee, and other places, formed a design of rescuing them, and conducting them back to Edinburgh, which they executed with great spirit and diligence; and they arrived at that city on the 19th, the very next day after the army returned thither from Linlithgow.

When the news of this battle reached London, it made it necessary to provide for the immediate extinction of so dangerous a slame, by sending down a sufficient number of forces, not only to render the army in Scotland more formidable than before, but to encrease its strength to such a degree, as to free the nation from any apprehensions of its consequence, in case the enemy should grow more numerous, or the French and Spaniards persist in their design of attempting an invasion for their support, in any part of his

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majesty's dominions. It was with this view, that a resolution was taken of embarking the Hessian troops in British pay, then in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, for Scotland; and it was also thought convenient, that to restore the spirit of the soldiers, to extinguish all animosities, and encourage the well-affected in North Britain, his royal highness the duke

should immediately go down thither.

The troops seemed to be extremely mortified at the miscarriage at Falkirk, and shewed an earnest desire to repair it by marching again to attack the rebels; for which the necessary preparations were instantly made; and the army, in a very sew days, was in every respect, in a better condition, and better provided, than before. On the 30th in the morning, to the great surprize and joy of the army, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at Edinburgh, after a journey amazingly expeditious, considering the rigour of the season. The sight of the duke banished all remembrance of the late untoward accident, and the troops shewed uncommon ardour to be led, bad as the weather was, into the field again.

His royal highness reviewed the forces the very next day, and marched them in pursuit of the rebels. He quartered that night at Linlithgow with eight battalions; brigadier Mordaunt, with fix battalions more, was at Burrowstouness; the dragoons lay in the adjacent villages; and colonel Campbell, with the Argyleshire men, took post in the front of the There was, at that time, army, towards the Avon. a confiderable body of the rebels at Falkirk, who immediately retired towards Torwood. The next morning his royal highness made the necessary difpolitions for profecuting his march, when he received advice, that the rebels were actually repassing the Forth with all the diligence imaginable; which news were foon after put out of dispute by the noise they heard of two great reports like the blowing up VOL. IV.

of magazines; upon which brigadier Mordaunt was detached with the Argyleshire-men, and the dragoons, to harrass the rebels in their retreat. The brigadier, with the troops under his command, arrived at Stirling late that evening, where they found the rebels had abandoned their camp, with all their artillery, and had blown up a great magazine they had of powder and ball in the church of St. Ninian; and that with so little care or discretion, that several of the country people were buried in the ruins. They likewise left behind them all the wounded men they had made prisoners in the late action, and about 20 of their own sick men; but it was so late when the king's forces arrived, that it was judged needless to continue the pursuit.

On the 2d of February, about one in the afternoon, his royal highness entered Stirling, and was pleased to testify his entire satisfaction with respect to the gallant desence made by general Blakeney. In the mean time, the rebels were occupied in making all the dispatch in their power, that they might be entirely out of reach before Stirling bridge could be

repaired for the passage of the army.

Part of them took the road by Tay-bridge, towards the hills; the rest, consisting of lord Lewis Gordon's men, the remains of the French, those commanded by lord Ogilvie, and the few horse they had, got into Perth the very night that brigadier Mordaunt arrived at Stirling; and though they had taken a great deal of pains in throwing up feveral works for the fecurity of that place, yet they began to abandon it, and to continue their march northward the next morning. Lord John Drummond, with the remains of the Scots and Irish that came from France, made the best of their way towards Montrose, and, on the 3d of February, the town of Perth was totally evacuated. They left behind them there 13 pieces of iron cannon, 8 and 12 pounders,

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pounders, nailed up; and threw a vast quantity of ammunition into the river, together with 14 swivel guns that had been taken out of the Hazard sloop: and set at liberty the sailors that had been confined there from the time that vessel was taken; but they thought sit to carry captain Hill, who commanded her, along with them, and some sew other prisoners of the better sort.

It is evident, that this retreat of theirs was made with the utmost hurry and precipitation; and yet it was barely made in time : for on the 4th, by fix in the morning, the bridge of Stirling was repaired, fo that the army passed over it; and the advancedguard, confifting of the Argyleshire Highlanders, and the dragoons, marched that night as far as Crief; but the foot were cantoned in and about Dumblain, where the duke took up his quarters that evening, and the next day the advanced guards took possession of Perth. We may, without danger of incurring the suspicion of adulation, observe, that scarce any history can shew a more illustrious instance of the effects of a general's reputation than this before us, fince, in the space of a single week, his royal highness quitted the court of the king his father, put himfelf at the head of the forces in Scotland, and faw the enemy flying with precipitation before him.

The rebels were very sensible, how much the news of this retreat of theirs, which had so much the resemblance of a slight, would alarm their friends both at home and abroad; and therefore they dispersed several papers to assign such reasons for it, as they judged might give it a fair appearance; alledging, that their men were so loaded with booty, that they were constrained to let them carry it home; that, after so satiguing a campaign, some recess was necessary; and that, when they had refreshed and recruited their forces, they would not fail to make a

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fresh irruption into the Lowlands in the spring. But whatever reasons they might pretend, the true motives of their conduct were these: they judged, that, by drawing the war into the Highlands, they should make it extremely burdenfome and uneafy to the king's forces, obtain frequent opportunities of harrailing and furprising them, and have a fair chance for rendering them weary of following them through countries, where they thought it impessible for them to have magazines, and other requifites for an army of their force. In the next place, they persuaded themselves, that the removing the war into the Highlands, and the report they spread of the severities that would be inflicted by the king's troops, must keep their men together, which they now found a very difficult talk; and would also contribute to encrease their strength. They had, besides these, another reason; which was, the giving a fair opportunity to their friends the French, of attempting an invasion in the South; which they flattered themselves would afford such a diversion as would free them from all their difficulties. And to all this might be added, that they had formed a project of making themselves masters of the chain or line of fortifications, that ran along the North of Scotland from Fort William to Inverness; and thereby secure the country behind them, and, at the fame time, afford means for the French and Spaniards to fend them reinforcements and supplies, of which they had hitherto had large promises, though but slight and ineffectual performances.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who penetrated all their views, took the most proper methods that could be contrived for the deseating them. He gave orders for the army to march by different roads (but in such bodies as prevented all danger of surprize) to Aberdeen, where he proposed to fix his head-quarters, to raise magazines, and to receive such

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fuccours and fupplies, as from time to time might be required, by sea, from the South. As the Hestian troops were now in Scotland, his royal highness took care to dispose of them, and some other bodies of English troops, at Perth, Dunkeld, the castle of Blair, castle of Menzies, and other places; by which he effectually secured the passage into the Lowiands, and put it out of the power of the rebels to return that way into the South. General Campbell, with the Argyleshire men, undertook the security of Fort William, a place at that time of infinite importance, as it fecured another passage through the West of Scotland, by which the rebels might again have made their way into England. These precautions taken, his royal highness set out in person for Aberdeen, where he arrived on the 28th of February.

The rebels, in profecution of their defigns, made it their first care to become masters of Inverness, a town of pretty confiderable trade on the east-fide of the Highlands, with a good port, and a small fortress, sometimes called the castle of Inverness, but more properly Fort George, to defend it. The earl of Loudon was then there with a body of about 1500 men, most of them hastily raised for the service of the government; with whom, upon the approach of the rebels to within a very finall distance of the place, he marched out, in order to act offensively; but finding that impracticable, and that the enemy were much stronger than he expected, he judged it proper to retreat, which he did on the 20th of February, without the lofs of a man, leaving two independent companies, under the command of major Grant, in Fort George, with orders to defend it to the last extremity. But, it seems, these orders were but indifferently obeyed; for the place was foon after furrendered to the rebels; upon which the Chevalier removed his quarters thither, having with R 3 him

him about 4000 men. This fuccess, and the news of furprifing some parties of well-affected Highlanders, not far from the castle of Blair, so much raised their spirits, that they were resolved to prosecute their original defign of reducing the Chain; and accordingly they next attacked Fort Augustus, a very small place, and only important by its fituation between Inverness and Fort William, in which there was a very small garrison, of no more than three companies of Guise's regiment, under the command of major Wentworth; fo that it was speedily reduced, and as speedily demolished, which was the same fate that Fort George had met with: a clear demonstration, that they did not think it necessary to have any garrison in that part of the country. But as they were still incommoded by the neighbourhood of the earl of Loudon, who lay at their back, with only the Firth of Murray between them; the duke of Perth, the earl of Cromartie, and some of the rest of their chief commanders, resolved to attempt the surprising that earl by the help of boats, which they drew together on their fide of the water; and, taking the advantage of a fog, executed their scheme so effectually, that, falling upon the king's forces under the earl's command unexpectedly, they cut off fome, made a few officers prisoners, and obliged lord Loudon to retire with the rest out of Sutherland. But though these small advantages served to make a noise, and to keep up the spirits of their party, yet they did them little real fervice; and their money beginning to run thort, and supplies both at home and abroad failing their expectations, caufed great divisions and heart-burnings amongst them.

Mean time his royal highness the duke, notwithflanding the rigour of the season, and badness of the roads, took care to distress the rebels as much as was possible; for the very day after he joined the army, he detached the earl of Ancram with 100 dragoons, and maj garf, at Aberdee poffession had info zine of had ord he exec ing upo place, a horses

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and major Morris with 300 foot, to the castle of Corgars, at the head of the river Don, 40 miles from Aberdeen, and in the heart of the country then in possession of the rebels, wherein his royal highness had information of their having a considerable magazine of arms and ammunition, which his lordship had orders to seize, or destroy: which commission he executed very effectually; for, the rebels retiring upon his approach, he became master of the place, and all that was in it; but, for want of horses to carry them off, was obliged to destroy most

of the arms, and 30 barrels of powder.

On the 16th of March, having intelligence that Roy Stuart, with about 1000 foot, and 60 huffars, was at Strathbogie, his royal highness ordered majorgeneral Bland to drive them from thence; and, at the same time, ordered brigadier-general Mordaunt, with four battalions, as many pieces of cannon, to march, and support the major-general, if there flouid be occasion. On the 17th, the major-general advanced to Strathbogie, and was almost within fight of the place before the rebels had any notice of mis approach; which alarmed them to fuch a degree, that they quitted their post, and retired with great precipitation towards Keith. But this success was attended with some little check; for general Bland having detached a captain of Highlanders, with 70 of his men, and 30 of Kingston's horse, with orders to clear that place, and then rejoin the army, they, contrary to his directions, ventured to quarter there that night; which gave the rebels an opportunity of furprifing them, and of cutting in pieces most of the Campbells, who were quartered in the churchyard; but the cornet who commanded Kingston's horse, retired, with some of those under his command.

The rebels, being very well apprifed of the great importance of Fort William (the taking of which

would have made them mafters of the whole extent of the country from east to west, and from sea to sea, and would, befides, have opened them a passage into Argyleshire, and the west of Scotland), resolved to leave nothing unattempted, that might contribute to the conquest of this fortress, and therefore ordered brigadier Stapleton, with a large body of their best men, most of them engineers, and as good a train as they could furnish, to attempt it : but, the place being defended by captain Scot, an officer of courage, fidelity, and experience, they were obliged to raife the fiege on the 3d of April, about a month after they had begun to move against it; which they did with great precipitation, bending their march to Inverness. Upon which, captain Scot detached a party of the garrison, who secured eight pieces of cannon, and feven mortars, which the enemy had left behind them.

They had before this received a very great dif-

appointment, as follows:

We have already observed, that they were in great distress for money, and other necessaries, and waited impatiently for a supply from France; which they hoped, notwithstanding the miscarriage of so many vessels that had been sent them, would soon arrive on board the Hazard sloop; to which they had given the name of the Prince Charles Snow, and which they had intelligence was at sea, with a considerable quantity of gold on board, and a good number of experienced officers and engineers, who were very much wanted.

On the 25th of March, this long looked-for veffel arrived in Tongue Bay, into which the was followed by his majefty's ship the Sheerness, commanded by captain O'Brien, who immediately attacked her. In the engagement the Hazard sloop had a great many men killed, and many more wounded; so that, not being able to maintain the fight, she ran ashore

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on the shallows, where the Sheerness could not sollow her; and there she landed her men and money. The place on which the ran on thore (after being chased 56 leagues) was in the lord Rea's country; and it happened there was then at his lordship's house, his son captain Mackay, Sir Henry Munro, lord Charles Gordon, captain Macleod, and about 80 men of lord Loudon's regiment, who had retired thither, when the rebels attacked them by boats, as has been before related.

These gentlemen, having animated the soldiers to attack, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, those who landed from the Prince Charles snow, obtained, after a short dispute, a complete victory, with little or no loss on their side. Besides five chests of money, and a considerable quantity of arms, they took 156 officers, foldiers, and failors, prisoners, with whom they embarked on board the Sheerness man of war, and failed directly for Aberdeen, together with another prize captain O'Brien had taken in the Orkneys. The money, besides one chest that was missing, and what had been taken out of another that was broken, amounted to 12,500 guineas; and amongst the prisoners there were 40 experienced officers, who had been long either in the French or Spanish service.

At the same time time that the rebels employed so considerable a part of their forces in attacking Fort William, they sent another body, under the command of lord George Murray, to make a like attempt upon the castle of Blair, the principal seat of his grace the duke of Athol, but a place of no great strength, and in which there was only a small garrison, under the command of Sir Andrew Agnew; which siege, or rather blockade, they raised with the same hurry and precipitation, on the approach of the earl of Crawford, as they did that of Fort William, upon the very same day, and from the same motives.

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His royal highness, having before made the necessary dispositions, marched from Aberdeen on the 8th of April, 1746, in order to find out the rebels; who now had united all their forces, being resolved to make a stand at Inverness. He encamped on the 11th at Cullen, where my lord Albemarle joined him; and the whole army the next day marched to the Spey, and passed it with no other loss than of one dragoon, and four women, who were drowned through hurry and indiscretion. Major-general Huske was detached in the morning with 15 companies of grenadiers, the royal Highlanders, and all the cavalry, and two pieces of cannon; and his

royal highness went with them himself.

On their first appearance, the rebels retired from the fide of the Spey towards Elgin; whereupon the duke of Kingston's horse immediately forded over, futtained by the grenadiers and the Highlanders; but the rebels were all got out of their reach before they could pass. The foot waded over as fast as they arrived; and though the water came up to their middles, they went on with great cheerfulness. The rebels on the other fide of the Spey appeared to be between 2 and 3000; but they did not make any opposition, either while the king's troops were passing, or when part of them had passed, and were on the other fide of the river; for which conduct of theirs it feems very difficult to assign any reason, unless it were, that their officers, being sensible that the artillery of the king's troops would fecure their passage, were unwilling to run the risk of dispiriting them by an unfuccessful attempt of that kind; and therefore chose not to dispute the passage of the Spey; hoping rather to deceive their men into an opinion, that they flould be well enough able to deal with them when they had passed.

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The king's army marched on to Elgin and Forress, and from thence to Nairn, where they halted on the 15th, and where the rebels thought to have surprised them; but the vigilance and strict discipline his royal highness maintained, absolutely disappointed them; notwithstanding which they set fire to, and destroyed Fort Augustus, called in all their parties, and prepared for a general engagement, which followed the next day, the 16th, when the rebels were totally deseated, near Culloden house: upwards of 2000 of them being killed in the battle and pursuit.

The French auxiliaries all surrendered prisoners of war; amongst whom were brigadier Stapleton, the marquis De Guilles, whom the Highlanders called the French ambassador, lord Lewis Drummond, and about 42 more. The loss on the side of the king's army was very inconsiderable; the only persons of note killed, were lord Robert Kerr, captain in Barrel's regiment, captain Crosset, of Price's, captain John Campbell, of Loudon's, and captain Colin Campbell of the militia; besides these, 50

private men killed, and 250 wounded.

The number of all the persons taken in this signal victory were 222 French, and 226 rebels; all their artillery and ammunition, with other military stores, and 12 colours likewise, sell into the hands of the victors. The earl of Kilmarnock was taken in the action; lord Balmerino, at first reported to be killed, was taken soon after; and sour ladies that had been very active in the rebellion, were likewise seized at Inverness, viz. lady Ogilvie, lady Kinlock, lady Gordon, and lady Mackintosh.

Immediately after the battle, brigadier Mordaunt was detached, with the volunteers, to the number of 900, into the Frasers country, in order to reduce all who should be found in arms there; and with the

like

like view other detachments were made into other disaffected parts of the country; which put it entirely out of the power of the rebels ever to assemble afterwards in any body, capable of disturbing the peace of the country, being reduced to the necessity of separating into small parties, in order to shift the better for themselves.—About the same time that the whole forces of the rebels were thus vanquished at the battle of Culloden, the earl of Cromartie, his eldest son, a great many officers of distinction, and about 150 private men, were surprised in the north, by a very small party of his majesty's loyal subjects, who sent them prisoners on board his majesty's ship the Hound, captain Dove, from Sutherland to Inverness.

Thus the flame of the rebellion, which, after being smothered for some time in Scotland, broke out at last with such sorce, as to spread itself into England, and not without reason alarmed the inhabitants even of the metropolis, was in a short space totally extinguished by him who gave the first check to its sorce; and who perhaps alone was capable of performing this service to his country, to his father,

and to his king.

His royal highness, as he well deserved, had the thanks of both houses of Parliament sent him by their respective speakers; to which he returned the most obliging answers. The two houses also addressed his majesty, signifying their readiness to give his royal highness such distinguishing marks of public gratitude as should be most agreeable to his majesty; who was graciously placed to recommend to them the setling of an additional revenue upon his royal son. And accordingly an additional revenue of 25,000l. per annum was settled upon him, making 40,000l. per annum; his royal highness having before but 15,000l. per annum.

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While these grateful measures were pursuing above. his royal highness the duke took all the necessary precautions for effectually scattering the very embers of the late fire, that they might not be raked together again, or, by the addition of any fresh fuel, blown up into a new flame. With this view he fent detachments of well-affected Highlanders and regular troops, into the wildest countries belonging to the clans that had been in arms, where fuch as fubmitted were received to mercy, and fuch as flood out had their countries burnt; and at the same time their cattle were driven away, that they might be the less able to fublift, and those cattle fold for the benefit of the foldiers in the king's army. These measures had very great consequences; the burning lord Lovat's and Cameron of Lochiel's houses had a great effect, and ftruck much terror; fo that in a very short space of time there were fcarce any parties of rebels to be heard of, and most of their chiefs surrendered, were taken, or found means to escape out of the island.

Among the first were the marquis of Tullibardin. who stiled himself duke of Athol, who died afterwards a prisoner in the Tower; Mr. William Murray, a near relation of the earl of Dunmore's, who was pardoned; the earl of Kelly, and the master of Lovat. As for lord Lovat his father, Mr. Murray of Broughton, and many more, they were taken at different times; but the duke of Perth, lord John Drummond his brother, lord Elcho eldest son to the earl of Wemys, and feveral of their affociates, made their escapes by sea in two French privateers, that were fent to carry off those who had been doing the business of France at the expence of their honours and fortunes. Lord Pitsligo, and lord Lewis Gordon, retired the same way; and lord Ogilvie, with 13 or 14 more, shipped themselves in a small vessel for Norway, where, as foon as they arrived, they were feized by orders

from the late king of Denmark, but were afterwards released, retired into Sweden, and sound means to get from thence into France. Lord George Murray also made his escape; but whither, or in what man-

ner, we are not able to fay.

As for the young Pretender himself, he found it much more difficult to withdraw than any of his adherents; which was the reason that he remained long behind them; and, as it may be expected that a more particular account should be given of his adventures, we shall endeavour it without any mixture of those romantic tales that have been published

on that fubject.

He was in the body of referve at the battle of Culloden, where he is faid to have had an horse shot under him; but while the French were treating with the king's troops, in order to be received prisoners of war, he mounted a fresh horse, and made his escape. That very evening, being the 16th of April, he retired to the house of a factor of lord Lovat's, about 10 miles from Invernels, where, meeting with that lord, he staid supper: after supper was over, he fet out for Fort Augustus, and purfued his journey the next day to Invergarry, where he proposed to have dined; but finding no victuals, he fet a boy to fishing, who caught two falmon, on which he made an hearty meal, and continued waiting there for some of his troops, who had promised to rendezvous at that place; but, being disappointed, he refolved to proceed to Locharcige: he arrived there on the 18th at two in the morning, where he went to fleep, which he had not done for five days and nights; he remained there till five o'clock in the afternoon in hopes of obtaining fome intelligence; but, gaining none, he fet out from thence on foot, and travelled to the Glen of Morar, where he arrived the 19th at four in the morning. He

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He fet out about noon the same day for Arrashaig, where he arrived about four in the asternoon. He remained there about seven days, waiting for captain O'Neil, who joined him on the 27th, and informed him, that there were no hopes of drawing his troops together again in a body; upon which he resolved to go to Stornway, in order to hire a ship to go to France: the person employed for this purpose was one Donald M'Leod, who had an interest there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oared boat, in company with Sullivan and O'Neil, ordering the people who belonged to the boat to

make the best haste they could to Stornway.

The night proving very tempestuous, they all begged of him to go back; which he would not do. but, to keep up the spirits of the people, he fung them an Highland fong: but, the weather growing worle, on the 29th about feven in the morning, they were driven on shore on a point of land called Rushness, in the island of Benbecula, where, when they got on shore, the Pretender helped to make a fire to warm the crew, who were almost starved to death with cold. On the 30th, at fix in the evening, they fet fail again for Stornway; but, meeting with another from, were obliged to put into the island of Scalp in the Harries, where they all went on shore to a farmer's house, passing for merchants that were shipwrecked in their voyage to the Orkneys; the Pretender and Sullivan going by the names of Sinclair, the latter passing for the father, and the former for the fon. They thought proper to fend from thence to Donald M'Leod at Stornway, with instructions to freight a ship for the Orkneys. On the third of May they received a meffage from him, that a thip was ready.

On the 4th they fet out on foot for that place, where they arrived on the 5th about noon; and, meeting with Donald M'Leod, they found that he

had got into company, where, growing drunk, he had told a friend of his for whom he had hired the ship: upon which there were 200 people in arms at Stornway, upon a report that the Pretender was landed with 500 men, and was coming to burn the town: so that they were obliged to lie all night upon the moor, with no other refreshment than biscuit and brandy. On the 6th they resolved to go in the eight oared boat to the Orkneys; but the crew resuled to venture, so that they were obliged to steer south along the coast side, where they met with two English ships, and this compelled them to put into a desert island; where they remained till the 10th, without any provision but some salt sish they sound

upon the island.

About ten in the morning on that day they embarked for the Harries, and at break of day on the 11th they were chased by an English ship, but made their escape among the rocks; about four in the afternoon they arrived at the island of Benbecula, where they staid till the 14th, and then set out for the mountain of Currada in South Uift, where they flaid till the militia of the Isle of Skie came to the island of Irasky; and then failed for the island of Uia, where they remained three nights, till, having intelligence that the militia were coming towards Benbecula, they immediately got into their boat, and failed for Lochbusdale; but being met by some ships of war, they were obliged to return to Lochagnart, where they remained all day, and at night failed for Lochbusdale, where they arrived, and staid eight days on a rock, making a tent of the fail of the boat. They found themselves there in a most dreadful situation; for, having intelligence that captain Scot had landed at Kilbride, the company was obliged to separate, and the Pretender and O'Neil went to the mountains, where they remained all night, and foon after were informed, that general Campbell was at Bernary; fo fides of way to In th

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heat to g ry; so that now they had forces very near on both sides of them, and were absolutely at a loss which

way to move.

In their road they met with a young lady, one Miss M'Donald, to whom captain O'Neil proposed affifting the Pretender to make his escape, which at first she refused; but, upon his offering to put on woman's cloaths, the confented, and defired them to go to the mountain of Currada till she sent for them, where they accordingly staid two days; but hearing nothing from the young lady, the Pretender concluded she would not keep her word, and therefore refolved to fend captain O'Neil to general Campbell, to let him know he was willing to furrender to him: but about five in the evening a meffage came from the young lady, defiring them to meet her at Rushness: being afraid to pass by the ford because of the militia, they luckily found a boat, which carried them to the other fide of Uia, where they remained part of the day, afraid of being feen by the country-people. In the evening they fet out for Rushness, and arrived there at twelve at night; but not finding the young lady, and being alarmed by a boat full of militia, they were obliged to retire two miles back, where the Pretender remained on a moor till O'Neil went to the young lady, and prevailed upon her to come to the place appointed at nightfal of the next day.

About an hour after, they had an account of general Campbell's arrival at Benbecula; which obliged them to remove to another part of the island, where, as the day broke, they discovered four sail close on the shore, making directly up to the place where they were, so that there was nothing left for them to do but to throw themselves among the heath. When the wherries were gone, they resolved to go to Clanronal's house; but when they were within a mile of it, they heard general Campbell

was there, which forced them to retreat again; and

foon after O'Neil was taken.

There were no diffinct accounts of what became of the Pretender after this, for the remainder of that month, and the greatest part of the next, except that he shifted about from place to place in woman's cloaths, and on the 28th of June went with the lady whom he attended in a little boat from South Uift to the Isle of Skie; there he refumed his own dress, and was carried by one Mackinnon in a boat to Raga, from whence he returned in a boat to Skie, and, after some stay there, went back to the Continent. About the middle of July the government had certain intelligence of his crossing the hill of Morar in Lochaber, proceeding from thence to Badenoch; and on the 23d of July he was at Arifaig, and continued wandering about that country, in great diffres, during all the month of August.

On the 6th of September, two French privateers came upon the coast of Moidart, where the Pretender first landed, and made strict enquiry after him. Several of the Camerons, and some of the Macdonalds, repaired to them, and were employed to fearch for the Pretender; but it was the 17th before he came down to them, and was then dreffed in a short coat of black freize, with a plaid over it. He was in a bad state of health, and seemed to be brought very low by the fatigues he had gone through. He embarked the next day about noon, attended by the following persons: Macpherson of Clunie, with others of his clan, Cameron of Lochiel, Dr. Cameron his brother, Lodowick Cameron of Tor-castle, Allan Cameron, and Macdonald of Lochgary, with many others whose names were not known. Macdonald of Barifdale, and his fon, went on board the ships

before his arrival.

The ships on which they embarked were the Happy privateer of 30 guns and 300 men, and the Prince

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Prince of Conti of 20 guns and 240 men, fitted out from St. Malo's by some of his own adherents. They were obliged to fail round the Land's-End, where they were chased by two English men of war; but escaped by the thickness of the weather, and on the 20th arrived in a creek three leagues to the west of

Morlaix, where he prefently went affore.

He was so extremely fatigued, and in so bad a state of health, that he rested a week before he went to Fontainebleau, where the French court then was, and where (if their gazettes deserve any credit) he met with a very kind reception, had a great fum of money given him, a large pension settled upon him, and mighty promifes made him; but all this was only to serve the present turn, and to express the refentment of the French court for our attempt upon Port L'Orient. For, the situation of things changing, the disposition of the French court changed likewise; his pension was forgotten, the complaints he made little regarded, and at last he was plainly given to understand, that the best thing himself and his brother could do, was to retire to Avignon; which they accordingly did.

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